

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
СУМСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
КАФЕДРА ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ
ЛІНГВІСТИЧНИЙ НАВЧАЛЬНО-МЕТОДИЧНИЙ ЦЕНТР**

**МАТЕРІАЛИ
VIII МІЖВУЗІВСЬКОЇ НАУКОВО-ПРАКТИЧНОЇ
КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ
ЛІНГВІСТИЧНОГО НАВЧАЛЬНО-МЕТОДИЧНОГО ЦЕНТРУ
КАФЕДРИ ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ**

“TO LIVE IN A SAFER WORLD”

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The eighth scientific practical student`s, postgraduate`s and teacher`s
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NEUROTIC CONDITIONS OF STUDENTS

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Neuroticism is a psychological condition which is characterized by violation of mental functions of the nervous system, of the status syndrome of emotional arousal, stress, fear, anxiety. This condition prevents the achievement in training and threatens the health of students, and then stipulates a number of somatic diseases.

Student's body belongs to the youth period of ontogenesis, it still blends in disharmony of sexual metamorphosis and decompensation of CNS . Studies show a great dependence on the situations of adolescence, failure to act on it. Of particular attention is anxiety.

Followers of various psychological studies consider the problem of anxiety from different points of view. However, there is no common understanding of the nature of anxiety.

C. Hornes believed that it is based on insecurity, loneliness helplessness in the face of a dangerous world.

Empirical studies of anxiety have shown that real imaginary situation can occur in one or several dominant emotions such as fear, anger, shame.

Neurophysiological studies of anxiety are based on the idea that in the normal functioning of antagonistic systems there is a balanced interaction, i.e. activity, between them. Anxiety is the result of simultaneous high activity of trophotropic systems.

To determine the level of anxiety of students is used a test developed by Ch. Spilberh. This is the only method that allows differentially alter anxiety as a personal quality and condition. This test is a reliable informative way of self-esteem anxiety. To measure

the overall level of anxiety was used a personal scale of manifestation of anxiety of J.Taylor.

The result of the research shows that among 28 students of the 2nd year of Physics and Mathematics Department only 20 students have low rates of situational anxiety, 8 students have middle rates and nobody has high rates there.

Among the 2nd year students of Foreign Languages Department only 17 students have high rates of anxiety, 10 students – medium rates, 1 student has low rates. In addition, girls are more disturbed.

The 4th year students have other rates of anxiety: a high rate of anxiety was observed in 9 girls and 1 boy, 2 girls and 8 boys have the middle rates . Among the 1st year students only 10 people have high rates of anxiety, 18 students have middle rates, there are no low rates. High level of anxiety brings disruption to learning activities and behavior of students, creates a negative emotional background perception of life situations.

Thus, the only equitable teacher-student communication in the classroom contributes to the performance of training activities, the activity of students, self-confidence, a full realization of their abilities.