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PROPHYLAXIS AND PREVENTION OF SUICIDE BEHAVIOR

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Nowadays the Ukrainian authority does not take appropriate preventive measures to prevent suicide. According to the WHO international statistics, more people die of suicide than of domestic homicide. In modern reality, there are contradictions between the needs of society in the formation of a psychologically healthy personality and social conditions, which generates suicidal behavior; the need for scientific development of psychological support of the individual, the tendency to suicidal behavior and lack of openness of the information provided; the individual need for self-preservation and destructive forms of behavior that provoke the instinct of self-destruction. The relevance and practical significance stipulate the need to study the topic: "Prophylaxis and prevention of suicidal behavior" in different countries.

The object of our study is a person prone to suicidal behavior.

The methods and measures of prevention and psychological support of a person prone to suicidal behavior are the subject of the study.

The aim of the study is to identify measures counteracting suicide, methods of prevention and psychological support of individuals prone to suicidal behavior.

According to the purpose and subject the following tasks of research are defined: to characterize factors of suicidal behavior prevention of the person; explore the effective methods and measures to prevent suicidal behavior in different countries; reveal the components of prophylactic levels of suicide prevention.

The following scientific works are the methodological and theoretical basis of the study: personal theories of suicidal behavior (A. Adler, K. Manninger, K. Rogers, G. Sullivan, Z. Freud, K. Horney, K. Jung, etc.); phenomenological approach focused on individuals with suicidal manifestations, which helped to identify common features of suicide (J. Wagin, E. Durkheim, E. Schneidman, etc.); existential approach, the central problem of which is the meaning of life and death (A. Camus, A. Schopenhauer, W. Frankl, etc.). Certain scientific issues of reproduction of suicide as a background phenomenon for crime were raised in scientific articles, chapters of monographic works by S. V. Borodin, J. I. Gilinsky, V. M. Kudryavtsev, O. R. Tsoi, V. V. Shkuro and some other scientists.

Thus, the main purpose of psychological prophylactic work is to prevent the likelihood of suicidal tendencies, timely detection of conditions that pose a potential threat of suicide and the elimination of conditions causing them.

The study of effective methods and measures for the prevention of suicidal behavior in different countries reveals the possibilities of expanding the system of suicide prevention and should include the following measures: identification of persons at risk of suicide; determining the causes of difficulties; psychological education of teachers and parents; psycho-corrective measures for people at an increased risk of suicide; work with parents of children who are at an increased risk of suicide.

The components of the general prophylactic levels of suicide prevention are determined. The task of general prevention of suicidal behavior is to promote successful social adaptation of pupils and students, increase group cohesion of teams, create a positive psychological climate.

However, despite the fact that this topic has a high social significance, insufficient attention is given to the analysis of suicide cases and this study partially fills this gap.

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SPEAKING ACTIVITIES FOR POSTGRADUATE ENGLISH LEARNERS

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The frame of international exams FCE (First Certificate in English, Cambridge English), IELTS (International English Language Testing System), TOEFL (Test on English as a Foreign