

разрешена ещё в Германии, Израиле, Швеции и Мексике. Применяется также суицидальный туризм. Запрет эвтаназии обусловлен столкновением права человека на добровольный уход из жизни с нравственным и религиозным неприятием эвтаназии.

По результатам исследования среди студенческой молодежи стоит отметить, что по вопросу возможного узаконивания эвтаназии мнения студентов разделились. Среди юношей преобладало положительное отношение к узакониванию эвтаназии (примерно 65 % - «за»). Среди девушек ситуация была обратной – около 73 % выступили «против». На вопрос относительно их действий, если бы неизлечимым заболеванием, приносящим большие мучения, страдал близкий им человек, согласились бы на применение эвтаназии примерно такой же процент юношей (63 %), а среди девушек наблюдается обратная тенденция – 72 % опрошенных согласились бы на применение эвтаназии. Среди обязательных атрибутов при проведении эвтаназии отмечаются: наличие желания пациента, согласие его ближайших родственников, медицинское заключение врачебного консилиума.

Заключение. Таким образом, мы видим, что проблема эвтаназии по-прежнему остается достаточно дискуссионной. С одной стороны, государство, запрещая эвтаназию, превращает право на жизнь в обязанность жить. С другой стороны, нравственно ли вообще прерывать жизнь даже тяжелобольного и страдающего человека? Не противоречит ли идея эвтаназии самой сути медицинской профессии, призванной прилагать все усилия для сохранения жизни человека? Активная эвтаназия может привести к злоупотреблению со стороны медицинских работников данным правом. Законодательное внедрение эвтаназии может лишить государство стимула на поиск наиболее эффективных способов лечения.

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MOTHER TONGUE AS A VEHICLE OF PRESERVING AND DEVELOPING NATIONAL HERITAGE

Introduction. Language is a system of signs the purpose of which is communication between people, the accumulation and transfer of knowledge from generation to generation. The historical basis of the phenomenon of language is considered to appear during the joint activities of people. Native languages have become the integral part of the national consciousness, culture, history and traditions of people, have become a greatest leap in human development.

Materials and methods. In this study mother language is investigated as a social tool and a universal form of communication as well as a unique social construction that allows people to recognize their historic identity, their history and national consciousness. To reach the goal the following methods were used: studying and analyzing of literature sources, the review of events held at the Vitebsk State Academy of Veterinary Medicine in order to promote dissemination and popularization of national languages and cultures, practical generalization of the obtained data.

Findings. Linguistic studies show that language is a very important tool for social communication. It is used for naming subjects and phenomena, verbal communication between people, cognition of the world around, accumulating information and transferring it to succeeding generations, and it is also a vehicle of value system and essential component in the living heritage of humanity.

According to the UNESCO data, there are about 7000 living languages in the world. Linguistic diversity is increasingly threatened as more and more languages disappear. One language disappears on average every two weeks, taking with it an entire cultural and intellectual heritage.

Native language is a real chronicle of the history of the nation, its culture, mentality and the whole life. It is a means that allows to store the most important events in people's life, their needs, joy, dreams. Each word is the reflection of an important thing or concept. Every proverb, saying, riddle or a joke that appears in the language demonstrates the wisdom of the whole nation, reflects what was important and remains important for people. The great Russian writer Alexander Kuprin considered the language to be "a history of people, the way of civilization and culture".

Without language, the global discoveries and achievements of the people could not become the property of their culture and civilization as a whole. Strength, unity, progress – all this has its ground in the form of language. Without language, not only education, science, progress and the development of civilization are impossible, but also ordinary activities and everyday life are impossible.

By the decision of the United Nations General Assembly in November 1999, the International Mother Language Day was formally recognized in order to promote multilingualism around the world and to protect native languages, which is to be observed on February, 21.

Poems, epics, tales, fairy tales, books – all these are storehouses of knowledge that accompany a person from early childhood, through all his life. If language is not spoken – it dies. The Belarusian Language is attributed by the UNESCO to the list of vulnerable languages. It means that in order not to be lost it should be given a special attention in education and the society.

A student body of the Vitebsk State Academy of Veterinary Medicine comprises representatives of about 20 nations. Apart from learning languages as required by the degree program, Belarusian and international students are involved into linguistic and cross cultural studies in order to disseminate knowledge about their home country, its language, traditions and culture. About 300 Belarusian and international undergraduates and post graduate students participate in the language and cross cultural activities annually: conferences, festivals, publications, broadcasting and TV programs, discussions, scientific works, linguistic projects etc., which inspire solidarity, based on understanding and tolerance.

To celebrate the International Mother Language Day has become a good tradition at the academy. Special events are held, where students practice oral and written forms of communication in Belarusian and their native languages, develop awareness of language and cultural traditions.

Language is a powerful force of the country. Such concepts as national psychology, people's character, peculiarities of their thinking and artistic creation are formed, revealed and expressed through language. It is language that becomes a powerful tool of preserving and developing heritage of a nation.

Mother tongue of any nation is the true soul of the nation, its primary and the most obvious sign. Language is a unique social construct that changes following the social changes in the society. Participation of students in language activities and events contributes to dissemination and rebirth of native languages and national traditions and cultures, it contributes to keeping and developing of moral and cultural advancements of young people, promotes understanding between representatives of various nations.

Thus, to know and practice the native language is a crucial aspect of person's life because: it is a source of connective bonds with family, society, nation; it gives a person the feeling of strong connection with the country, its history, glorious achievements of its people; it forms the strong feeling of cultural identity that under the process of total globalization makes a basis for an educational system; it reinforces the cognitive aspect of learning; mother tongue develops a motivation for learning other languages; it gives access to new knowledge and cultural expression; it implies recognizing difference and diversity as a valuable source too be used for the common good.

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