

BEHAVIOURAL FACTORS IN GENESIS OF SUICIDAL BEHAVIOUR OF HIGH SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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The suicidal behaviour is a widespread phenomenon among high school and university youth. The motives of suicidal behaviour among high school and university students are mainly connected with everyday life, and difficulties in solving microsocial conflicts depend on disharmonious of mentality, that is typical for a given age category. It is more reasonable to create Helpline and specialized Internet for preventing suicidal behaviour.

Actuality. According to the data of the World Health Organization for 2009, the quantity of suicides in Russia per 100 000 inhabitants exceeds the world average parameter in 3 times. Suicide is one of the leading death causes among children and teenagers (J B Ellis, D A Lamis, 2007, C E Tishler at al, 2007). In age group of 11-19 years 5% of the young men and 8% of the girls undertook suicidal attempt ones, and 1,8% twice and more (M Choquet, S Ledoux, 1994). The teenagers after the attempt of committing suicide composed 26% of all cases in the resuscitation unit (V Ruzhenkov, A Boyeva, 2008).

Objective. The development of the recommendations on early revealing and preventive maintenance from suicidal behaviour of high school and university students on the basis of its prevalence and interrelation with individual – personal social factors. The goals:

- o To study the prevalence of suicidal behaviour among high school and university students
- o To reveal the factors, determining suicidal behaviour
- o To develop the recommendations for early revealing and preventive maintenance of suicidal behaviour of high school and university students

Object of research – suicidal behaviour of high school and university students

Subject of research – forms of display of suicidal behaviour, individual – personal and behavioural characteristic of the students

Methods of research sociological (anonymous questionnaire) and statistical (descriptive statistics, criterion χ^2 for the contingency tables 2x2, correlation analysis (the factor of Spirman rank correlation))

584 students are surveyed

- 401 (68,7%) female

- 183 (31,3%) male,

Age from 15-35 ($20,2 \pm 0,12$) years

Up to aged 25 inclusive – 559 (95,7%)

The sampling included

1 60 (10,3%) high school students of the 11 grade,

- 2 50 (8,6%) students of law faculty;
- 3 364 (62,3%) students of medical faculty,
- 4 110 (18,8%) scholars of Potanin's Charitable Fund

Results and discussion

The overwhelming part – 514 (88 %) students were brought up in the family with 2 parents, 60 (10,3%) students lived with the mother, the remaining part – 10 students (1,7%) lived with the grandmother. The greater part of families – 538 (92,1%) were safe, 46 families (7,9%) had the disputed relations, 44 families (of 7,5%) had the disputed relations frequently connected with one parent alcohol abusing. In 20 (3,4%) families there was a suicide committed by one of the parents.

In many cases – 237 (40,5%), the surveyed students had "bad temper" at the age of 14-16 (they clashed with their equals in age and parents, showed obstinacy, shirked school). We should pay attention, that only 116 of surveyed students (19,9%) smoke tobacco. The greater part of them 438 (75%) incidentally use alcoholic drinks: use of strong drinks – 91 (15,4%) students, use of wine – 220 (37,7%) and use of beer – 127 (21,7%) students. Incidentally, 94 (16,1%) students at the age from 10 till 24 ($17,3 \pm 0,3$) used drugs. The majority of them – 69 (73,4%) smoked cannabis, 9 (9,6%) – combined cannabis with ecstasy, 3 (3,3%) students used cocaine, and 6 (6,6%) students used synthetic drugs (as "smoking mixes"). It is significant, that nobody among the surveyed students used opiate. It is indicative that 51 students (8,7%) showed readiness to try drugs, if there were such an opportunity.

The analysis of the communicative characteristics has shown, that in most cases 481 students (82,4%) had the friend of an opposite sex, and 92 of them (19,1%) had frequent quarrels, quite often with the tendency to break the relations. 103 students (17,6%) described themselves as introverted persons, they explained the fact, that they had not enough friends. Besides the same students 129 (22,1%) did not share emotional experience with the friends and close relatives. The overwhelming majority – 486 students (83,2%) had quick changes of mood.

The majority of the students 403 (69%) during the surveyed period had sexual experience, and 242 students (41,4%) experienced regular sexual life, 228 students (39,0%) had more than one sexual partner. The beginning of sexual life changes from 13 till 23 ($17,7 \pm 0,1$) years old. The internal and external forms of suicidal behaviour were in the anamnesis of 190 students (32,5%). The internal forms (suicidal thoughts, plans, intentions) are revealed in 171 students (29,3%) and they occurred at the age from 8 till 25 ($15,0 \pm 0,3$) and up to ten years' age inclusive 16 (9,4%) cases (having a suicidal idea). In 57 cases suicidal ideas took place during the period of the research, that makes 9,8% of all surveyed students and 33,3 % of having suicidal idea in the anamnesis. In 93 (54,4%) cases (15,9% of all surveyed students) the suicidal idea developed in suicidal plans and intentions at the age of from 8 up to 24 ($16,3 \pm 0,3$).

The external forms of suicidal behaviour – the suicidal attempts are found in 19 (3,3%) cases at the age from 9 till 21 ($16,2 \pm 0,7$). The motives of suicidal behaviour were the conflicts in intimate – personal sphere (breakup of relations,

less often the threat of relation breakup), conflicts in family sphere (with the parents, "misunderstanding"), loss of the meaning of life (during depressing frustration) The ways of suicide included forearm cut, poisonings with medicines and household chemical goods In all cases the assistance was rendered on the spot, this category of self-murders was out of sight of the psychiatrists

The correlation analysis has revealed a high level of correlation dependence on the external forms of suicidal behaviour with mood changes in the anamnesis ($r=0,75$ $p<0,001$) and using of drugs ($r=0,625$ $p=0,005$) and alcohol ($r=0,531$ $p=0,02$), and also with age of sexual life beginning ($r=0,526$ $p=0,022$), presence of more than one sexual partner ($r=0,650$ $p=0,003$) and regular sexual life ($r=0,625$ $p=0,005$) Furthermore, the surveyed students with suicidal attempts of the first group (12 (63,2%) cases) had frequently disputed relations with the parents, than the students in the second group (145 (36,8%) cases) ($\chi^2=4,283$ $p=0,038$), and also experience of the drug use (47,4%), and in group of comparison only in 12,7% of cases ($\chi^2=15,095$ $p<0,001$)

The half of the surveyed students 273 (48,5%) considered people who wanted to commit suicide to be mentally ill ones Among those who had attempts of suicide, 21% share this point of view and in group of comparison more than half surveyed 57,1% ($\chi^2=6,142$ $p<0,004$) had this opinion The greater part of surveyed – 86,1% consider that it is possible to prevent a suicide, and 13,9% have a doubt towards it They suggest possible ways of the suicide prevention the creation of Internet – service of the psychological help (39 % surveyed), Helpline (25%), and 36% – in general hospital rooms for helping people after the attempt of committing suicide

Conclusions

1 The suicidal behaviour is a widespread phenomenon among high school and university youth and it is observed in more than 32 % of all cases, at the same time the internal forms of suicidal behaviour are found in 29 % of all cases, and suicidal attempts are in more than in 3 % (the ratio is 10 1)

2 The risk factors of suicidal behaviour are using of alcohol and drugs, and also early beginning of sexual life and conflicts in the family, that testifies about certain mental discord

3 The motives of suicidal behaviour among high school and university students are mainly connected with everyday life, and difficulties in solving microsocial conflicts depend on disharmonious of mentality, that is typical for a given age category

4 To prevent suicidal behaviour, taking into account the wide Internet development, it is more reasonable to create Helpline and specialized Internet – service as well as the rooms for people's assistance in case they wanted to commit suicide and the rooms for social – psychological treatment

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FALSE FRIENDS IN CONVERTING A TEXT FROM ONE SCRIPT INTO ANOTHER

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The article deals with the fact that *false friends* can cause difficulty for students learning a foreign language, particularly one that is related to their native language, because students are likely to identify the words wrongly due to linguistic interference. From the etymological point of view, false friends can be created in several ways: shared etymology, homonyms, homoglyphs, pseudo-anglicisms.

False friends are pairs of words or phrases in two languages or dialects (or letters in two alphabets) that look or sound similar, but differ in meaning. The term should be distinguished from "false cognates", which are similar words in different languages that appear to have a common historical linguistic origin (whatever their current meaning) but actually do not. As well as complete false friends, use of loanwords often results in the use of a word in a restricted context, which may then develop new meanings not found in the original language. Both false friends and false cognates can cause difficulty for students learning a foreign language, particularly one that is related to their native language, because students are likely to identify the words wrongly due to linguistic interference. For this reason, teachers sometimes compile lists of false friends as an aid for their students.

One kind of false friend can occur when two speakers speak different varieties of the same language. Speakers of British English and American English sometimes have this problem, which was alluded to in George Bernard Shaw's statement "England and America are two countries separated by a common language". For example, in the UK, to "table" a motion means to place it on the agenda (to bring it to the table for consideration), while in the US it means exactly the opposite — "to remove it from consideration" (to lay it aside on the table rather than hold it up for consideration). From the etymological point of view, false friends can be created in several ways: shared etymology, homonyms, homoglyphs, pseudo-anglicisms.

1. Shared etymology. If Language A borrowed a word from Language B, or