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## ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЕ НАУКИ

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### USE OF ACTIVINSPIRE SOFTWARE IN SOLVING WORD PROBLEMS WHILE TEACHING MATHEMATICS

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### ПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ПРОГРАММЫ АКТИВНСПИРЕ ПРИ РЕШЕНИИ ТЕКСТОВЫХ ЗАДАЧ В ОБУЧЕНИИ МАТЕМАТИКЕ

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**Abstract.** Word problems and their solution play an important role in teaching mathematics. Solving word problems can be done in a variety of ways: applying operations, logical selection, tabulating, listing, sequencing, selecting and checking, starting from the last information, building a part-whole model, building an equation and etc. Different tools are used during the application of each of these methods, which is of great importance for the development of students' mathematical thinking. One of these tools is the Smart Board. While working with a smartboard, you can use numerous software designed for the board, one of which is the ActivInspire.

This article examines the use of ActivInspire in solving word problems while teaching mathematics in elementary grades from the standpoint of the student's academic success. The aim is to determine the impact of using ActivInspire software on student skills in mathematics classes.

**Аннотация.** Текстовые задачи и их решение играют важную роль в обучении математике. Решение текстовых задач может быть выполнено различными способами: применение операций, логический выбор, табулирование, перечисление, упорядочивание, выбор и проверка, начиная с последней информации, построение модели «целое-часть», построение уравнения и т. д. Различные инструменты используются при применении каждого из этих методов, что имеет большое значение для развития математического мышления учащихся. Одним из таких инструментов является «Умная доска». При работе с умной доской вы можете использовать множество программ, разработанных для нее, одним из которых является ActivInspire.

В статье рассматривается использование программы ActivInspire при решении текстовых задач в обучении математике в начальных классах с точки зрения успеваемости учащихся. Цель состоит в том, чтобы определить влияние использования программного обеспечения ActivInspire на навыки учащихся на уроках математики.

*Keywords: mathematics, word problems, Smartboard, ActivInspire software*

*Ключевые слова: математика, текстовые задачи, умная доска, программное обеспечение ActivInspire*

#### INTRODUCTION

Today, our country is trying to take the highest places among developed countries in order to achieve development in education as well as in social, economic, and other fields. For this, the country's leadership is constantly looking for opportunities and ways. The second strategic direction of the "State Strategy for the Development of Education in the Republic of Azerbaijan", which includes five strategic directions, is the modernization of human resources in education [2]. The action plan prepared for the implementation of the State Strategy laid the foundation for solving all the issues arising from this order.

In 2006, based on the Concept of General Education (National Curriculum) of the Republic of Azerbaijan, subject curricula, including subject

curricula for the primary education level (grades 1-4) were prepared and approved [1]. The new educational program (curriculum) changed the approach to teaching subjects at all levels of education, including elementary grades.

Mathematics is one of the main subjects taught in primary classes in general education schools. The teaching of mathematics has existed since ancient civilizations. His teaching is constantly changing and updating. Teaching mathematics in modern times is very different from teaching it in the recent past. This difference is related to the introduction of computer technologies into school life, which is considered one of the greatest discoveries of the twentieth century. Secondary schools are already equipped with information and communication technologies, including computers and interactive boards. Smart

boards such as Smartboard, Startboard, Promethean, and Hitachi are in use in almost all educational institutions.

Word problems and their solution play an important role in teaching mathematics. Solving word problems can be done in a variety of ways: applying operations, logical selection, tabulating, listing, sequencing, selecting and checking, starting from the last information, building a part-whole model, building an equation and etc. Different tools are used during the application of each of these methods, which is of great importance for the development of students' mathematical thinking. One of these tools is the Smart Board. While working with a smartboard, you can use numerous software designed for the board, one of which is the ActivInspire.

This article examines the use of ActivInspire in solving word problems while teaching mathematics in elementary grades from the standpoint of the student's academic success. The aim is to determine the impact of using ActivInspire software on student skills in mathematics classes.

### Method

**The purpose of the research:** Does the use of ActivInspire in solving word problems affect the academic success of students?

Such a hypothesis was put forward: if the ActivInspire is used while teaching mathematics in the fourth grade of secondary schools, the quality of teaching will increase, students will be motivated to learn mathematics, and as a result, they will develop more mathematical skills.

The validity of the proposed hypothesis was tested by means of a pedagogical experiment and the results were compared. The research was conducted using a qualitative approach.

The research was conducted in the primary classes of the general education school in Baku in the 2021-2022 academic year. Before starting the research, the work experience of primary school mathematics teachers at several secondary schools in Baku city was observed and approximately 40 primary school teachers and more than 300 ( $n > 300$ ) fourth-grade students were interviewed. A questionnaire survey was administered. In the survey, students were asked "What is the best tool for learning mathematics?". There were four answers to choose from. The result of the test, provided that one answer was selected, was as follows:

- a) Paper pencil - 6%
- b) Marker and board - 14%
- c) Smartboard - 80%
- d) None of them - 0%

**Participants:** For the pedagogical experiment, two classes (fourth grades) were selected from Baku city school No. 32, and one of the classes was called the control class, and the other was called the experimental class. 47 students participated in the pedagogical experiment, 24 of whom were in the control class and 23 students in the experimental class.

**Data collection:** The methodology of the experiment envisaged conducting a test on the same

issues in both experimental and control classes. For the purpose of research, while teaching mathematics in the experimental class, in the second half of the school year, the teacher used the ActivInspire to solve word problems. In the control class, word problems were solved using only paper, pencil, marker, and blackboard.

At the end of the second term, both experimental and control classes were tested based on two identical questions, and the results of the classes were compared. The experimental class used ActivInspire to solve problems. The questions were defined as follows in the exam:

**Problem 1:** It takes 15 minutes to cut a piece of wood into 6 pieces. How long will it take to cut it into 12 parts? [5]

**Problem 2:** Najiba cooked a total of 183 goghal and shekarbura on the Nowruz holiday. The number of goghals was twice less than the number of shekarburas. How many goghals and how many shekarburas did Najiba cook on holiday? [4]

Full and correct answers to the questions in the control class:

**Problem 1:** Reading Comprehension - What is known? It takes 15 minutes to cut a piece of wood into 6 pieces.

What should I find? How long does it take to cut that piece of wood into 12 pieces?

**Rule:** The number of parts is one more than the number of cuts.

**Solution:** 1) To divide a piece of wood into 6 parts, you need to cut it in 5 places. How long does it take to cut a piece of wood?

$$15:5 = 3 \text{ (minutes)}$$

2) To divide a piece of wood into 12 parts, you need to cut it in 11 places. Then how long will it take to cut 11 places?

$$11 \cdot 3 = 33 \text{ (minutes)}$$

**Answer:** It takes 33 minutes to cut a piece of wood into 12 pieces.

The evaluation criterion for the first problem is a comment. If the student finds it difficult to interpret the solution to the problem, his answer is considered wrong. If the student interprets the solution of the problem with assistance, his answer is partially correct, if he interprets it independently, the answer is considered completely correct.

**Problem 2:** Reading Comprehension - What is known? Najiba made 183 goghal and shekarbura on Novruz holiday. The number of goghals is twice less than the number of shekarburas.

What should I find? How many goghals and how many shekarburas did Najiba cook on holiday?

The problem should be solved by comparing ...more times, ...less times by building a whole-part model.

**Plan - Whole:** Total of Goghals and Shekarburas: 183

**Parts:** Goghal one part, shekarbura two parts

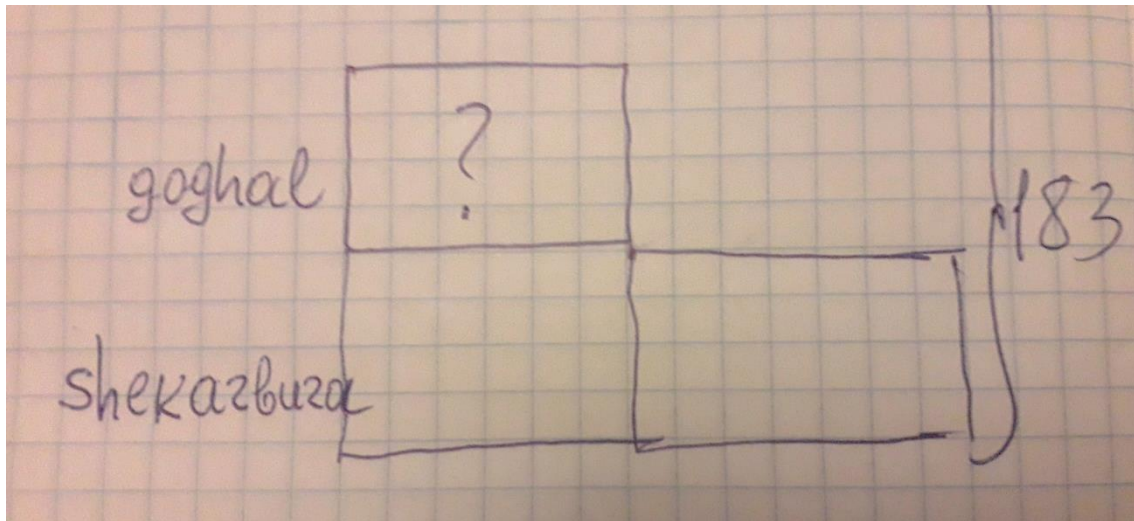


Figure 1

**Whole-part model:** As you can see from the model, it consists of three

parts, each of which is equal to the number of goghal. If we divide 183 into three parts, we will find one part, thus, the number of goghals.

$$\square + \square + \square = 183$$

$$3 \cdot \square = 183$$

**Solution:**  $\square = 183 : 3$

$$\square = 61$$

$$2 \cdot \square = 2 \cdot 61 = 122$$

**Answer:** Najiba cooked 61 goghals and 122 shekarburas on the holiday.

**Check:**  $61 + 122 = 183$ . Indeed, the sum of goghals and shekarburas is 183.

The evaluation criterion for the second problem is resolution. If the student faces difficulty in solving the problem with the whole-part model, his answer is

considered incorrect. If the student builds a whole-part model for the problem but solves the problem with the help of the teacher, his answer is partially correct. If he builds a whole-part model and solves the problem independently, the answer is considered completely correct.

Data analysis in the experimental class was carried out as follows.

**Problem 1:** Reading Comprehension - What is known? It takes 15 minutes to cut a piece of wood into 6 pieces.

**What should I find?** How long does it take to cut that piece of wood into 12 pieces?

Let's create a graph in ActivInspire to help students understand the data in the problem. Let's divide a piece of wood into two parts. Students will recognize from the illustration that to divide a piece of wood into two parts, it needs to be cut in one place. After that, they will easily realize how many places to cut a piece of wood in order to divide it into three, four, five, or six parts (Figure 2).

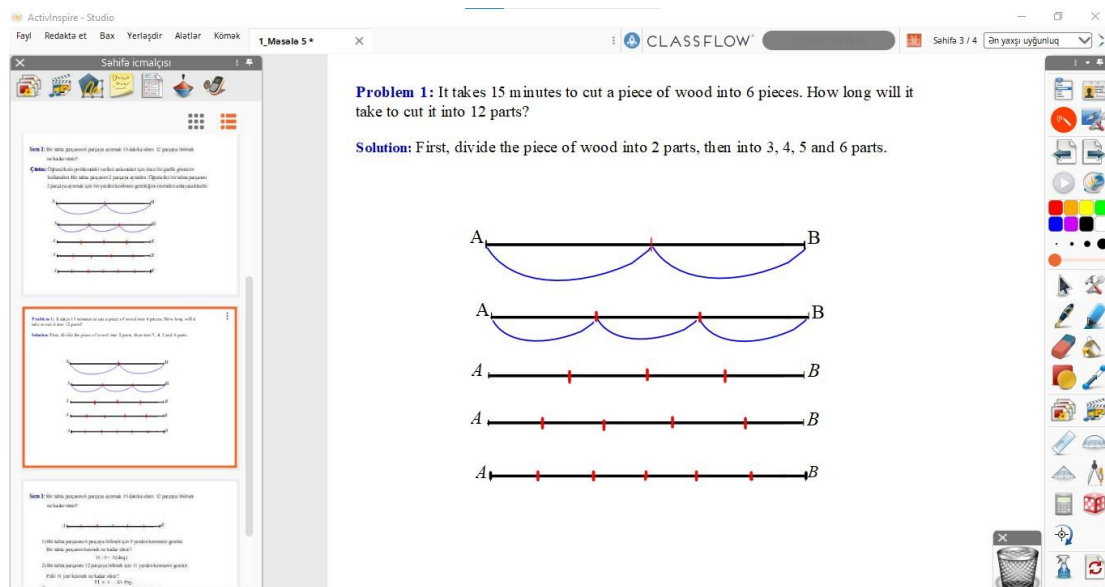


Figure 2

After that, students solve the problem easily (Figure 3).

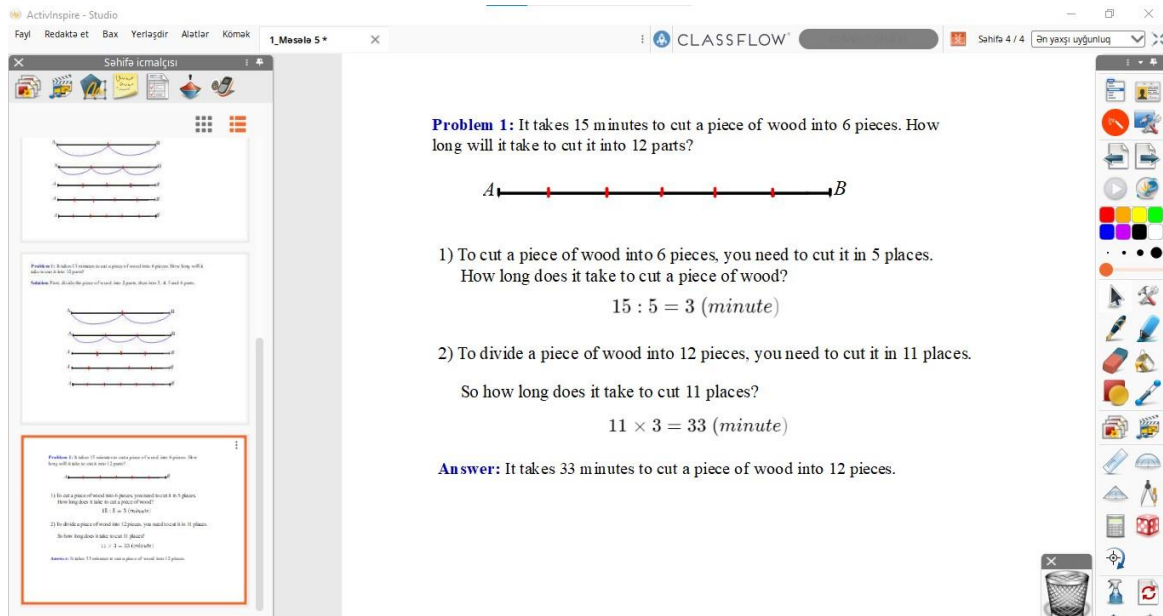


Figure 3

**Problem 2: Reading Comprehension** - What is known? Najiba made 183 goghals and shekarburas on Novruz holiday. The number of goghals is twice less than the number of shekarburas. What should I find? How many goghals and how many shekarburas did Najiba cook on holiday?

The problem should be solved by comparing ...more times, ...less times by building a whole-part model.

**Plan** - Whole: Total of Goghals and Shekarburas: 183  
Parts: Goghal one part, shekarbura two parts  
Whole-part model (Figure 4):

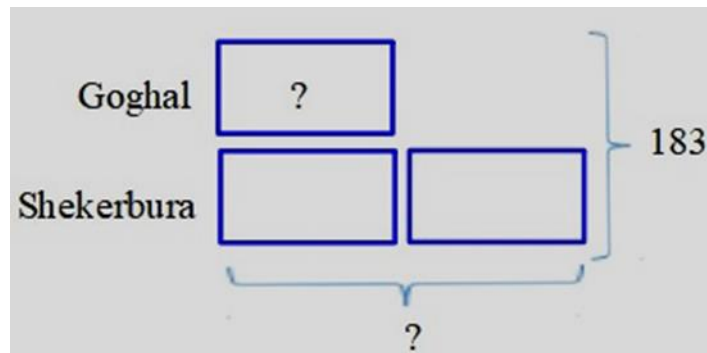


Figure 4

Full-part model is established in ActivInspire. As seen from the model, the whole consists of exactly three parts, each of which is equal to the number of goghals. If we divide 183 into three parts, we will

find one part, that is, the number of goghals. It is also possible to write the solution of the problem neatly and clearly in software (Figure 5).



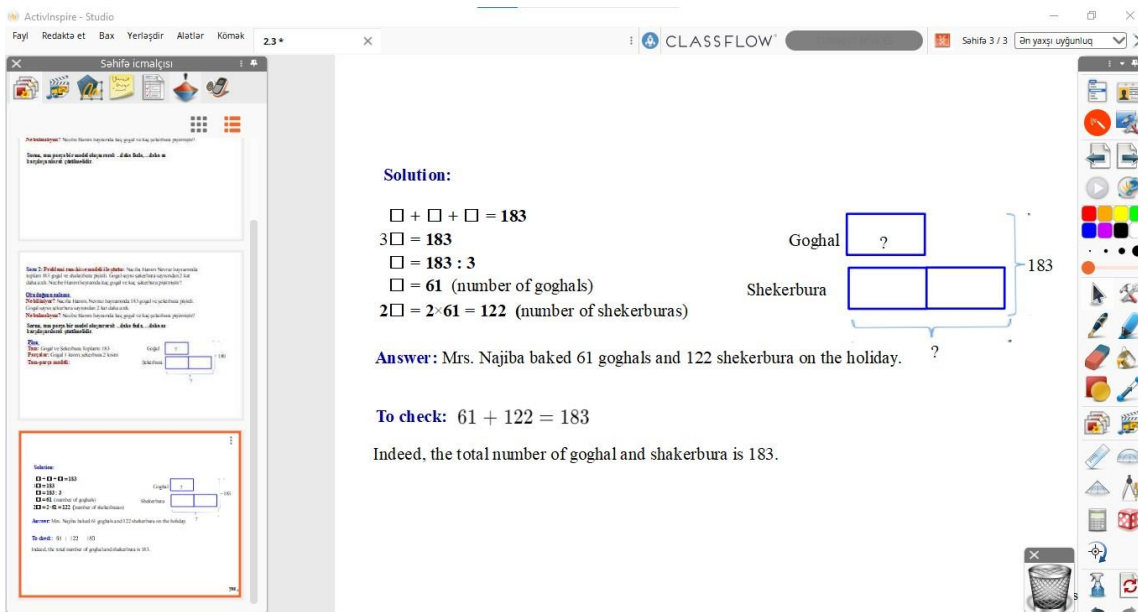


Figure 5

The evaluation in the experimental class was carried out according to the same evaluation criteria as in the control class.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The effect of using the ActivInspire on student

skills in solving word problems was examined. At the end of the experiment, the results of the experimental and control classes were compared. The difference between classes can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1.

**Results of the validation experiment**

Number of questions	Number of students		Correct and complete answers				Correct, incomplete answers				Wrong answers			
	E	K	E		K		E		K		E		K	
			Qty	%	Qty	%	Qty	%	Qty	%	Qty	%	Qty	%
1	23	24	10	43	3	12	12	50	5	21	1	4	16	67
2	23	24	12	50	4	17	12	50	8	33	0	0	12	50

The analysis of the results of the verification experiment shows that the number of students who gave correct and complete answers to the exercises that allow to check the level of use of the ActivInspire program in solving textual problems increased by an average of 8 people in the experimental classes, the number of students who answered incorrectly by an average of 7 people, and the number of students who gave incorrect answers increased in comparison to the control classes. on the contrary, an average of 9 people decreased.

Thus, when comparing the level of skills using the ActivInspire program between experimental class students and control class students, it was clear that the mastery level of the experimental class students was 25% higher than the control class students. The analysis of the results of the experiment shows that the forms and tools selected for the formation and development of the skills of using the ActivInspire program in solving textual problems in primary classes have been sufficiently effective.

In the study, the possibilities of developing solving skills for word problems while teaching mathematics in primary classes were determined. Based on the survey, it was determined that students face difficulties in solving word problems. The use of the proposed ActivInspire to overcome such difficulties was concluded to be effective during the investigation.

Students' written answers were evaluated on three levels: correct and complete, correct and incomplete, and incorrect. During the comparison, it was found that the quality indicator of the experimental class is higher.

The validity of the hypothesis put forward in the study was proved through the conducted pedagogical experiment. As a result, it was found that the level of solving word problems in students in the experimental classes is 15% higher than in the control classes. By expanding the scope of the research, it can be suggested that the proposed software creates high motivation in students and is very important in learning mathematics.

By building a whole-part model, problem-solving skills are developed slowly in students. Using



ActivInspire accelerates these habits. The ability to translate word problems into graphic representations helps them solve more difficult problems later.

### CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The study reveals the possibilities of using ActivInspire in mathematics classes of primary school students. The experimental study was conducted in two fourth-grade classes. These classes were compared based on the answers to only two questions. Their percentages were reviewed, and the effects of the software were commented upon. Of course, the results of such a limited study cannot be generalized. A larger experiment and a study with more questions should be used to generalize the results. This study reflects a certain part of the experience conducted in the primary classes of secondary schools in Baku.

Word problem-solving skills are one of the important skills in the mathematics curriculum of secondary schools [1]. In the 4th-grade mathematics curriculum, the standards to be implemented regarding the solution of textual problems for each content line develop students' thinking skills and prepare them to understand life situations.

Implementation of standards is carried out on the following skills [4]:

- determines the situations that require the performance of addition and subtraction operations in problem-solving
- presents four stages of problem-solving
- solves word problems according to arithmetic operations
- solves word problems by logical choice
- solves word problems by constructing a whole-part model
- solves word problems by creating a table
- interprets the balance according to the situation in problem-solving
- identifies situations that require the performance of multiplication and division operations in problem-solving
- determines the known and unknown according to the condition of simple problems, writes and solves the appropriate equation
- solves problems by applying multiplication and division operations
- solves problems based on round numbers
- resolves various types of problems by choosing the appropriate solution method
- resolves various problems related to length measurement
- solves various problems related to the mass

- resolves various capacity-related problems
- solves problems related to geometry
- solves problems based on the division of round numbers
- solves various types of problems related to movement
- solves problems based on a time interval
- solves problems based on numerical averages.

The ActivInspire software that we use in the smart board for the development of skills related to word problem-solving allows us to significantly increase the quality of training.

### CONCLUSION

The article provides an example of problem-solving in the ActivInspire for fourth graders. Using a smart board allows one to visualize the stages of finding a solution, mainly creating simulation situations.

Lessons conducted using the smart board are interesting and create ample opportunities for teacher-student cooperation. Since the capabilities of ActivInspire, which we use on the smart board, are very wide, it is possible to convert word problems into graphic images in math classes, understand and interpret the stages of the solution, and write the answers completely and correctly. ActivInspire allows to review the problem-solving process by video recording the learning process and guides students to creativity.

Thus, if the ActivInspire is used while teaching mathematics in the fourth grade, the quality of teaching will increase, students will be motivated to learn mathematics, and as a result, they will develop more mathematical skills.

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## MEANS AND METHODS OF PREVENTION OF THE NEGATIVE IMPACT OF STATIC LOADS GUN SHOOTERS HAVE

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## СРЕДСТВА И МЕТОДЫ ПРОФИЛАКТИКИ ОТРИЦАТЕЛЬНОГО ВЛИЯНИЯ СТАТИЧЕСКИХ НАГРУЗОК У СТРЕЛКОВ ИЗ ПИСТОЛЕТА

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**Annotation.** This work is devoted to the issues of prevention and correction with the help of physical exercises of the negative impact of training sessions of shooters on the musculoskeletal system of shooters. Some emphasis is placed on gun shooters.

**Аннотация.** Данная работа посвящена вопросам профилактики и коррекции при помощи физкультурных упражнений отрицательного влияния тренировочных занятий стрелков на опорно-двигательного аппарата у стрелков. Некоторый акцент делается на стрелков из пистолета.

**Keywords.** *Bullet shooting, pistol shooting, Agashin simulator, SKATT shooting simulator, posture, flat feet, prevention from static loads*

**Ключевые слова.** *Пулевая стрельба, стрельба из пистолета, Тренажер Агашина, стрелковый тренажер SKATT, осанка, плоскостопие, профилактика от статических нагрузок*

**Введение. Причины образования дефектов осанки.** В спорте неизбежны отрицательные факторы влияния на организм человека. Задача тренера заключается в максимальном снижении этого риска и проведения, профилактических мер по предотвращению травм и патологических заболеваний, вызванных усиленными занятиями спортом.

Стрелковый спорт, отличается пагубным влиянием на осанку и имеет тенденцию к развитию плоскостопия.

Как известно изготовки стрелка из пистолета представляет собой статическую позу со скручиванием в грудном и поясничном отделах и не свойственную естественному положению нормального человека [13]. При этом добавляется вес оружия. Согласно условиям Правил соревнований стрелок выполняет на соревнованиях за один день более 80 выстрелов в квалификации и при прохождении в финал еще около 30-40 выстрелов.

Современная пулевая стрельба является сложно-координационным техническим видом

спорта со своеобразной спецификой — большим объемом статических нагрузок, что само по себе уже только это не свойственная для повседневной жизни деятельность требует определенных навыков [8, 9]. В нашей обычной жизни у нас нет необходимости пребывать помногу часов в неподвижном состоянии, да еще в весьма несвойственной для человека позе - изготовки, канонизированной Правилами Соревнований.

Следует отметить, что даже внутри самого вида спорта — пулевая стрельба влияние на осанку у спортсменов различных специализаций (медленная стрельба из винтовки и пистолета, скоростная стрельба из пистолета, стрельба по движущейся мишени, стрельба из крупнокалиберного оружия) может существенно различаться, а следовательно, и методы ее профилактики и коррекции будут отличаться [1, 6, 10, 14, 15].

После первого знакомства с видом спорта — пулевая стрельба напрашивается разделить возможные нарушения осанки и стопы по их характеру и специфике вида оружия [3].

Поскольку согласно данным практического опыта автора и его коллег тренеров, мы разрабатываем рекомендации для pistolетчиков. Которые хотя и не имеют дело с большим весом оружия, но длительное время пребывают в статической однообразной позе [4, 5]. И даже на наш взгляд находятся в более жестком режиме, поскольку у винтовочников все-таки три положения для стрельбы, а у pistolетчиков одно.

**Причины возникновения нарушений осанки у стрелков.** Правила техники безопасности, имеют глубокие корни и неразрывно связаны с практикой. Большинство этих положений пишется кровью. Занятия спортивной стрельбой сопряжены со значительными физическими нагрузками. Поэтому в тренировке стрелка большое внимание уделяется совершенствованию его физической подготовки: развитию выносливости упражнениями циклического характера, развитию силы гимнастическими упражнениями и т.д. В итоге на опорно-двигательный аппарат приходится немалая нагрузка, которая может приводить к травмам и заболеваниям. Это нередко вынуждает ограничивать или даже временно прерывать тренировки.

У спортсменов в пулевой стрельбе часто наблюдаются заболевания опорно-двигательного аппарата, которые, согласно исследованиям специалистов, больше половины патологий относятся к нарушениям сумочно-связочного аппарата, заболеваниями суставов, нарушениями, связанными с позвоночником, и др. [1, 2, 4].

Под воздействием рациональных тренировочных нагрузок происходит обычно правильное приспособление опорно-двигательного аппарата к новым функциональным требованиям.

Стрелковый спорт характеризуется рядом особенностей, не присущих другим видам спорта. За внешней легкостью работы стрелка лежит тяжелый труд, характеризующийся большой физической и психологической нагрузкой на организм.

Поза стрелка существенно отличается от обычной позы стоящего человека. Необходимость позы обусловлена выполнением точностной задачи. Для стрельбы нужно создать такое рабочее положение, при котором обеспечивалась бы наибольшая устойчивость системы "стрелок-оружие". Для сохранения устойчивого положения, стрелки компенсаторно отклоняются, создавая противовес оружию, что в свою очередь приводит к асимметричности позы, и тем самым создает дополнительную нагрузку на опорно-двигательный аппарат стрелка. Для подбора наиболее устойчивой изгототки телу придается боковой изгиб, при котором общий центр масс приближается к средней линии тела [5, 14].

В результате исследований проведенных рядом авторов выявлено, что наибольшую статическую нагрузку испытывают pistolетчики (медленная стрельба) и стрелки-винтовочники при

стрельбе из положения стоя. Анализ влияния статической нагрузки на организм стрелка показал, что pistolетчик находится в неподвижной позе 30 — 35% тренировочного времени, а винтовочник — около 50% [1, 7, 11].

Негативное влияние асимметричных статических нагрузок можно и нужно предотвращать. Очень важно не запустить процесс и начать выполнение профилактических мероприятий одновременно с началом занятий стрелковым спортом [12, 14].

**Роль корректирующих упражнений для исправления дефектов осанки.**

Для предотвращения негативных воздействий от статических тренировочных следует применять совокупность профилактических мер: компенсаторные и корректирующие упражнения, включаемые непосредственно в тренировочные занятия; упражнения, выполняемые после стрелково-тренировочного занятия; самостоятельные тренировочные занятия; занятия другими видами спорта, благоприятно влияющими на подготовку стрелков.

Оригинальную методику профилактики и корректирования предлагает в своих работах Е.С. Палехова, где использует вибрационные тренажерные устройства, основанные на принципе «Тренажера Агашина» [11, 12].

После тренировочного занятия с оружием необходим более насыщенный комплекс профилактических мероприятий [8, 9, 10]. Он должен включать различные Общеразвивающие упражнения для рук, ног, туловища и специальные для коррекции осанки.

Физическая подготовка стрелка не должна быть эпизодической и приурочиваться к какому-то определенному периоду тренировки и подготовки к соревнованиям. Она должна проводиться регулярно в течении всего тренировочного года. В этом отношении очень важны утренняя гигиеническая гимнастика и водные процедуры, которые должны быть обязательной частью режима.

Существенную роль в подготовке стрелков-спортсменов играют занятия общей физической подготовкой и другими видами спорта.

К подбору других видов спорта следует подходить очень осторожно, так как не исключается возможность отрицательного переноса навыка. Другие виды спорта используются в основном с целью профилактики различных заболеваний и для общего укрепления организма. Кроме того, они способствуют ликвидации последствий статических нагрузок, повышают обменные процессы в организме и вентиляцию легких.

Чрезвычайно эффективным средством профилактики и устранения искривления позвоночника являются всевозможные упражнения в висе на перекладине или на гимнастической стенке. Согласно наблюдениям отдельных авторов, под влиянием этих упражнений в организме

спортсменов довольно быстро происходят положительные изменения и нормализуются соответствующие функции. Рекомендуется выполнять следующие упражнения: 1) Вис на перекладине от 30 с до 3-5 мин; 2) Вытягивание туловища в висе; 3) Раскачивание в висе; 4) Повороты туловища в висе налево-направо; 5) Из виса на перекладине подтягивание на слегка согнутых руках, а затем мгновенное расслабление ("уронить" тело). 6) Лазанье по гимнастической стенке или канату на руках без помощи ног вдоль стенки, вверх-вниз; 7) Перемещение по горизонтальной лестнице (рукоходу).

Для формирования правильной осанки существенное значение имеет гармоничное развитие всех частей тела. Эффективное средство формирования осанки и профилактики ее нарушений — общеразвивающие упражнения. Особое внимание следует обращать на укрепление мышц спины, шеи, плечевого пояса, брюшного пресса, задней поверхности бедра. При сутулой осанке необходимо развивать подвижность верхних части позвоночника, укреплять мышцы спины, плечевого пояса.

На основании проведенного анализа нами были подобраны рекомендации для проведения профилактических и корригирующих тренировочных мероприятий у стрелков. Профилактический — общеукрепляющий комплекс упражнений для стрелков.

Неоценимое значение имеют общая физическая подготовка для стрелков. При наличии основной тренировочной работы, связанной с большими статическими нагрузками в асимметричной позе. Спортсмен должен сам следить за своим физическим развитием и совершенствованием.

**Заключение.** Поднятые в данной работе вопросы лишь в общем, виде знакомят нас с глобальной проблемой сохранения здоровья при серьезных занятиях спортом, в том числе в области спорта высших достижений и при ранней специализации у подростков. В особенности, при работе с такими не характерными в повседневной жизни видами спорта как пулевая стрельба.

Постоянно, с первых тренировок, следует помнить о вредном влиянии на опорно-двигательный аппарат влияния стрелковых нагрузок. И неукоснительно выполнять меры по их профилактике. Все приведенные выше данные не являются догмами, а могут лишь служить примером построения индивидуальных занятий в каждом конкретном случае. Однако на этапе начальной подготовки и в учебно-тренировочном процессе могут применяться смело. Предлагаемые комплексы неоднократно проверялись на практике, и спортсмены, занимающиеся пулевой стрельбой, не имели отрицательных последствий.

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## ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИЕ НАУКИ

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### TURKISH SOFT POWER POLICY IN THE MIDDLE EAST

#### ПОЛИТИКА МЯГКОЙ СИЛЫ ТУРЦИИ НА БЛИЖНЕМ ВОСТОКЕ

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**Аннотация.** В статье инструменты «мягкой силы» Турции на международной арене, их уникальные характеристики и то, насколько умело они используются, особенно на Ближнем Востоке, четко показано, что религия и культура являются мощным оружием в использовании этих инструментов. С этой точки зрения она показала свою эффективность в бывших колониях Османской империи и в мусульманском мире. Благодаря тому, что она пыталась использовать роль посредника в решении проблем Ближнего Востока и была исламской страной, она предстала перед странами региона страной, способной воплотить в себе демократию и ислам. В то же время оно проявило себя как посредническое государство, взяв на себя инициативу решения проблем, назревавших долгое время. Он также предпринимает несколько важных шагов в этом отношении.

**Abstract.** In the article, Turkey's "soft power" tools in the international arena are their unique characteristics and how skillfully they are used, especially in the Middle East. It is clearly shown that religion and culture are powerful weapons in the use of these tools. From this point of view, it has shown its effectiveness in the former colonies of the Ottoman Empire and in the Muslim world. Due to the fact that it tried to use the role of mediation in solving the problems of the Middle East and was an Islamic country, it appeared to the countries of the region as a country that was able to embody democracy and Islam. At the same time, it has shown itself to be an intermediary state by taking the initiative to solve the problems that have been going on for a long time. It also takes several important steps in this regard.

*Ключевые слова: «Мягкая сила», Турция, государство-посредник, Партия справедливости и развития, турецкая модель, Ближний Восток, ЕС*

*Key words: "Soft power", Turkey, intermediary state, Justice and Development Party, Turkish model, Middle East, EU*

#### Introduction

Turkey is traditionally seen as a country in the Middle East that is inclined to use hard power based on its economic and military potential. However, recently some arguments have emerged in favor of Turkey's use of soft power. In this regard, its appeal on the international stage has increased significantly. Türkiye wants to make significant use of soft power in the region. As a result, confidence in him increases. Secondly, the article shows the soft power of Turkey as a third country in solving regional problems. His role was clearly demonstrated in the Israeli-Syrian, Israeli-Palestinian, Israeli-Lebanese conflicts. Türkiye is a unique Islamic democratic country. It embodies both the religious factor and the secular factor. In this regard, it can be said that the EU's long-term involvement is ending ineffectively. Maintaining a balance with Western allies and Muslim countries in the Middle East and maintaining good relations with them is quite difficult.

#### Literature review and background

As for Turkey, its effective use of soft power tools shows that it masterfully uses this power in the interests of the Muslim world and other countries and achieves great success. Among them are Turkish scientists such as Meliha Benli Altunishik, Tahsin Nizar, Ahmed Chinar, Levent Ozan, Elzbeta Sishlak, Vodka, Ozturk A.E., Cevik S.B., Akyly E., Chelenk B.

#### DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

This article analyzes Türkiye as a soft power in the Middle East. Basically, two aspects are important. Firstly, it is important for Turkey to participate in economic and political reforms in the Middle East, and secondly, it is important for Turkey to use non-military means in relations with countries in the region and play the role of a mediator in resolving the problems of the region. These two aspects examine Turkey's capabilities and limitations regarding the use of soft power. To some extent, Turkey is connected with the issue of modernization of the Islamic world and the Middle East. In the early years, the Turkish model became very popular in the Middle East. Unlike other countries in the region, the country was created without the desire to accept the final decision made by the victorious countries of the First World War. Turkey's War of Independence was closely followed by nationalists in various parts of the Arab world. They formed their plans for independence. As a result of the post-independence reforms, large-scale reforms were initiated. His commitment to modernization was a major source of inspiration for Iran, Tunisia and Afghanistan. Despite the high interest of many countries in Turkey, changes that occurred after World War II imposed a number of restrictions on Turkey. became a member of NATO. The movement towards the Western Bloc intensified. The countries of the

Middle East did not have membership in such structures. Because of this, a feeling of fear towards Turkey arose. The emergence of Arab nationalism led to Turkey becoming a puppet state of the Western world, preserving the negative historical legacy of the Ottoman Empire in several regions of the Arab world. Turkey's recognition of the newly formed state of Israel in 1949 led to a severance of relations with the Arab world. In general, countries in the region were suspicious of Turkey during the Cold War. This created a chill between them. Turkey's external and security elites did not want to interfere in the problems of the Middle East region due to unrest and mutual intolerance. Rising oil prices in the 1970s led Turkey to strive to improve relations with countries in the region. It was mainly limited to economic ties. In the changes of subsequent years, Turkey began to see change as a way to solve problems in this area. The decline of Arab nationalism, coupled with a deep economic crisis, opened its doors to Turkey. In addition, changes in Turkey itself, economic and political modernization, improved relations with the EU and the development of the political Islamic movement in Turkey continued to cause various controversies in the Middle East. However, Turkey's appeal to use soft power has been strong in the Arab world[1].

It is worth noting that Turkey had soft power and could be exported. That is, fairly stable economic and political reforms, the formation of the Bulet Ecevet coalition and the achievement of political stability created ideal conditions for the use of "soft power" in the region. In October 2001, Turkey introduced several reforms, such as reducing the number of detentions and easing restrictions on human rights. Restrictions on Kurdish language broadcasters have been lifted. He increased representation at the National Security Consulate. Parliament adopted the Civil Code. It came into force in January 2002. This is aimed at ensuring the independence of the assembly. The changes also affected issues of gender inequality.

In February 2002, another important package of reforms was introduced. It mainly consisted of criminal and anti-terrorism laws. In August 2003, the death penalty was abolished and the use of languages other than Turkish was legalized. Once in power, the Justice and Development Party skillfully used its majority in parliament to accelerate economic reforms. Later, the Harmonization Package included constitutional amendments, freedom of speech, freedom of expression and new measures aimed at preventing torture. The arrival of the AKP was of particular importance for the Turkish model. He was able to show that he had the ability to create an Islamic movement in Turkey and unite democracy and Islam. Representatives of the old elite did not approve of non-interference in the problems of the Middle East and Turkey as a "model". Changes have been made to the organizational structure of the National Security Consulate. That is, the balance between military and civilians has changed. Now it is run by citizens. At the same time, the executive powers of National Security and the Consulate itself were reduced. This allowed

Turkey to make an important decision in 2004 to begin negotiations on membership in the European Union.

Turkey's reform policies continued with the Arab world in parallel with negotiations with the EU. The reformer, who is adept at serving the Arab world in crisis, has stepped up his interest in Turkey. The party has become the main standard-bearer for promoting the possibility of soft power in Turkey. However, the main issue was the role of Islamic parties. They were part of the 1970 electoral system. The Islamic movement was represented in the Turkish parliament under different names. Despite the fact that he committed several anti-government actions. Over time this was banned. The AKP has become a kind of Islamized ruling party. The issue of joining the EU was strongly approved. The growth of Islamic radicalism and Turkey's experience in combating it have aroused interest in countries around the world.

It has become a unique state combining democracy and Islam. Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, who was the Prime Minister at that time, and Abdullah Gul, the President, were widely approved all over the world. For example, we can take Erdoğan's speech at Harvard University. "I do not agree with the view that Islamic culture and democracy are incompatible. A politician values religious belief in his personal sphere. But he sees politics as dominant, which is outside of religion. I believe it is a serious mistake to think that they are incompatible." [2]

Speech by former Foreign Minister Gül at the Organization of Islamic Countries in May 2003 and meeting at the World Economic Forum on improving integration with the rest of the world, respect for human rights, transparency, accountability and an emphasis on good governance. [3] The EU believed that Turkey's efforts, its demand for a mediating role in the Arab world and the promotion of Islam would lead to the transformation of countries in the region. Abdullah Gul spoke about this during his reign. Turkey's admission to the EU means Europe will become fully mature. This means that the main Muslim country, in addition to a common religion, will enter into cooperation. It is clear to the world that civilizations are concentrated in one place not from the point of view of religion, but from the point of view of democratic values. Turkey's message of integration, moderation and reform will help spread EU membership to the wider international community[4].

The AKP's rise to power and the Turkish experience are relevant for two factions in the Middle East. First, as for moderate Islamic groups, they have learned to play by the rules of the game, drawing the necessary conclusions from the Algerian experience.[5] They began to influence the government through legal means. The second group are groups in the Arab world that closely followed the AKP experience. These were reformist, liberal and secular Islamic groups. In this regard, Islam also served as an important tool of soft power. In recent years, Türkiye has diversified its relations with countries in the region. It positioned itself as an arbiter and mediator state in resolving mutual problems. At the beginning, new vectors for



solving the Arab-Israeli problem were emphasized. After the crisis in Syria in 1998, relations with him improved. Especially in 2000, after the Syrian-Israeli negotiations ended inconclusively, US-Syrian relations deteriorated. During this time, Turkey tried to resume negotiations between Israel and Syria. The exchange of information between the two sides was carried out by Erdogan, who was prime minister at that time.

In 2008, after several unsuccessful attempts, the two countries began direct negotiations in Istanbul under the auspices of Turkey. These efforts were considered sustainable and successful. Almost eight years later, this was an important step towards reconciliation between the two sides. He also tried to solve the Israeli-Palestinian problem in various ways. At first, he mainly focused on the countries of Central Asia and the Caucasus. After 2002, TİKA expanded the scope of its activities. It strengthened its influence in the territories of the former Ottoman colonies, and in these territories it began to support projects approved in Europe and the Middle East that were compatible with Turkish foreign policy.[6] Projects in these areas have proven to be very effective. Believing in this, he set great goals for the Middle East. Among these efforts, the TOBB-BIS industry was introduced to the Peace Initiative, and the Turkish Chamber of Commerce and Industry stood before this leader. As part of the initiative, a forum was held in Ankara. Representatives of the chambers of commerce of Israel, Turkey and Palestine took part in it. This was an important step in strengthening mutual trust and improving the private sector. So far, about ten meetings have been held. One of the important initiatives proposed at the forum was the creation of the Eriz Industrial Zone. This was especially useful for rebuilding the Palestinian economy. More than 7 thousand jobs were created. This project is beneficial to all parties, and while it has secured Israel's borders, it has brought great benefits to Turkish companies. However, the process of its implementation was very slow. The reason for this was the deterioration of the security system in these territories, as well as problems with signing a security agreement with Israel. After Hamas took over the Gaza Strip, the project was moved to Tarkuma in the West Bank. In addition, energy and water transmission projects are being discussed. The initiator of these projects is Turkey, which has shown that it is a mediating country in ensuring stable peace in the region.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we can say that Turkey's influence in solving problems in the Middle East has increased. His role has been recognized by various outside actors. However, Turkey needs to carefully assess its capabilities and the extent of its involvement in the problems. There is a risk that the boss will be caught between his capabilities and his goals. Advantages and disadvantages must be considered. However, given its military and economic potential, Turkey's ability as a soft power has been widely recognized by countries in the region.

Of particular note are his connections and growing appeal to problem players in the region. [7] However, there are a number of restrictions on the implementation of this tool in Turkey. A clear example of this is that his failure to solve his own problems during the crisis increased his distrust in the eyes of countries in the region. Radicalization in the region and the polarization of regional politics have damaged relations between Turkey's Western allies and its friends in the Middle East. To some extent, this created obstacles to his soft power policies.

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7. An interesting line of inquiry could be to look at the interplay between Turkey's hard and soft power in the region, which is beyond the scope of this article.

## ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ НАУКИ

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### THEORETICAL VIEWS ABOUT SRLF-REGULATION AMONG RUSSIAN AUTHORS

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**Abstract.** This publication discusses the concepts and concepts of self-regulation in the Russian literature. Psychological factors that are interrelated with it are described. Special attention is paid to the consideration of self-regulation as a mechanism for ensuring internal mental activity, a form of mental activity, a factor of self-subjective relationships, a tool for controlling behavior, as well as a set of mental phenomena, processes and states. A general definition of self-regulation is also presented, based on the studied ideas of domestic psychologists.

**Аннотация.** В данной публикации рассматриваются концепции и представления о саморегуляции в отечественной литературе. Описаны психологические факторы, которые с ней взаимосвязаны. Особое внимание уделяется рассмотрению саморегуляции как механизм обеспечения внутренней психической активности, форму психической деятельности, фактор самосубъектных отношений, инструмент для управления поведением, а также как совокупность психических явлений, процессов и состояний. Также представлено общее определение саморегуляции, на основе изученных представлений отечественных психологов.

**Keywords:** *Self-regulation, mental regulation, mental state, behavior, regulation of vital activity.*

**Ключевые слова:** *Саморегуляция, психическая регуляция, психическое состояние, поведение, регуляция жизнедеятельности.*

#### Relevance.

To date, there are a large number of concepts describing the essence of self-regulation, its specific features and principles of functioning. This diversity of approaches to its definition creates difficulties associated with the systematization and analysis of the most prominent positions of domestic psychologists on the regulation of the psyche.

In this publication, a detailed analysis and systematization of existing views is carried out. Consideration of the main views on the concept of self-regulation presented in domestic works will not only expand its understanding, but will also contribute to the search for new ways and methods of effective mental regulation of a person.

#### Analysis of recent research and publications.

The concept of "self-regulation" is actively studied in the positions and concepts of K. A. Abulkhanova-Slavskaya, K. M. Gurevich and O. A. Konopkin, V. I. Morosanova, G. S. Nikiforov, A. O. Prokhorov, L. G. Dikaya, A. K. Osnitsky, B. G. Ananyev, V.A. Ivannikov and other psychologists. Next, we will consider the main provisions on mental regulation in various researchers.

#### Highlighting previously unsolved parts of a common problem.

The article presents a general definition of self-regulation, based on the data obtained about its essence from domestic psychologists.

**The purpose of the article:** systematization of data on the essence of self-regulation among Russian scientists

#### Presentation of the main material.

G. S. Nikiforov describes mental regulation as a component of self-management. From his point of view, self-government includes the process of mental regulation, and not vice versa. Like self-government, self-regulation implies an impact carried out with the help of consciousness on mental phenomena (processes, states, properties), human behavior and activity, allowing him to maintain, modify, preserve their course [16, p. 158]. A similar position on the relationship between self - regulation and self - government is described by T. M. Pankratov, emphasizing their general focus on achieving an optimal level of vital activity [18, p. 5].

B. F. Lomov wrote about the mechanism of regulation as one of the functions of the psyche: "The role of mental processes in activity," he noted, "consists in the fact that they, being processes of reflection of reality, ensure its regulation: its adequacy to the subject, means and conditions. In other words, the main functions of the psyche in activity are cognitive and regulatory" [13, p. 215]. Self-regulation as a function is also considered by V. A. Hansen, noting that its connection with reflection in consciousness ensures the integrity of human mental activity in the norm" [8, p. 67].

B. G. Ananyev interprets the work of the brain as "a complex organization of control circuits with a

numerous chain of links, including control objects, measuring and actuating devices, feedback mechanisms that ensure the constancy of the controlled value. It can be thought that all types of feedback characteristic of living control systems are combined in human brain activity" [3, p. 227].

From the point of view of K. A. Abulkhanova-Slavskaya, the presence of self-regulation implies the ability to organize, mobilize, regulate one's activity, and, at the same time, coordinate with the objective requirements and activity of other people. She, following K. M. Gurevich and O. A. Konopkin, considers regulation as a specific form of mental activity [1, p. 2-3].

S. L. Solovyova describes mental regulation as a level of mental functioning that can affect the activity of living systems through the use of mental means of reflection, as well as modeling reality. It allows a person to influence their own behavior, change their psycho-emotional state, and influence their activities [21, p. 11]. In a narrow sense, under mental regulation, she considers the provision of purposeful self-action, through the use of words (affirmations), breathing techniques and mental images (visualization) for purposeful management of the comprehensive activity of the body, processes, reactions and human states [21, p. 11].

According to V. I. Morosanova, self-regulation is understood as "integrative mental phenomena, processes and states" that ensure the "self-organization of various types of mental activity" of a person, "the integrity of individuality and the formation of human being" [15, p. 8].

The object of self-regulation is the human condition, this process is carried out both at the psychological and psychophysiological level. One of its most important features is the focus on the use of internal means of regulation, first of all – the techniques of psychological self-action. In this regard, mental regulation is described by domestic authors as a psychohygienic tool that allows to prevent the occurrence of tension, stress, anxiety, negative emotional reactions and states, as well as to restore strength, mobilize the resources of the body [21, p. 11-25].

V. I. Morosanova pays special attention to the consideration of the individual style of self-regulation, which manifests itself as an individually stable, individual-typical peculiarity of his arbitrary activity characteristic of the subject. It includes an individual style of regulation of various types of activity and self-regulation of this activity [14, pp. 36-45].

N. A. Kotelevtsev notes that self-regulation is a set of internal processes of the body that contribute to achieving a state of homeostasis in different situations, manifesting as adaptive behavior [12, p. 8].

According to A. K. Osnitsky, the success of self-regulation is influenced by experience as a system of knowledge, skills and experiences. It includes value-motivational experience, experience of reflection, habitual activation, cooperation, as well as operational experience [17, pp. 3-12].

According to B. V. Zeigarnik, this is a process aimed at controlling one's own behavior, while this process is of a conscious nature [9, p. 123].

G. Sh. Gabdreeva considers the mental regulation of a person from the point of view of his vital activity. It can manifest itself both externally, providing the choice of optimal interpersonal relationships, behavior, activity and mental state of the individual, and internally, determining the processes of preserving homeostasis [7, p. 116].

According to L. G. Dikaya, mental self-regulation as a specific type of activity of the subject implies relations with professional activity, the development of mental self-regulation, the development of adaptive properties of the subject [19, p. 30].

A. O. Prokhorov attaches great importance to the study of system-functional mechanisms of regulation of mental states – functional structures. These structures have such components as reflection of the experienced state, representation of the desired state, actualization of motivation and personal meaning, as well as psychoregulatory means [19, pp. 134-139].

L. S. Vygotsky considers self-regulation and mastery of one's own behavior from the perspective of cultural and historical development, where the key mechanism is the mastery of a sign. Speech in his works is indicated as a means of arbitrary regulation, and arbitrariness is presented as a feature of higher mental functions [6, pp. 11].

As A.V. Brushlinsky emphasized, based on the principle of subjectivity of S. L. Rubinstein, self-regulation of a person, unlike an animal, "is carried out regardless of any pre-selected scale, standard, criterion, etc.". From his point of view, the mental activity of a person regulates behavior and actions, and also allows you to modify and implement goals in the process of activity. [4, P. 119].

V. K. Kalin considered self-regulation as a manifestation of self-subjective relations, that is, activity directed not at the outside world or other people, but at himself. He described its role in creating a state of optimal mobilization, optimal activity mode and concentration of this activity in the necessary direction [11, pp. 37-41].

V. A. Ivannikov attaches great importance to the consideration of the role of meaning in the process of transferring motivation from motive to goal, which explains the natural connection of semantic formations and self-assessments of volitional qualities, as well as the contribution of such a resource for regulating the direction of human activity as a way of controlling action [10, p. 27].

G. S. Prygin believes that individual characteristics of mental regulation should be associated with certain complexes of personal qualities that are quite clearly manifested in the process of activity [20, p. 123]. Moreover, these complexes should contain, first of all, those personality qualities that are formed in the real activity of the subject.

At the same time: 1) Conscious mental regulation, its formation and functioning, is interrelated with the manifestation of individual differences of the subject of

activity. 2) These differences are stable, they are presented as the basis for the creation of special typologies in the category of "effective independence" in human activities: persons capable of self-organizing activities and relying on their own knowledge, judgments, personal qualities, etc., in solving problems, can be distinguished as a typological group "autonomous".

According to V. P. Boyarintsev, self-regulation can be defined as a mechanism for ensuring internal mental activity of a person by various means, where activity and self-regulation act as two complementary sides - activity expresses variability and movement, and self-regulation provides stability and stability of this activity [4, p. 6].

### Conclusions and suggestions.

Thus, in the works of Russian psychologists, self-regulation is considered as a mechanism for ensuring internal mental activity and a specific form of mental activity that has individual mental characteristics and functional character, which can affect the activity of physiological systems and brain function, maintaining homeostasis, through the use of mental methods and techniques by an individual. Self-regulation allows a person to cope with difficulties, achieve tasks, adapt to new environmental conditions.

It is necessary to study the concepts related to self-regulation, this allows you to look at its understanding from different sides and contributes to efficiency in the development of methods for its development.

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## ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ НАУКИ

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### FUNCTIONS OF STYLISTIC APPROACHES OF CHINESE AND KAZAKH PROVERBS

**Аннотация.** Стилистические особенности пословиц. Стилистика, лингвостилистика – раздел языкознания, изучающий художественные способы речи, сферу применения, участие деятельности. Стилистика рассматривает принципы использования лексических, грамматических и фонетических методов языка. Смысловая точность и выразительность тесно связаны с умением правильно употреблять слова. Затем стилистика изучает законы употребления слов, принципы правильного употребления слов и словосочетаний с выразительной точки зрения, т. е. требует подачи определенной идеи со вкусом и мелодичностью.

**Abstract.** Stylistic features of proverbs. Stylistics, linguostylistics is a branch of linguistics, which studies artistic ways of language, scope of application, participatory activity. Stylistics considers the principles of using lexical, grammatical and phonetic methods of the language. Semantic accuracy and expressiveness are closely related to the ability to use words accurately. Then, stylistics studies the laws of the use of words, the principles of the correct use of words and phrases from an expressive point of view, that is, it requires the presentation of a certain idea with taste and melody.

*Ключевые слова: пословицы, семантика, стилистика, формальная структура, межкультурный.*  
*Keywords: proverbs, semantic, stylistics, formal structure, cross-cultural*

Proverbs are a type of concise, clear, and profound statements. They represent the highest result of knowledge and experience accumulated by people in different historical periods, different regions and different fields in industrial struggle, class struggle and other social conflicts. The uniqueness of proverbs as a part of Chinese language vocabulary is mainly reflected in two aspects: Structurally, proverbs are equal to sentences, including simple sentence type, compound sentence type, and condensed sentence type; From a semantic point of view, proverbs are expressive and always represent a certain type of knowledge (including experience). Similar to popular sayings and proverbs handed down from father to son, proverbs also have a unique stylistic style that impresses people. In modern Chinese language teaching, proverbs are valuable linguistic material for analysis and research, whether in grammatical aspect or stylistic aspect.

Proverbs are the use of short language forms to clearly convey deep truths. The simplicity of the language cannot hide the clarity of the proverbs from a stylistic point of view, and image representation is inseparable from stylistic methods, they are closely related to each other.

Comparison of proverbs created using the stylistic method of metaphor. Let's look at the similarities first. In the proverbs made by the method of metaphor in Chinese, proverbs made by the method of clear metaphor meet only the object of metaphor and the free component of metaphor, and in the middle metaphorical figurative words such as "象, 如, 似" are used. For example:

*伴君如伴虎 ; Accompanying the king is like accompanying the tiger.*

*真理象太阳 ; Truth is like the sun.*

*割麦如救火。 Harvesting wheat is like putting out a fire.*

In Kazakh proverbs, there are two stylistic approaches: obvious metaphor and hidden metaphor, "figurative words" are used in the obvious metaphor, and "figurative words" are used in some hidden metaphors, while in some "metaphorical figurative words" are not used.

**Explicit metaphor:** an explicit metaphor consists of a metaphor object and a free component of a metaphor, and after the free component, it is connected by the metaphorical figurative words " дай, дей, тай, теі ". For example:

*The words of the good are like silk, the words of the bad are like wrists.*

**Implicit Metaphor:** Implicit metaphor consists of metaphor object and free component of metaphor, and between the object of metaphor and free component of metaphor, metaphorical words "бол, тең" are placed. In this type of metaphor, the object of the metaphor is directly shown to be a free component of the metaphor, and therefore the similes are emphasized more. For example:

*A word to a fool is like flowing water,*

*A word spoken to a wise person is equal to a flag held in the hand.*

If we consider the differences, Chinese proverbs do not contain metaphorical figurative words in methods such as hidden metaphor, indirect metaphor, and allusion. Implicit metaphor: it does not use any "metaphorical figures", but it goes one step above simile by directly describing the object of metaphor as a free component of metaphor, and the object of

metaphor and the free component of metaphor are very closely related. For example:

《丑妇家中宝》*The ugly wife Keep your peace.*

《家有一老，黄金活宝》*Having an elder in the family is a golden treasure.*

**Indirect metaphor:** not only hides the "metaphorical literals", but also hides the "metaphor object", only the free component of the metaphor, this method is short, the object of the metaphor is directly replaced by the free component of the metaphor, for example:

《日中则昃·月满则亏》*The sun is full, the moon is full; "月签不改光·箭折不改钢" The moon does not change the light, the arrow is steel does not change; "水高船去急，沙陷马行迟" If the water rises, the boat rushes, the sand sinks, and the horse walks late.*

**Allusion metaphor:** Metaphorical figurative words do not occur in allusion, the object of a metaphor is a sentence by itself, and the free component of a metaphor is also a sentence by itself. Reason and the free component of metaphor are given together and show the same point of view. If it is like "当家人疾老，近火的烧焦，the owner of the family gets old because of illness, it is like being burned by fire" or "A person gets old quickly because of housework". In general, the free component of a metaphor is in the foreground, and the object of the metaphor is in the background. A complete metaphorical sentence is formed if the object of the metaphor is moved forward and filled with figurative words.

Most of the hidden metaphorical proverbs in the Kazakh language do not contain metaphorical figurative words, and the structure of the hidden allusion method is the relationship between opinion and reasoning.

The relationship between judgment and judgment constitutes a proverb that contains the method of implicit metaphor. For example:

*Ақыл дария, ой теңіз;*

*Mind is a river, thought is a sea.*

*Ата терек, бала жапырақ.*

*Father poplar, child leaf.*

From such examples, we can see that the most effective stylistic way of conveying feelings of love should be metaphor, because it turns the complex into the simple, the broad into the narrow, the familiar into the familiar, etc. can compare, thus allowing to enter the language with a very special expressiveness and strong persuasive power.

Comparison of Chinese and Kazakh proverbs created using the stylistic method of metonymy. Proverbs in Chinese using the method of metonymy. In Chinese proverbs, the method of metonymy usually occurs in the following cases:

#### 1)以部分代整体Part instead of whole.

《小来穿线·大来穿绢》

*The little one comes to thread the thread, the big one comes to wear the silk.*

#### 2)以具体代抽象Replace abstraction with concreteness.

《不怕人老，只怕心老》

*Don't be afraid of people getting old, just be afraid of your heart getting old.*

#### 3)以形状代本体Replace body with shape.

《出门在外·不要露白》

*Don't show off when you go out.*

#### 4)以个别代一般replace general with individual.

《月里嫦娥爱少年》

*Chang'e loves young people in the moon.*

#### 5)双重借代On behalf of double.

《宁愿跟红脸打一架·也不跟白脸说句话》

*I would rather fight with the red face than say a word to the white face.*

Proverbs in the Kazakh language made by the method of metonymy. Among the proverbs created by the method of metonymy in the Kazakh language, it is often used to distinguish the described objects, have special features, be visible, to replace the direct name of the object with something close to this object. Metonymy is often used in the stylistic method: feature instead of the object of metonymy, part instead of the object of metonymy, abstraction instead of reality.

Distinctiveness instead of the object of metonymy: replacement of the object of metonymy with objects with national characteristics by using the object, characteristics and signs of the object instead. For example:

《马蹄不会让马踢》

*The horse's hooves won't let the horse kick.*

**Part replaces the whole:** Substituting the representative part of the object instead of the object of metonymy. For example:

《嘴上抹了油，舌头被拴住》

*The mouth is oiled and the tongue is tied.*

This stylistic way of expressing semantics makes the philosophy most familiar to people vivid and visual. Abstraction instead of reality: Abstract things are replaced by real things and abstract concepts are made tangible and visible.

“衣服是新的好，朋友是老的好，*It's better to have new cloak, but it's better to have old friends.*” The given example is represented by the national product of the Kazakh people called cloak as an abstract object. Basically, a robe is a type of clothing, but in this proverb it is written in relation to all clothing of a person. Rags originally referred to scraps of cloth that were cut up during the making of clothing, but here it is used to refer to clothing.

Comparison of Chinese and Kazakh proverbs created using the stylistic method of antithesis. When it comes to human aesthetics, the beauty of symmetry and balance cannot be ignored. The penetration of the beauty of symmetry into the beauty of human language can be described as bright and wonderful through the antithesis stylistic method. What is called antithesis

refers to the use of pairs of sentences with essentially the same sentence structure and essentially the same number of syllables to express an opposite or relatively symmetrical concept.

In Chinese and Kazakh proverbs, antithesis is fully used, the structure is uniform, the meaning is deep, they complement each other and shade each other, which not only increases the depth and breadth of the content of proverbs, but also increases the persuasiveness and attractiveness of proverbs.

Proverbs in Chinese using the stylistic method of antithesis. Chinese proverbs created using the stylistic method of antithesis are as follows in terms of content and grammar analyzed:

Proverbs created using the stylistic method of antithesis content can be divided into the following types:

**Direct parallelism:** refers to the antithesis between basically similar images, the number of signs is basically the same, the structure is the same, smooth and symmetrical, the semantics are also very similar, the front and back parts complement each other, and the execution is basically the same on both sides and on both sides. Thus, preserving the richness of the words and showing the complex beauty of the words. For example:

海阔凭鱼跃 · 天高任鸟飞

*Wide sea diving, sky high the birds to fly.*

路遥知马力 · 日久见人心

*Horsepower can be seen from afar, and people's hearts can be seen over time.*

**Inverse Parallelism:** It is an antithesis that is completely opposite, has opposite semantics and complements each other. Most of them use opposition and contrast to highlight their meaning connotations. Adopting the method of antithesis, taking many opposite relations, such as good and bad, hardship, wealth and poverty, profit and loss, to show the essence of the problem from the positive and negative sides, the form is neat and symmetrical, the rhythm is harmonious, and the content is opposite, of opposites. Unity shows that the language has a strong influence. For example:

花有重开日, 人无再少年.

*Flowers will bloom again, and people will never be young again.*

有理走遍天下, 无理寸步难行

*With reason, one can travel all over the world, but without reason, it is difficult to move even an inch.*

**Double parallelism:** also called "pair of drains". known as , from the point of view of semantics, it means to show cause-and-effect relationship, and from the point of view of format, it is repeated before and after, making the language speech roll memorable and interesting. For example:

积善之家 · 必有余庆

*A house that accumulates good deeds will always be happy.*

病从口入, 祸从口出

*Disease enters through the mouth, disaster comes out of the mouth.*

Proverbs in the Kazakh language created using the stylistic method of antithesis. Kazakh proverbs created using the antithesis method have the form of syllabic harmony, the structure is very uniform and the rhythm is strong, they are compact and compact, the meaning is deep, the generalization is strong, they reflect the national uniqueness and very special ways of expression, they are easy to remember and understand. Meaning of upper and lower syllables direct parallelism, reverse parallelism and double parallelism depending on the relationship can be divided into three types.

**Direct parallelism:** the ratio of upper and lower joints describes the same thing from two sides and from two sides, similar and related represent relations, complement each other in terms of content and It is complex in shape. For example:

智慧不会衰竭, 金子不会腐朽

*Wisdom never fails, gold never decays.*

战场上识英雄 · 游戏场上比输赢

*Recognize heroes on the battlefield and compare wins and losses on the game field.*

**Inverse parallelism:** the relationship between the upper and lower syllables is summed up from two opposite sides, such as good and bad, beauty and ugliness, new and old, right and wrong, and emphasizes the essence of things. For example:

好人是良心的奴仆, 坏人是财产的奴仆

*Good men are slaves of their conscience, bad men are slaves of their property.*

脚小的穿喜爱的鞋 · 脚大的穿遇到的鞋

*Wear the shoes you like if you have small feet, wear the shoes you meet if you have big feet.*

**Double parallelism:** the relationship between the upper and lower syllables depends on the development process or conditions, assumptions, goals, causal relations and other aspects of things, the content of which constitutes a complex type of proverb. For example:

吃了雪鸡肉 · 会嫌鸭肉臭

*If you eat snow chicken, you will find duck meat smelly.*

打不着猎物怪枪 · 回到家里怪老婆

*If you can't hit the prey, blame the gun; when you get home, blame the wife.*

In conclusion, as a result of the above analysis, it can be seen that some cultural factors of each nation are contained in the language, especially in the proverbs of the language. Understanding the similarities and differences of national cultures in proverbs, comparing cultures is not only a method of language learning, but also a means of studying national culture. On the one hand, it helps people from all walks of life in the field of intercultural communication to get to know each other and learn from each other, and on the other hand, it helps to understand cultural differences and broaden their horizons.



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## ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ НАУКИ

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### ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ИСКУССТВЕННОГО ИНТЕЛЛЕКТА В ФОРМИРОВАНИИ ДОХОДОВ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ

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#### THE IMPORTANCE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN THE FORMATION OF THE ORGANIZATION'S INCOME

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**Аннотация.** В современной эпохе становление и развитие искусственного интеллекта приобретает все более значимое значение для формирования доходов организаций, т.к. это обусловлено активным применением ИИ-технологий в различных сферах экономики и бизнеса. В статье приведены результаты оценки влияния искусственного интеллекта на экономический рост предприятий.

Цель данного исследования заключается в выявлении значения и роли искусственного интеллекта в формировании доходов организации. Основными методами исследования явилось изучение результатов анкетирования и опросов.

**Abstract.** In the modern era, the formation and development of artificial intelligence is becoming increasingly important for the formation of income of organizations, because this is due to the active use of AI technologies in various fields of economics and business. The article presents the results of assessing the impact of artificial intelligence on the economic growth of enterprises.

The purpose of this study is to identify the importance and role of artificial intelligence in the formation of the organization's income. The main research methods were the study of the results of questionnaires and surveys.

*Ключевые слова:* доходы, финансовые показатели, искусственный интеллект, машинное обучение, персонал.

*Keywords:* income, financial indicators, artificial intelligence, machine learning, personnel.

В условиях развития технологий и усиления конкуренции на рынке, важным становится исследование возможностей применения Искусственного Интеллекта (ИИ) для компаний. Выбор многих организаций уже пал на ИИ, так как они заметили его положительное воздействие на свой бизнес. В связи с этим, множество компаний обращает свое внимание на применение ИИ в различных секторах своей деятельности.

Анализируя воздействие ИИ на деятельность компаний, можно сделать вывод о его способности повысить эффективность бизнес-процессов и увеличить финансовые показатели компании.

Например, использование ИИ предоставляет компаниям возможность оптимизировать производственные процессы, сократить время, затрачиваемое на обработку заказов, а также повысить качество продукции и услуг, а также ИИ способен улучшить взаимодействие с клиентами, что в свою очередь способствует укреплению клиентской базы и увеличению объема продаж.

Применение ИИ позволяет автоматизировать множество задач, которые раньше выполнялись вручную, что помогает сократить время и затраты на их выполнение, также благодаря аналитическим возможностям ИИ, компании имеют возможность проводить более точный анализ данных и прогнозировать тренды и потребности рынка, что позволяет принимать более обоснованные решения.

В качестве компаний, которые уже успешно внедряют в свою деятельность технологии искусственного интеллекта, можно назвать такие, как Google, Microsoft, Amazon, Facebook, OpenAI и Snapchat и др.

К примеру, компания OpenAI была создана в 2015 году с целью разработки сложной искусственной интеллектуальной системы, способной решать сложные задачи. Ключевой продукт компании – GPT-3, которая представляет собой одну из самых продвинутых систем глубокого обучения и нейронных сетей. GPT-3 успешно применяется в различных сферах бизнеса, включая создание контента, т.е. данная система способна генерировать тексты, которые едва отличаются от текстов, созданных человеком. OpenAI продолжает активно работать над улучшением и перспективными разработками в области искусственного интеллекта [1].

Основываясь на подтвержденных исследованиях, представим результаты, которые показывают значение искусственного интеллекта, как механизма, способного увеличить прибыль предприятия.

Так, к примеру, исследование Accenture Research показывает, что искусственный интеллект может удвоить ежегодные темпы экономического роста к 2035 году, изменив характер работы и создав новые отношения между людьми и машинами, в которых люди твердо контролируют

ситуацию, а технологии все больше адаптируются к нашим потребностям.

Исследования Accenture Research, посвященные изучению влияния технологий искусственного интеллекта на бизнес, позволяют сделать вывод о возможном повышении производительности труда до 40% и более эффективным использованием времени, т.е. предполагается, что влияние искусственного интеллекта будет ощутимо во многих отраслях. Данные исследования проводились в 12 развитых странах. Основываясь на результатах исследований, можно сделать вывод, что искусственный интеллект имеет потенциал для значительного повышения уровня прибыльности в среднем на 38% [2].

Еще один пример – специалисты Mckinsey Research провели опрос, в ходе которого было установлено, что использование искусственного интеллекта в восьми различных бизнес-функциях в

33 случаях повлияло на доходы и расходы в соответствующих бизнес-единицах, т.е. полученные результаты свидетельствуют о значительной ценности внедрения технологии искусственного интеллекта для предприятий, а в общей сложности, 63% респондентов отметили увеличение дохода при использовании искусственного интеллекта, причем респонденты из высокопрофессиональных компаний сообщали о росте доходов на более чем 10% почти в три раза чаще [3].

Маркетинг и продажи, разработка продуктов и услуг, а также управление цепями поставок – это области, в которых респонденты отмечают рост доходов при использовании искусственного интеллекта. В маркетинге и продажах особенно выделяются увеличение доходов от применения искусственного интеллекта в ценообразовании, прогнозировании вероятности покупки и аналитике обслуживания клиентов (рис. 1).

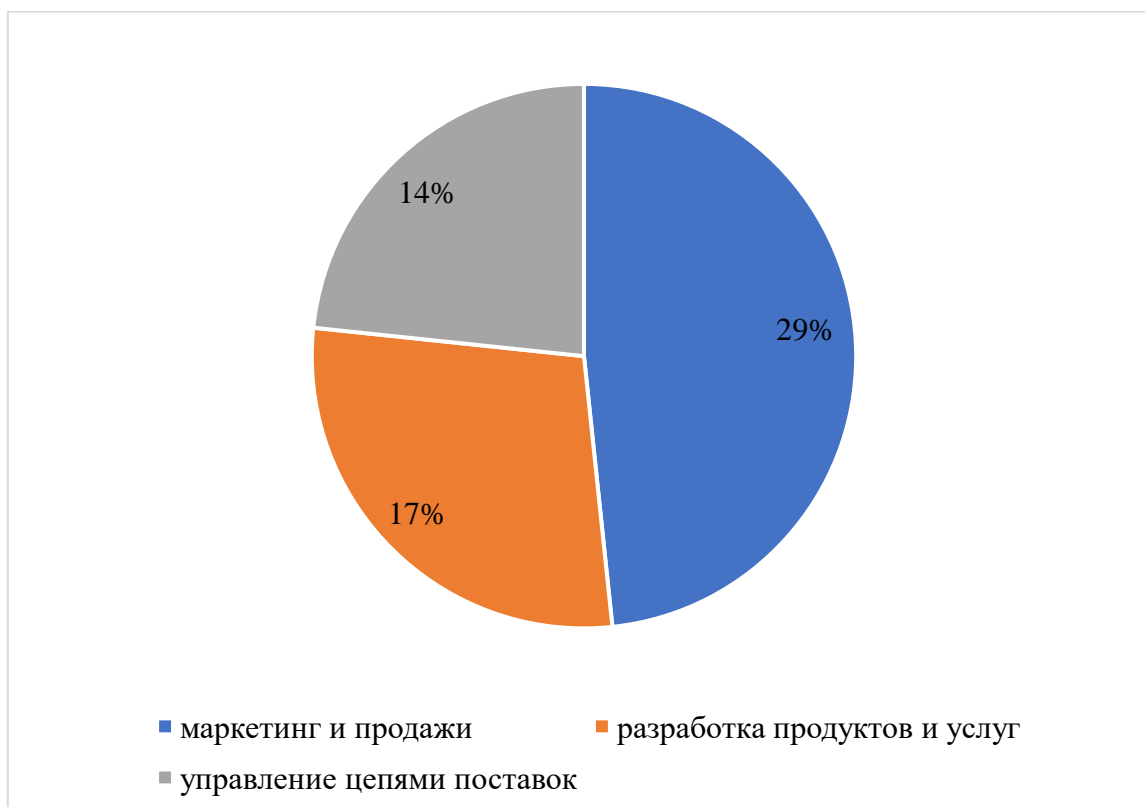


Рисунок 1 – Сферы деятельности, в которых отмечается рост доходов при внедрении искусственного интеллекта (согласно исследованиям Mckinsey Research)

В качестве сценариев использования в управлении цепочками поставок респонденты часто приводят прогнозирование продаж и спроса, аналитику расходов, которые способствуют приращению дохода. В результате внедрения искусственного интеллекта в указанных подразделениях, 44% респондентов отмечают экономию средств. Бывшие сотрудники, находящиеся на высоких должностях, в четыре раза чаще других говорят о снижении издержек бизнес-единиц на 10% или более благодаря внедрению искусственного интеллекта.

Отметим, что в нашей стране также уже активно внедряется ИИ, или же многие настроены на его скорейшее внедрение. Отмечается, что крупные и средние предприятия на данный момент являются основными заинтересованными сторонами внедрения искусственного интеллекта. Так, проведенный анализ, где участвовали более 50 компаний нашей страны, позволил выявить, что более половины из них увеличили свои инвестиции во внедрение искусственного интеллекта на уровне от 10% до 20%.

Интересно отметить, что более трети из этих компаний принимают во внимание риски санкций при выборе ИИ-продуктов, а в результате экспертного анализа, прогнозируется, что в ближайшие 3 года российские компании имеют потенциал увеличить свой бюджет на цели, связанные с искусственным интеллектом, на уровне до 50%.

Согласно результатам исследования, в основном инвестиции в ИИ-решения увеличивают те компании, которые уже почувствовали эффект от их внедрения. Например, сеть гипермаркетов «Лента» использует ML-продукты в целях планирования товаров на складах и подбора персонала, те же решения компания, как и ее конкуренты, планирует использовать для мониторинга наличия товаров на полках своих магазинов.

Также одной из успешных реализаций таких систем является применение банком «ВТБ» ИИ-решений, которые осуществляют до двух третей работы по аналитике и принятию решений, что позволяет сотрудникам банка сосредоточиться на задачах более высокого уровня, требующих специализированных знаний и опыта. Кроме того, внедрение таких технологий привело к значительной экономии ресурсов, сумма которой превысила 1 миллиард рублей [1].

Таким образом, в наше время ИИ занимает важное место в списке ключевых технологий,

которые способны принести значительную пользу компаниям, а его применение может повысить эффективность бизнес-процессов и, как следствие, усилить финансовый успех предприятий. Компании, уже ознакомившиеся с преимуществами и потенциалом ИИ, с уверенностью утверждают, что данная технология способствует достижению лучших результатов.

Для того чтобы сохранить свое преимущество перед конкурентами, компании должны активно исследовать и рассматривать широкие возможности, которые предоставляет ИИ. Важно начать применять эту технологию, чтобы быть на шаг впереди других участников рынка и обеспечить стабильный рост своего бизнеса, который способствует росту доходов и прибыльности.

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### THE AZOV ENVIRONMENTAL FORUM AS A MEANS OF INTEGRATION INTO THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROCESSES OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

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### АЗОВСКИЙ ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ ФОРУМ КАК СРЕДСТВО ИНТЕГРАЦИИ В СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ ПРОЦЕССЫ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

**Summary:** the article discusses the features of ensuring sustainable ecological and socio-economic development of the regions located on the coast of the Sea of Azov, as well as the development of tourist and recreational potential of coastal regions, the organization of eco-educational and educational activities among the population of the Azov region. The socio-economic and environmental challenges facing the regions of the New Azov region are being updated.

**Аннотация:** в статье рассматриваются особенности обеспечения устойчивого экологического и социально-экономического развития регионов, расположенных на побережье Азовского моря, а также развитие туристическо-рекреационного потенциала прибрежных регионов, организация эко-просветительской и образовательной деятельности среди населения Приазовья. Актуализируются социально-экономические и экологические вызовы, стоящие перед регионами Нового Приазовья.

**Key words:** *socio-economic development, the Sea of Azov, ecology, eco-oriented technologies, ecological identity, the New Azov Sea.*

**Ключевые слова:** *социально-экономическое развитие, Азовское море, экология, эколого-ориентированные технологии, экологическая идентичность, Новое Приазовье.*

Азовский экологический форум (далее - АЭФ, Форум) - уникальное по своему масштабу мероприятие в сфере экологии, экономики и

образования, которое впервые было собрано в городе Бердянск Запорожской области.

Форум проведен по инициативе Правительства Запорожской области; Министерства природных

ресурсов и экологии Военно-гражданской администрации (ВГА) Запорожской области; Министерства агропромышленного комплекса и продовольственной политики ВГА Запорожской области; Управление охраны и использования водных объектов и биологических ресурсов Запорожской области; Министерства культуры, спорта и туризма Военно-гражданской администрации Запорожской области; Министерства по молодежной политике Военно-гражданской администрации Запорожской области; Министерства экономического развития Военно-гражданской администрации Запорожской области; ФГБОУ ВО «Мелитопольский государственный университет»; Фонд поддержки и развития промышленного и сельскохозяйственного комплекса Запорожской области.

Цель проведения Азовского экологического форума - обеспечение устойчивого эколого-экономического развития регионов, расположенных на побережье Азовского моря, развитие туристическо-рекреационного потенциала прибрежных регионов, организация эко-просветительской и образовательной деятельности среди населения Приазовья.

Задачи Азовского экологического форума:

- разработка плана, направленного на экологическую защиту Азовского моря;
- актуализация изменений в сфере обращения с твердыми коммунальными отходами (федеральный проект «Комплексная система обращения с твердыми коммунальными отходами» национального проекта «Экология»);
- разработка и рассмотрение проекта Единой концепции развития туристско-рекреационного и логистического потенциала Азовского моря Российской Федерации;
- рассмотрение Программы социально-экономического и экологического развития акватории Азовского бассейна и регионов приазовского побережья;
- рационализация научно-исследовательских работ, направленных на достижение целей устойчивого развития регионов Азовского моря;
- оптимизация нормотворческой деятельности, направленной на обеспечение устойчивого развития регионов Приазовья;
- организация методической базы просветительской и образовательной деятельности среди молодежи и школьников, а также вовлечение учащихся регионов во Всероссийскую акцию по очистке от мусора берегов водных объектов, участие в проекте «Вода России» («Берег добрых дел») - являющегося частью федерального проекта «Сохранение уникальных водных объектов» национального проекта «Экология»;
- рассмотрение проекта положения о рациональном использовании земель сельскохозяйственного назначения.

Важным вопросом Форума явилось организация информационного пространства и взаимодействие с политическим и медийным

сообществом страны. В событийных мероприятиях Азовского экологического форума приняли участие политологи, эксперты, общественники, такие как: Геворгян Карине Александровна, Переслегин Сергей Борисович, Школьников Андрей Юрьевич, Чагин Олег Александрович, Решетников Леонид Петрович, Кашанский Александр Викторович, Небренчин Сергей Михайлович, Безруков Андрей Олегович.

Среди участников Форума были представители органов исполнительной и законодательной власти Запорожской области, представители регионов, имеющих выход к Азовскому морю: Ростовской области, Краснодарского края, Республики Крым, Херсонской области, Запорожской области, Донецкой Народной Республики. Организация Азовского экологического форума на таком высоком уровне - ответственная задача, имеющая важное значение не только для регионов Приазовья и России, но и для мирового сообщества. Экспертная и дискуссионная площадка такого масштаба – это место встречи руководителей регионов, ведомств, крупных компаний и экспертов мирового уровня, где устанавливаются взаимоотношения и принципы организации общей работы в сфере социально-экономического развития Нового Приазовья. Результатом общей работы явилось создание экспертного совета и рабочих групп, направленных на продвижение инициатив в области экологического благополучия и социально-экономического развития регионов.

Экологическая повестка Форума касалась вопросов выработки подходов, создающих промышленность мирового уровня, обладающих передовыми технологиями, учитывая экологические требования, а также разработки мероприятий по оздоровлению Азовского моря и его зарыблению, созданию инфраструктуры для развития рыбоводства.

Формирование экологической идентичности прибрежных регионов Азовского моря взаимосвязаны с социальной действительностью и функционированием культуры общества. Экология Приазовского региона зависит от каждого.

Учитывая широкий круг актуальных вопросов устойчивого развития территорий Азовского бассейна, организаторы и участники форума отметили, что основными серьезными вызовами, стоящими перед регионами, являются:

Демографические процессы, происходящие в Российской Федерации в целом, и на территориях Нового Приазовья, в частности.

Уровень и качество жизни населения.

Возрастание антропогенных нагрузок на окружающую среду до масштабов, угрожающих воспроизводству природных ресурсов.

Потребность в усилении и обеспечении технологической, промышленной и продовольственной безопасности, суверенитета.

Качественное изменение локального и глобального характера систем, наращивание

объёма выработки и сохранения энергии, ее передачи и использования.

Внешние угрозы национальной безопасности, в том числе военные угрозы, угрозы утраты национальной и культурной идентичности граждан России.

Низкий уровень культуры и образования населения новых территорий, необходимость формирования «новой» культуры на базе богатой национальной истории России.

Изменение территориальных диспропорций в социально-экономическом развитии регионов.

Развитие туристско-рекреационного потенциала Приазовья.

10. Научные решения аграрно-экологических проблем Азовского моря.

Особое внимание в проведении Форума организаторы уделили практическим результатам, которые будут реализованы в региональных проектах. Многочисленные мероприятия Форума были интегрированы в среду информационного общества, расширяя, таким образом, пространство для диалога, создавая новые экономические пространства и внедряя в жизнь новые технологии.

Выводы и предложения. Анализ потенциальной экологической и экономической результативности продемонстрирован в поставленных задачах, направленных на улучшение инвестиционного обеспечения экономики и экологической безопасности Приазовского региона, а именно:

- реализация проектов по созданию образовательной и оздоровительной системы на базах имеющихся комплексов;

- создание отрасли беспилотных систем (авиационных и космических, подводных и надводных, наземных), развитие автоматизированных систем управления с внедрением искусственного интеллекта;

- обеспечение развития агропромышленного комплекса и использование гидробиоресурсов Азово-Черноморского региона (развитие растениеводства, бережливого использования земельных ресурсов при производстве сельскохозяйственных культур);

- создание новой системы мелиорации с внедрением беспилотных летательных аппаратов и дронов гражданского назначения, восстановление сельхозугодий (устранение последствий подрыва Каховской ГЭС);

- создание индустриальных парков на территории Нового Приазовья, запуск новых высокотехнологичных производств в области машиностроения, автомобилестроения, электроники;

- строительство перерабатывающих заводов рециклинга в горнодобывающей отрасли, переработка вторсырья, обрабатывающих заводов для агропромышленного комплекса, внедрение экопроектов;

- комплексная модернизация энергетического комплекса регионов с внедрением безопасных природосберегающих технологий;

- расширение и модернизация сети региональных дорог авто- и железнодорожного транспорта, морских портов, освоение надводного, подводного и воздушного пространства Азово-Причерноморского региона, поэтапное внедрение надводного и подводного транспорта гражданского назначения, дирижаблестроения на беспилотной основе;

- модернизация жилого фонда - восстановление и масштабное строительство современных, комфортных жилых площадей;

- развитие промышленного строительства;

- создание современной системы по сбору и переработке твердых бытовых отходов (ТБО), а также промышленных и химических отходов;

- устранение экологических катастроф (последствий разрушения Каховской ГЭС);

- обучение населения бережному отношению к окружающей среде;

- создание экологических общественных организаций;

- развитие лесомелиорации, как одной из задач защиты сельскохозяйственных полей;

- строительство рыбозаводов в акватории Запорожской области, а именно в Молочном лимане, с целью регулирования увеличения популяции промысловых видов рыб и повышения продуктивности моря не только осетровыми, но и многими другими видами рыб.

Разработка и внедрение данных задач в систему управления регионов Приазовья даст необходимый позитивный стимул к активному переходу на ресурсосберегающие и экологически безопасные технологии. Задача государства – заинтересовать общество и бизнес в решении экологических проблем, а также оказать поддержку в внедрении ресурсо- и энергосберегающих технологий и производств, в том числе посредством введения рыночных регуляторов в сфере охраны окружающей среды, которые стимулировали бы предприятия реально снижать антропогенную нагрузку на окружающую среду. Все это делает актуальным внедрение инноваций в управление охраной окружающей среды, включая смену ценностных критериев, формирование адекватной институциональной среды.

Анализируя антиэкологичную активность Украины до 24 февраля 2022 года в природоохранной зоне Приазовья, следует отметить, что за несколько десятилетий накопился сложный набор экологических проблем, решение которых требует оценки экономического ущерба, нанесенного негативным антропогенным воздействием на окружающую среду, а также разработки и внедрения механизмов его компенсации, теперь уже для Российской Федерации. Следует понимать, что игнорирование показателей экологического ущерба при принятии решений, может привести к выбору

неэффективных вариантов территориальной организации эколого-экономического развития [1].

Переход на эколого-ориентированные технологии – процесс сложный, требующий не только колоссальных средств и времени, но и политической воли. На данном этапе необходима активная работа в реализации комплекса мер, как в секторе нормативно-правового регулирования, так и в разработке новых технических и

технологических решений в системе экологического и экономического регулирования.

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## ЮРИДИЧЕСКИЕ НАУКИ

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### LEGAL REGIME OF PARTICIPATION OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN COUNTERING TERRORISM

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### ПРАВОВОЙ РЕЖИМ УЧАСТИЯ ВООРУЖЕННЫХ СИЛ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ В ПРОТИВОДЕЙСТВИИ ТЕРРОРИЗМУ

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**Abstract:** in the context of the reform of domestic criminal legislation, it is of great importance to refer to international legal acts dedicated to the fight against terrorism. This scientific article examines the issue of the participation of the armed forces of the Russian Federation in countering terrorism on the territory of a foreign state. Within the framework of this work, firstly, it was proposed to legislate the possibility of using the armed forces of the Russian Federation in cases where there are threats to the state, society, and the individual. Secondly, to supplement Article 9 of the Federal Law of 06/03/2006 On Countering Terrorism with a territorial criterion for attracting units, units and formations of the armed forces of the Russian Federation to participate in countering terrorism. Thirdly, it is proposed to determine the order and timing of the presence of the armed forces of the Russian Federation on the territory of a foreign state in order to counter terrorism.

**Аннотация:** в условиях реформирования отечественного уголовного законодательства большое значение имеет обращение к международно-правовым актам, посвященным борьбе с терроризмом. В данной научной статье рассматривается вопрос участия вооруженных сил Российской Федерации в противодействии терроризму на территории иностранного государства. В рамках настоящей работы, во-первых, было предложено законодательно закрепить возможность применения Вооруженных Сил Российской Федерации в случаях, когда возникают угрозы для государства, общества, личности. Во-вторых, дополнить статью 9 Федерального закона от 06.03.2006 № 35-ФЗ «О противодействии терроризму» территориальным критерием привлечения подразделений, частей и соединений Вооруженных Сил Российской Федерации к участию в противодействии терроризму. В-третьих, предложено определить порядок и сроки нахождения Вооруженных Сил Российской Федерации на территории иностранного государства в целях противодействия терроризму.

**Keywords:** *countering terrorism, international cooperation, armed forces of the Russian Federation, interaction, coordination of efforts.*

**Ключевые слова:** *противодействие терроризму, международное сотрудничество, вооруженные силы Российской Федерации, взаимодействие, координация усилий.*

Совместное противодействие терроризму является одной из приоритетных областей глобализации.

В периоды Античности и Средневековья антитеррористическое сотрудничество не было в достаточной степени регламентировано, однако и тогда имели место случаи взаимопомощи между государствами по вопросам уголовного преследования. Например, известен факт

заключения в 1270 году до н.э. договора между древнеегипетским фараоном Рамсесом II и царём хеттов Хаттусили III, который содержал положение о выдаче беглых рабов. В 1963 году глава Министерства иностранных дел Турции передал Организации Объединенных Наций для хранения копию этого документа.<sup>1</sup> Лишь в XX веке возникли условия для развития международного сотрудничества в данной сфере, чему во многом

<sup>1</sup> Алёшин В.В. Правовые аспекты противодействия терроризму в современных условиях //

Информационно-правовой обзор Совета Федерации. 2017. С. 8.

способствовали итоги Первой и Второй мировых войн.

В свою очередь, хотелось бы рассмотреть такой важный вопрос, как участие Вооруженных Сил Российской Федерации (далее – ВС РФ) в пресечении международного терроризма. Статья 10 Федерального закона от 06.03.2006 № 35-ФЗ «О противодействии терроризму» закрепляет, что вооруженные силы Российской Федерации могут применять необходимые средства вооружения с территории России против находящихся за ее пределами террористов и (или) их баз. Военно-силовое противодействие терроризму в условиях, когда террористические группы активно прибегают к различным формам вооруженной борьбы, представляет собой объективную необходимость.<sup>2</sup>

1. В научной литературе по международному праву такой вопрос подвергался достаточно детальным исследованиям.

2. С.В. Черниченко отмечает, что существует серьезная проблема, в какой мере государство или несколько государств вправе оказывать вооруженную помощь какому-либо государству по его просьбе в ликвидации вооруженных посягательств на его безопасность строго в пределах его территории.

Прежде всего, необходимо законодательно закрепить возможность применения ВС РФ в случаях, когда возникают угрозы для государства, общества, личности. Для этого, по нашему мнению, название раздела V Федерального закона от 31.05.1996 № 61-ФЗ «Об обороне» необходимо изложить в следующей редакции: «Исключительные правовые режимы», а в самом разделе изложить основные положения по привлечению ВС РФ к участию в каждом из режимов (военное положение, чрезвычайное положение, противодействие терроризму, техногенная катастрофа, стихийное бедствие, вооруженный конфликт).

ВС РФ должны привлекаться к участию в противодействии терроризму лишь в том случае, когда другими методами и средствами противостоять терроризму невозможно. ВС РФ при всяком их использовании внутри государства должны привлекаться только в качестве дополнительных сил и средств, не заменяя собой функциональное предназначение органов государственной власти в области безопасности и охраны общественного порядка, так как вооруженные силы предназначены для отражения внешней агрессии. Данное положение может быть реализовано лишь при четком законодательном закреплении условий привлечения ВС РФ к участию в противодействии терроризму, с известными ограничениями. Так, статью 9

Федерального закона от 06.03.2006 № 35-ФЗ «О противодействии терроризму», по нашему мнению, необходимо дополнить территориальным признаком привлечения подразделений, частей и соединений ВС РФ к участию в противодействии терроризму.

Представляется, что данные критерии должны быть следующими:

- при проведении контртеррористической операции в пределах одного муниципального образования могут привлекаться подразделения ВС РФ;

- при проведении контртеррористической операции в пределах двух и более муниципальных образований могут привлекаться подразделения и воинские части ВС РФ;

- при проведении контртеррористической операции в пределах субъекта РФ могут привлекаться подразделения, воинские части, соединения ВС РФ, в том числе в составе Объединенной группировки войск (сил).

Часть 3 статьи 15 Федерального закона от 06.03.2006 № 35-ФЗ «О противодействии терроризму» предлагается изложить в следующей редакции: «В состав группировки сил и средств могут включаться подразделения, воинские части и соединения ВС РФ, подразделения федеральных органов исполнительной власти, ведающих вопросами безопасности, обороны, внутренних дел, юстиции, гражданской обороны, защиты населения и территорий от чрезвычайных ситуаций, обеспечения пожарной безопасности и безопасности людей на водных объектах, и других федеральных органов исполнительной власти, а также подразделения органов исполнительной власти субъектов Российской Федерации. В случае включения в состав группировки сил и средств подразделений, воинских частей и соединений ВС РФ руководителем контртеррористической операции является должностное лицо федерального органа исполнительной власти в области обороны».<sup>3</sup>

Предлагается также закрепить, к примеру, в Федеральном законе «О воинской обязанности и военной службе» от 28.03.1998 № 53-ФЗ правовые нормы, определяющие порядок и сроки нахождения ВС РФ на территории иностранного государства в целях противодействия терроризму.

Допустим, утвердить положение о том, что ВС РФ используются за ее пределами по решению Совета Федерации не более 60 дней. После истечения этого срока глава Российского государства ограничивает или прекращает действия ВС РФ за ее пределами в том случае, если Совет Федерации не выдал

<sup>2</sup> Федеральный закон от 06.03.2006 № 35-ФЗ (ред. от 10.07.2023) «О противодействии терроризму» // Собрание законодательства РФ, 13.03.2006, № 11, ст. 1146.

<sup>3</sup> Часть 3 статьи 15 Федерального закона от 06.03.2006 № 35-ФЗ «О противодействии терроризму»

разрешения на продолжение их использования за рубежом, а также, если парламент, вследствие вооруженной агрессии против России или ее угрозы не может собраться для принятия соответствующего решения.

Представляется целесообразной последующая деятельность по совершенствованию как отечественного законодательства в сфере борьбы с терроризмом, так и международных правовых основ, обеспечивающих согласованное реагирование на террористические угрозы, включающая в себя:

- 1) разработка нормативного правового акта о привлечении ВС РФ, изданного в соответствии с законодательством Российской Федерации, формирование центров принятия решений;
- 2) укрепление подразделений постоянной готовности;
- 3) создание новых логистических узлов, позволяющих осуществить переброску сил и средств, задействованных в антитеррористических действиях;
- 4) вовлечение всех государств в реальное сотрудничество в борьбе с угрозами террористического характера;
- 5) определение порядка применения войск (сил) в зонах контртеррористической операции в соответствии с зонами территориальной обороны;
- 6) создание организационно-правовых условий для улучшения материально-технического обеспечения информационных подразделений Министерства обороны Российской Федерации и использования в установленном порядке материальных ресурсов других федеральных органов исполнительной власти в рамках координационных совещаний.

УДК 341.01

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#### THE POLAR SILK ROAD AND INTERNATIONAL LAW: CHINA'S DREAM IN THE HIGH ARCTIC

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#### ПОЛЯРНЫЙ ШЕЛКОВЫЙ ПУТЬ И МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ ПРАВО: КИТАЙСКАЯ МЕЧТА В ВЫСОКИХ ШИРОТАХ АРКТИКИ

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**Summary:** China's bilateral agreements, international law and politics in the Arctic.

**Abstract:** Some aspects of international law in the Arctic are changing more slowly than geopolitical changes. The Arctic is no longer exploited solely by the countries bordering it. Because of the Arctic's complexity, bilateral and international regional cooperation has been increasing. China's pivot toward multipolarity in international law in the Arctic is a watershed moment. Countries in the Arctic are actively contributing to the construction of the Polar Silk Road. For the Arctic Ocean to connect China and Europe, China plans to use the Northeast Passage, whose main route will be the Northern Sea Route. This passage will be part of China's Belt and

Road Initiative. Given China's growing activity in the Arctic, new legal standards that consider all legal issues are needed. Because of China's bilateral agreements, international law and politics in the Arctic have become more stable. This article examines China's approach to international law and governance in the Arctic region.

**Summary:** Двусторонние соглашения Китая, международное право и политика в Арктике.

**Аннотация:** некоторые аспекты международного права в Арктике меняются медленнее, чем происходят геополитические изменения. Арктика больше не эксплуатируется исключительно странами, граничащими с ней. В связи со сложностью Арктики растет двустороннее и международное региональное сотрудничество. Поворот Китая к многополярности в международном праве в Арктике является переломным моментом. Страны Арктики активно участвуют в строительстве Полярного шелкового пути. Для соединения Китая и Европы через Северный Ледовитый океан Китай планирует использовать Северо-Восточный проход, основной трассой которого станет Северный морской путь. Этот проход станет частью китайской инициативы "Пояс и путь". В связи с растущей активностью Китая в Арктике необходимы новые правовые стандарты, учитывающие все правовые вопросы. Благодаря двусторонним соглашениям Китая международное право и политика в Арктике стали более стабильными. В данной статье рассматривается подход Китая к международному праву и управлению в Арктическом регионе.

*Keywords:* Arctic, International Law, Polar Silk Road.

*Ключевые слова:* Арктика, международное право, Полярный шелковый путь.

### Introduction

The Arctic region has risen to the top of the international agenda. It has caught the attention of all states, whether on the coast or not because it is unique and has many energy sources. Most researchers agree that global warming has expanded the possibilities for action in the region, and the diversity of actors and activities has required the creation of new normative acts.

Some believe that the factors that keep the Arctic in order are also changing. Inadequate preexisting legal norms necessitate the development of novel ones. Under these circumstances, Arctic international law has entered a period of change and evolution. Like many colleagues anticipating changes in Arctic law, we argue in this article that the Arctic is no longer only the territory of those countries whose territory is there. Baumert observes: "The continental shelf regime was born under customary international law but without rules specifying the precise geographic limits of the shelf." [3]

The problems in the Arctic are global. Some countries argue that the problems are hereintertwined with issues of life and prosperity in their states. [4] In this context, the efforts of countries to create a new legal framework for involvement in scientific, political, and economic activities in the Arctic have attracted considerable attention. Among these countries is China.

Townsend and Kendall-Taylor considered the Arctic region is a global commons. They argue that according to national legal jurisdictions, the division of the world's land, sea, air, and space has lost its significance, especially in climate change and related changes. The legal boundaries and images of these spaces have moved to the global level, and the Arctic has shown that coastal states cannot be in charge because it is vital to the world's ecological cycle.

Bloom concludes in his study that the Arctic Council, created by the coastal states, was initially supposed to provide the necessary governance in a global and functional sense. Over time, however, the Arctic Council has remained without formal decision-making authority and legal obligations. [7] Moreover, the system is inadequate to deal with the region's

problems. Recently, it has become increasingly clear that the Council system needs to be improved to deal with the region's problems. Even the permanent members of the Arctic Council themselves question why observer members cannot participate in decision-making and why the sole purpose of the Arctic Council is to protect and strengthen the sovereignty of the permanent members. [8] Odgaard stressed, however, that this structure will only last for a while in light of globalization's challenges and suggested that the Arctic Council make the necessary changes. [9] The fact that the Arctic Council's permanent members include influential international policy actors has not prevented the organization from functioning as a regional body within a political framework.

Non-Arctic coastal states are unhappy with the Arctic Council's assertion that final decision-making authority in the region rests solely with its founders. Peter Tzeng concludes in his paper that the cause of all the region's problems is precise because the Arctic Council is not created on a legally binding basis but uses UNCLOS. Such a structure can only help promote the common interests of the countries in the region. [10]

On the other hand, according to Maddox, [11] Arctic countries are pessimistic about the participation of countries without territory in the Arctic region in the global discourse about this territory because they see it as a threat to their sovereignty. [12] Thus, the permanent members of the Arctic Council worked together to strengthen their sovereignty in the Arctic. It helped maintain the global balance of power in the region until the formal dissolution of the council in 2022. The desire to strengthen the sovereignty of the permanent members of the Arctic Council aimed at maintaining the balance of power in the region, and the same willingness laid a time bomb under the council. [13]

Where politics and law intersect

The legal and political situation in the Arctic is easier to understand by looking at the physical structure of the region. About one-third of the Arctic's total area is land, which is about 6% of the planet's surface. Arctic countries include the United States, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Russia, and Sweden. Most researchers agree that the seas of the Arctic, which



make up about two-thirds of the territory, offer opportunities for conflict and countries to work together.[14]

Oceanic land and sea borders are of paramount importance. Canada, Denmark, Norway, Russia, and the United States are the "Arctic Five" because they all have Arctic Ocean coastlines. The Arctic countries also include Sweden, Finland, and Iceland. Scientists and researchers can now go to parts of the Arctic Ocean that they could not get to before because of climate change and melting glaciers.

How can one imagine a world of international law in the Arctic where the political and the legal are not intertwined? After World War II, Third World countries fought against laws that favored Western powers and pushed for changes to international law.[15] Non-Western countries see the current Western world order based on shared values as being forced on them.[16] This makes this demand hard to justify.

The power in the international system wants the principles of law it likes to defend to be considered universal standards. Nevertheless, in the case of conflict, it uses the law in a way that serves to preserve its political power, turning it into a political instrument that serves the interests of the ruling regime. The fact that the dominant structure in world politics internationalizes its political position and places this condition throughout the international arena violates the objectivity of law.[17]

Melchiorre says that criticisms of some parts of traditional international law in the Arctic have focused on ecology, power struggles, economic competition, and figuring out the relationship between politics and law.[18]

In the historical evolution of the seabed portion of UNCLOS, non-legal discourses such as economic and political have significantly influenced the agreement's creation. Non-legal issues such as politics and economics have played a significant role in shaping legal norms. From this perspective, it is believed that law cannot be viewed independently of non-legal disciplines such as politics and economics.[19] Thus, the state's national economic and political preferences concerning mining cause legal changes.[20] How much can we think about how objective international law is in the Arctic if the rules of international law have to be built around particular political preferences? The establishment of justice is based on absolute state sovereignty or international law.

Political, legal, and economic developments in the Arctic

Interest in the Arctic is growing because of the potential energy resources it stores and the transportation options it offers. The problems of melting glaciers due to climate change are of global importance. Individual countries' responses to these changes have sparked a debate about global governance.[21]

Conflicts arise as countries try to expand their maritime jurisdiction. The natural resources of the Arctic Ocean are crucial to this expansion, both living

and non-living. In 2008, the U.S. Geological Survey produced a report on the natural resources of the Arctic Ocean. This study found 90 billion barrels of oil, 1,669 trillion cubic feet of natural gas, and 44 billion barrels of liquid natural gas in 33 locations beyond the Arctic Circle. In addition to these minerals, the Arctic is rich in tin, coal, manganese, gold, nickel, lead, platinum, zinc, diamonds, and fish.[22]

Recently, there has been much interest in territories outside state borders or ocean areas that no state has officially claimed. The sovereign rights of nations govern the Arctic, and its territories are not designated as part of the common cultural heritage of humankind. Within its borders, the nation-state has exclusive authority over the use and preservation of ice-covered land and maritime zones. Areas of land and sea outside recognized nation-states are not legally defined territories. Disputes over the continental shelf and EEZ, transit and straits, and land disputes are all examples of potential conflict situations in the Arctic Ocean. Disputes over maritime jurisdiction between the Arctic Five countries are one example of the possible military conflicts that could arise in these hotly contested regions.[23]

Disputes over the continental shelf and exclusive economic zone are conducted over territories in the Bering Sea, Beaufort Sea, and Barents Sea, on the Lomonosov Ridge and the Alpha-Mendelev Ridge.[18] Following the U.N. Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), coastal states are trying to resolve territorial disputes in these areas. Among the routes and straits, the Northwest Passage, the Northeast Passage (the Northern Sea Route), and the Bering Strait are potentially conflicting regions. EEZ and continental shelf issues are other areas where nation-states try to apply UNCLOS.[3] Similarly, UNCLOS is invoked when countries argue about who has jurisdiction over the islands of Spitsbergen and Hans. The countries bordering the Arctic Ocean have many untapped opportunities to work together through the institutions and rules established by international law.[19]

Arctic Policy Dilemmas and the Order-Justice Dilemma in the International Community

The Arctic Ocean is a contested region outside any country's jurisdiction, but it is home to many international organizations and peoples. As the Arctic sea ice melts due to climate change, non-Arctic countries are taking notice of their quest for dominance over the region's potential natural resources and new transit routes.[20] At the same time, the region is becoming increasingly militarized, and new opportunities for conflict are emerging.[24]

During the Cold War, almost half of the Arctic belonged to the Soviet Union. The remaining half was divided among NATO countries (Canada, Denmark, Iceland, Norway, and the United States) and recent NATO members Sweden and Finland. Indigenous peoples, such as the Inuit, have a say in Arctic politics and the countries that make up the region. Pluralists believe that various non-governmental organizations should have a voice in Arctic politics and economics alongside nation-states.[25]

Projects in the Arctic compel the international community to reconsider the "order-justice" controversy because of bilateral or multilateral cooperation initiatives. Cooperation efforts in the Arctic have evolved bilaterally and multilaterally because of the multilateral nature of the region. Having been a hotbed of hostility and a regular submarine patrol route during the Cold War, the Arctic Ocean has become a site of cooperation in the post-Cold War era.[14]

The structure of the Arctic Council and the treaties it has concluded paint a picture of a global community committed to the free and open exchange of scientific knowledge, the conservation of natural resources, the promotion of economic growth and prosperity, and the safety and well-being of all its citizens. In the Arctic region, there are examples of multilateral international cooperation in environmental protection, scientific information exchange, sustainable development, and human security.[26] However, power struggles between nation-states continue, and the search for further cooperation remains limited.

The Lomonosov and Alpha-Mendeleev ridges have become the subject of maritime jurisdictional conflicts. These are mountain ranges over which disputes have arisen between the countries surrounding the Arctic Ocean. Russia, Canada, and Denmark have laid claims to the Lomonosov Ridge, which are essential because they will allow an extension of the continental shelf.[18] Disputes between the countries over this territory are possible. However, claims about this ridge have proven unconvincing due to the difficulty of obtaining scientific data in ice conditions.[27]

The priority of the international community, or community of states, is to build an international order. The tools of international politics can be used to construct an international order distinct from international law.[28] In a state of international order, two or more nations create a community of states or global communities through which they can influence each other's policies.[29]

#### State sovereignty versus international law

According to the Westphalian view of sovereignty, nation-states are sovereign as equals, and no power exists over them.[30] These sovereigns are active legislators and politicians. The supremacy of sovereign states in the international legal order of the 20th century was not satisfactory to all. Problems arose in establishing an international legal order binding all sovereigns in this global system. Sabaa observes that state sovereignty precedes international law in some essential matters.[31]

The question of sovereignty comes to the fore as soon as international norms affect interactions between states. UNCLOS legislates the power of states over the oceans but imposes certain limitations.[27] From this perspective, it is accepted that political reality can be maintained without being subject to the law of the dominant worldview. For a sovereign to exist, the law need not be recognized. State sovereignty is thus

considered to maintain its political existence without submission to international law.[9]

The new concept of multipolar sovereignty requires recognition of the sovereignty of other states, that is, mutual recognition of rights. On this basis, the claims of member states not present in the Arctic region must be taken into account, and sovereignty takes on a meaning based on reciprocity. Nevertheless, let us take a look at this circumstance from different perspectives. For example, at the 11th ministerial meeting of the Arctic Council on May 7, 2019, U.S., According to Secretary of State Mike Pompeo, China could turn the Arctic into a competition zone where legitimate claims can be made.[32] Thus, it is clear that China and the United States have different views on the Arctic within their zones of sovereignty and different interpretations of international law in this context.

#### Disadvantages of UNCLOS

Rainwater argues that the rules of UNCLOS need to look more deeply into the capacity of governments to protect maritime territories. The fact that UNCLOS only delineates geographic territory but does not regulate what coastal states can and cannot do within those boundaries creates a legal gap. This legal gap creates problems for states that want to use the maritime space. Differing understandings of the rights and responsibilities of coastal states have implications for their governments and the global community as a whole. The most direct threat to human life is marine pollution. Therefore, regulating the oceans by establishing legal criteria alone will not make these areas safe.

On the other hand, it has been stressed that in the case of conflict, a convention is insufficient to define rules that prevent conflict because of the limited resources in the oceans.[16]

In addition to criticism of the Convention for territorial waters, the contiguous zone, the exclusive economic zone, and the continental shelf, it is also considered imperfect concerning the high seas and the seabed. For example, it is well known that the high seas were formerly regarded as an area of sovereignty similar to land territories and that claims over the oceans have persisted throughout history.[19] In modern international law, this idea has been abandoned and replaced by the principle of freedom on the high seas.

Kobzeva argues that UNCLOS has many shortcomings. In this context, principles of international law need more authority to address problems arising from actual events adequately.[12] It is necessary to address the identified deficiencies of the treaty and conclude additional agreements.

#### International Law and China's Arctic Strategy

China identifies itself as a "Near-Arctic State" in connection with the Arctic. This identity is evident in China's desire to internationalize the Arctic region.[34]

In 2008, the five countries bordering the Arctic Ocean adopted the Ilulissat Declaration to establish a form of Arctic regionalism.[35] China, one of the countries without land in the Arctic, is working to develop alternative structures in the region.

According to Rainwater,[33] the impact of climate change on the Arctic region has brought to the forefront China's search for energy-related raw materials and the need to open alternative trade routes. According to this reasoning, Chang and Khan reduce China's presence in the Arctic to pure economics in the context of energy supplies and commercial interests.[36] However, it would be wrong to assume that China's Arctic goals are solely economic. China, like Russia, views the international system of the 21st century as multipolar.[37] By pursuing this policy, China claims to be a balancer in the global system and its growing influence. [36]

Sussex suggested that a multipolar view of the international system does not mean anti-hegemony or anarchy.[29] In this respect, "multipolarity" refers to a political structure in which effective powers coexist.[38] By adopting this multipolar structure, China represents a new world order in global politics.[39] Moreover, the Arctic region is within this Chinese vision. According to China's Arctic policy: "China is an important stakeholder in Arctic affairs. Geographically, China is a 'Near-Arctic State,' one of the continental states closest to the Arctic Circle. The natural conditions of the Arctic and their changes have a direct impact on China's climate system and ecological environment, and in turn, on its economic interests in agriculture, forestry, fishery, marine industry, and other sectors".[40]

China builds The Polar Silk Road component of the Belt and Road Initiative in cooperation with other Arctic countries.[41] This route, which China calls the Maritime Silk Road, will coincide with the Russian Northern Sea Route along the Arctic coast and create new conditions for regional cooperation. Byers notes that China considers the Northwest Passage in Canada's Arctic zone under Canadian sovereignty and obtains permission from the Canadian government to pass through it.[42]

China respects the sovereign rights of Russia and Canada to these two waterways, which both Russia and Canada consider their territorial waters. China attaches paramount importance to the security of trade routes through the Arctic region and avoids adopting unfavorable rules.[43]

On the other hand, China is a world leader in the 21st century. Because of this position, it is steadily striving to increase its degree of prosperity. China demonstrates that it aspires to a higher international status. Xi Jinping's characterization as a defender of international order implies that China is positioning itself as a defender of justice in the current global system.[44]

China's ever-expanding Arctic initiatives have attracted the attention of the Arctic countries, and some see them as a challenge to their national sovereignty. Critical discourse is growing among them, especially in the academic community in the Baltic states. An analysis of China's Arctic discourse shows that cooperation and sustainability are the guiding principles of China's engagement with the region.

A legal analysis of China's Arctic development

China's interest in the Arctic region is not new. It ratified the Spitsbergen Agreement in 1925, established the Arctic multipurpose Yellow River Base near Ny-Ålesund in 2004, obtained observer status in the Arctic Council in 2013, and still conducts numerous scientific experiments and studies.[46]

China emphasizes the absence of a formal Arctic agreement and expresses respect for UNCLOS, the Svalbard Agreement, and other bilateral agreements. In its 2018 Arctic strategy document, China's Arctic Policy, China emphasizes the sovereignty rights of non-Arctic states, freedom of navigation, and other liberties granted by international law on the high seas and international seabed areas with clear legal boundaries. It is because the Arctic region is a group of territories where sovereign governments can assert their rights under international law and areas where no state can maintain its sovereignty.[41]

China continues to uphold the rights of the Arctic region, where there are no specific legal norms yet. For example, China was one of the initiators of the 2018 Agreement on the Prevention of Unregulated Fishing on the High Seas in the Central Arctic, which has become an important, legally binding international instrument.[47]

China participates in bilateral and multilateral negotiations and cooperation agreements with Arctic and non-Arctic countries regarding the Arctic region. For example, the cooperation agreement with Iceland paved the way for Chinese economic investment in the Arctic and raised the political profile of the region.[12] Another example is the cooperation between China, Japan, and South Korea, which meet regularly to discuss Arctic issues on Asia-centric topics.[48]

Kaya and Woo emphasize China's ability to develop new institutions in the international order, citing the example of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, which was created as an alternative to the existing governance system.[49] The emergence of a Chinese model alternative to the current legal and policy framework in the Arctic follows a similar pattern.

Many researchers consider the application of UNCLOS to the Arctic region controversial,[28] as there are no legally enshrined rules on issues such as Arctic scientific research, resource extraction and exploitation, and security. Regarding the case of the high sea, Bateman argues that UNCLOS has legal gaps.[50] Due to China's growing activity in the Arctic region, China needs new legal rules that consider all legal issues, including navigation rules relevant to the territory. Byers stressed that China could achieve this through cooperation.[24]

China's Global Strategy and Arctic Governance

In 2008, by adopting the Ilulissat Declaration, the governments of the Arctic littoral states rejected the development of an Arctic Treaty for the region, thus reaffirming their particular position.[35] The Arctic Five is known for cooperating, especially on continental shelf expansion and sovereignty. Iceland, Finland, and Sweden, the permanent members of the

Arctic Council, did not support the Ilulissat Declaration, which the governments of the five Arctic coastal states presented as a form of the declaration on collective sovereignty. This position, which has caused tensions even within the Arctic Council, is crucial in demonstrating that sovereignty over territory trumps equality and justice.[51]

China does not ignore the exclusive status of the region but creates legal space for itself through bilateral agreements. China indirectly influences Arctic policy by expanding its legal ties with Arctic governments.[52] Although China's reunification with the Arctic offers temporary solutions to political and economic benefits in the short term, global breakthroughs will be required if China is to exist in the Arctic region for a long time.

Chen attributes China's recent rise in the Arctic region to its growing influence in global governance.[41] Over time, China's sensitivity to Arctic issues has increased, and the Arctic issue has become the subject of international attention.

Noting that the situation in the Arctic has changed due to climate change, China continues to argue that the region is of fundamental importance to non-Arctic countries and that its position affects humanity.[40] China's Arctic strategy is grounded in ecological and climatological research. The melting of glaciers has far-reaching effects across the system, making it necessary to view the Arctic as a whole. China's stated Arctic policy is to pursue the interests of all governments and the international community.[38]

China bases its discourse on the region on the existence of limited sovereignty and free zones. This article highlights the global and regional dimensions of China's Arctic rhetoric. On the one hand, China promotes regionalism by respecting the sovereignty of coastal states in the region. On the other hand, it emphasizes globalism, arguing that countries not located in the region also have rights here.

China's desire to make the Arctic a multi-layered and multifaceted zone is evident in the country's activities in the region. In this regard, it is essential to emphasize that global thinking about the region focuses on deeds rather than rhetoric. For example, China Telecom is laying fiber-optic communication lines throughout the Arctic region. This company intends to carry out its activities in cooperation with surrounding countries. Expanding and improving the intercontinental communications network is an issue that requires international cooperation. China is using multifaceted efforts, as well as significant investments, to address this issue effectively.

On the other hand, it is well known that China is involved in mining and precious metal programs, especially energy mining, in Arctic countries and invests heavily in these regions.[53] Despite the lack of a coastline in the Arctic, China and South Korea share responsibility for environmental conservation in the region, which is considered exemplary behavior and demonstrates that both countries have adopted a global approach to governance.[54] These examples show that

China participates in the Arctic region at the level of international action rather than global discourse.

One can summarize China's policy on managing the Arctic region as participation in current decision-making mechanisms and policy implementation through bilateral agreements. Biedermann believes that by entering into bilateral agreements in the Arctic, China has changed the existing dominant international order and created an alternative region with a high level of influence.[55] I further argue that China is an element of balance in the region through its bilateral agreements, which indirectly change the old international legal institutions and political governance in the Arctic.

It is the Northern Sea Route that serves as the Polar Silk Road's central artery.

From a Eurocentric perspective, the Arctic has three navigable routes: the Northeast Passage, the Northwest Passage, and the Central Passage.[42] The Russian Northern Sea Route, which has been developed longer and has better navigational conditions and port infrastructure than the Northwest Passage, intersects with the Northeast Passage, which runs mainly through the Russian Arctic. China's Arctic concept considers that the Russian Arctic is abundant in oil and gas, and the Northeast Passage can connect China and other Northeast Asian countries with Europe, as well as serve as a link between eastern and northeastern China and the Russian Far East and the Arctic.[56] As part of its Arctic policy, China declares its willingness to work with other countries to create a Polar Silk Road by exploring, developing, and using Arctic sea lanes.[52] China is working with others to resolve disputes between Arctic countries based on respect for their sovereignty, as the interests of these countries are affected by the expansion of Arctic sea lanes.

The Polar Silk Road extends the land and sea Silk Road.

Xi Jinping introduced the "One Belt, One Road" plan in 2013. More recently, the scope of the Belt and Road has been clarified, and its meaning expanded. Another name for the land-based Silk Road is the Silk Road Economic Belt. It includes the China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor, The New Eurasian Continental Bridge Economic Corridor, The China-Central Asia-West Asia Economic Corridor, The China-Indochina Peninsula Economic Corridor, The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor, and The Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar Economic Corridor.[57] The South China Sea Silk Road, also known as The China-Indochina Peninsula Economic Corridor and Maritime Silk Road, is created from China to Southeast Asian countries and regions through the South China Sea, then west through the Indian Ocean to South and West Asia, and finally to Africa and Europe through the Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope. It also runs east through the South China Sea to reach Pacific countries such as Australia and New Zealand. The Polar Silk Road initiative was proposed by China using the routes mentioned above in response to global warming. The implementation of the concept has generated general interest.[58] The Polar Silk Road



is part of a more extensive and ambitious transportation network, including the land Silk Road, the maritime Silk Road, and the Arctic.

The One Belt and One Road maritime cooperation concept were published in June 2017, outlining economic corridors, one of which connects China and Europe via the Arctic Ocean. The concept states: "In line with the priorities of the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road, China will deepen ocean cooperation by fostering closer ties with countries along the Road, supported by the coastal economic belt in China. Ocean cooperation will focus on building the China-Indian Ocean-Africa-Mediterranean Sea Blue Economic Passage by linking the China-Indochina Peninsula Economic Corridor, running westward from the South China Sea to the Indian Ocean, and connecting the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) and the Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar Economic Corridor (BCIM-EC). Efforts will also be made to jointly build the blue economic passage of China-Oceania-South Pacific, traveling southward from the South China Sea into the Pacific Ocean. Another blue economic passage is also envisioned leading up to Europe via the Arctic Ocean".[59]

The Polar Silk Road includes maritime crossings such as the route from China's east coast to the north through the Bering Strait, to the Arctic Ocean, along the Russian Arctic to Europe, also known as the Northeast Passage. The Northern Sea Route, as the main route of the Polar Silk Road, can provide China with convenient conditions for importing energy and mineral resources from Russia. Compared to traditional maritime routes, the Polar Silk Road would shorten the sailing distance from East Asia to Europe and America, reduce sailing time, and save transportation costs.[60] By fully utilizing the Arctic route, China could save between \$53.3 billion and \$127.4 billion annually on the cost of international trade shipments.[61] The Northeast Passage, whose main route is the Northern Sea Route, has become part of the Chinese government's geopolitical concept and a docking point for the Chinese "Belt and Road" initiative and the Russian strategy for developing the Far East and the Arctic region.

China's concept of developing land integration of the Northern Sea Route

Improved natural conditions and the gradual improvement of port facilities along the route have increased the number of voyages along the Polar Silk Road and the activity of the Northeast Arctic shipping lane, according to a report titled "Changbaishan Mountain Index - Ice Silk Road" published in January 2021.[62]

China considers Russia, along with South Korea, North Korea, and Japan, to be among the five partner states of Northeast Asia. Even though these countries have different degrees of economic development, unique financial institutions, and complex political and economic ties, their common geopolitical position allows for productive cooperation. The nuclear issue on the Korean Peninsula affects the development trajectory of the entire region, in which China and

Russia are the two major political powers. South Korea and Japan are economically strong, while Northeast China is less attractive for investment due to the declining population, slow economic growth, and the North Korean nuclear crisis. These circumstances facilitate using the Polar Silk Road as a regional policy tool. There is a gap between the western and eastern parts of China regarding economic and social development.[63] To address the threat to national security posed by the poor performance of the northeastern provinces, the Chinese government has set out to rebuild the infrastructure of the region's once-thriving industrial centers.

China's Regional Economic Development and the Construction of the Polar Silk Road.

China plans to combine the Russian rivers Ob, Yenisei, and Lena with land and sea routes along one of three possible land-river routes.[56] The following routes are distinguished: western, central, and eastern. The western route begins in Urumqi, continues through Kazakhstan, to Novosibirsk, Tyumen, along the Ob River, to Salekhard, through the Gulf of Ob, and ends in the Arctic Ocean.[64] The central route begins in Beijing and continues through Ulan-Bator, Irkutsk, and Krasnoyarsk, along the Yenisei River, to Dudinka, Dickson, and the Arctic Ocean. Construction and modernization of ports along the Northeast Arctic Passage, which will allow for the opening and regular operation of waterways, is considered a priority task.

China suggests the Eastern Route is the most promising land and river route connecting northeast China, the Russian Far East, and the Arctic, with the essential support port on the Polar Silk Road. Starting in Dalian, it passes through Harbin, Blagoveshchensk, Neryungri, Yakutsk, the Lena River, and Tiksi to the Arctic Ocean.

Some scholars consider Dalian is the most crucial port in Northeast China and all of Northeast Asia because of its central location, which connects the Yangtze River Delta in the south, South Korea and Japan in the east, and the interior of Northeast China's provinces in the north. For the Eurasian strategies of Japan and South Korea, Dalian's position at the center of Northeast Asia's rail and sea networks presents a unique opportunity for cooperation.[54] We believe that Dalian is the vanguard of China's northeastern interior and the driving force behind the region's rapid economic growth. The maritime advancement of Heilongjiang and Jilin is of great importance to China. Dalian is likely to be used to improve the connectivity of these regions with East Asia and other countries along the Polar Silk Road. Dalian's favorable geographical location promotes the city's development as a maritime hub in Northeast Asia and the starting point of the Polar Silk Road.

#### Conclusion

In summary, international law is the cornerstone of China's Arctic strategy. The Arctic economy benefits from China's considerable investment efforts. The region is becoming economically dependent on China and its growing presence. China looks at the Arctic globally and does not view it as a resource belonging

solely to coastal governments. China respects the right of the Arctic states to exist within their current borders as independent states but seeks recognition of its rights under international law. Assuming that other states have rights in the Arctic, China stresses the need to build global governance there, especially for the high seas, seabed, and other territories on the development vectors of the Polar Silk Road. China is creating a new legal framework in the region through bilateral agreements, paving the way for strategic cooperation.

The observed growth of China's political and economic power in the Arctic precedes the realization of its geopolitical aspirations. China first tries establishing regional legal norms as part of its "One Belt, One Road" plan. China is making additional efforts to develop a legal connection between its expanding activities in the region and climate change. Concerning claims and areas of cooperation in the region, China wants to prove and carry out all of them in a way that everyone will agree is legal.

China states that the Silk Road Economic Belt and the Silk Road Polar Route initiatives are open to interested parties and are willing to cooperate with countries that want to help in the construction. East Asian countries such as Japan and South Korea are interested in the route. According to China, The Arctic is a shared resource. According to China's interpretation of "critical law," the existing international legal order is inadequate to deal with issues arising in the Arctic. As a result, China proposes to conclude relevant agreements to fill this legal vacuum.

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