



Министерство спорта  
Российской Федерации



Министерство спорта  
Республики Татарстан

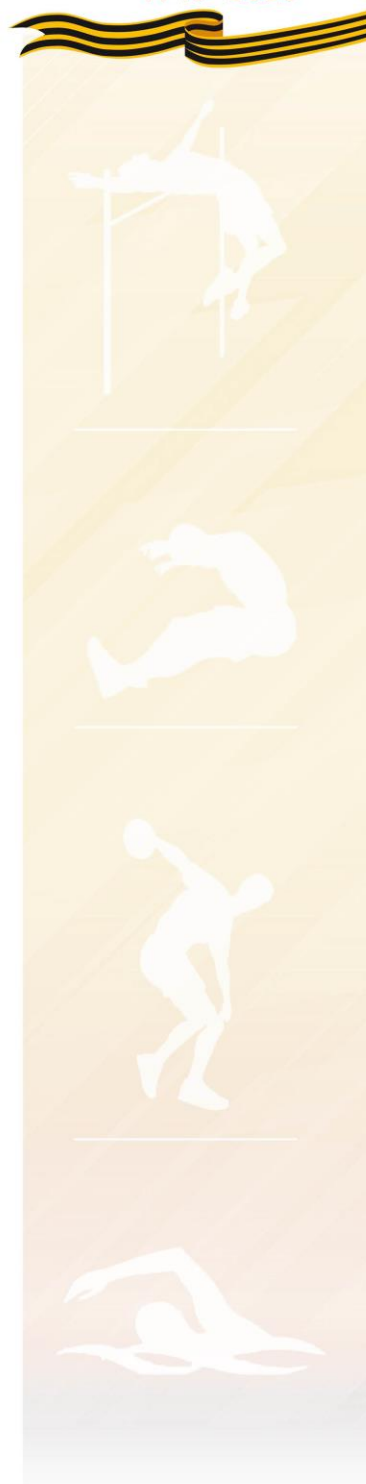


Поволжская государственная  
академия физической культуры,  
спорта и туризма

VIII Всероссийская научно-  
практическая конференция  
молодых ученых, аспирантов,  
магистрантов и студентов  
с международным участием

**«АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ  
ПРОБЛЕМЫ ТЕОРИИ  
И ПРАКТИКИ  
ФИЗИЧЕСКОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ,  
СПОРТА И ТУРИЗМА»,  
ПОСВЯЩЕННАЯ 75-летию  
ПОБЕДЫ В ВЕЛИКОЙ  
ОТЕЧЕСТВЕННОЙ ВОЙНЕ  
1941-1945 гг.**

**75**  
**ПОБЕДА!**  
1945–2020



**КАЗАНЬ,**  
24 АПРЕЛЯ 2020 ГОДА



ББК 75.14

А 38

**А 38 Актуальные проблемы теории и практики физической культуры, спорта и туризма.**

Материалы VIII Всероссийской научно-практической конференции молодых ученых, аспирантов, магистрантов и студентов с международным участием «Актуальные проблемы теории и практики физической культуры, спорта и туризма», посвященной 75-летию Победы в Великой Отечественной войне 1941—1945 гг.. В 3 т. (24 апреля 2020 года). – Казань : Поволжская ГАФКСиТ, 2020. – том 1 – 532 с.

В сборнике представлены материалы VIII Всероссийской научно-практической конференции молодых ученых, аспирантов, магистрантов и студентов с международным участием «Актуальные проблемы теории и практики физической культуры, спорта и туризма», посвященной 75-летию Победы в Великой Отечественной войне 1941—1945 гг., проходившей 24 апреля 2020 года на базе ФГБОУ ВО «Поволжская государственная академия физической культуры, спорта и туризма», г. Казань.

Сборник предназначен для специалистов в области физической культуры, спорта и туризма, преподавателей высших учебных заведений, научных работников, студентов, тренеров, спортсменов.

Материалы представлены в авторской редакции.

Составители:

Артеменко Е.П., Болтиков Ю.В., Ботова Л.Н., Бровкин, А.П., Бурцева Е.В., Волчкова В.И., Воронин Д.Е., Евграфов И.Е., Евстафьев Э.Н., Емельянова Ю.Н., Земленухин И.А., Золотова Е.А., Ислямов Д.Р., Калимуллина В.Г., Калимуллина О.А., Камалиева Г.З., Лекомцева Д.В., Мифтахов Р.Ф., Мугаллимова Н.Н., Мустафина А.А., Назаренко А.С., Павицкая З.И., Парфенова Л.А., Савосина М.Н., Усманова З.Т.

Под общей редакцией проректора по научной работе и международной деятельности Поволжской ГАФКСиТ, д.п.н., проф. **Ф.Р. Зотовой**

УДК 796/799

ББК 75.14

**СЕКЦИЯ № 5**

**ЛИНГВОКУЛЬТУРОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ АСПЕКТ В СФЕРЕ ПОДГОТОВКИ  
СПЕЦИАЛИСТОВ ФИЗИЧЕСКОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ, СПОРТА И ТУРИЗМА**

## POSSIBLE REASONS FOR THE MIGRATION OF HIGHLY QUALIFIED ATHLETES TO THE USA

*Andryukova E.P., student of group 7271,  
Volga Region State Academy of Physical Culture, Sport and Tourism,  
Scientific advisor – Candidate of Philological Sciences, Associate Professor Akhmetshina L.V.*

**Relevance:** Modern statistics indicate an increase in migration processes. Including data on the dynamics of migration from Russia. Unfortunately, scientists, cultural workers, businessmen and athletes are leaving their homeland. Often the United States are chosen as the country for permanent residence.

**The purpose of the study** the background of migration of highly qualified athletes from Russia to the USA. The average age of the migrant athletes was determined; During the survey, the causes and consequences of migration were identified. In conclusion, options for solving this problem were proposed.

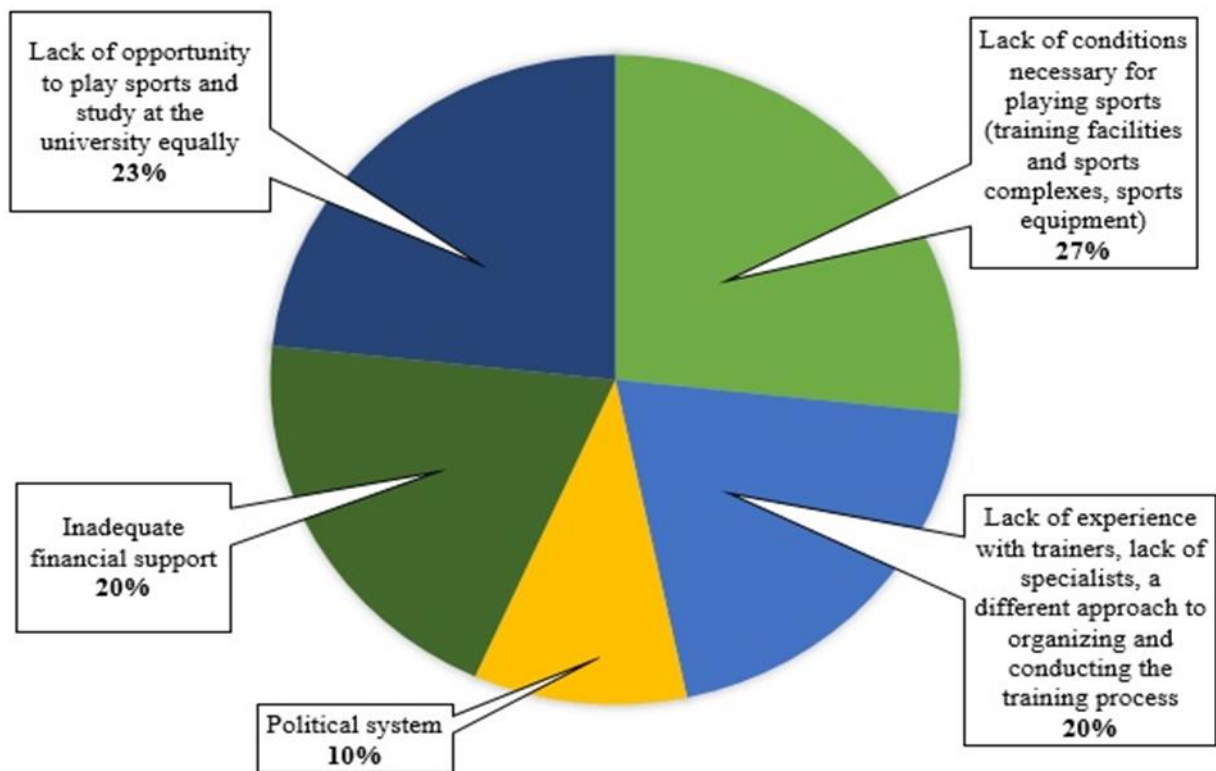
The issue of migration begins to arise in many people of 17-25 age, this category includes university students and those who involved in high-level sports and participating in international cups and championships. Immigration leads to problems associated with breaking the law, brain drain, racism, extremism and so on. People leave their native places in an attempt to acquire better living, living and training conditions as well as the opportunity to move from one level of sports achievements to a higher [3,1].

Every child involved in any sport puts a priority on achieving a particular result or getting a discharge. At the initial stage, the conditions, in which training sessions and training sessions are held, may correspond to a good level. However, in the future the coach and students may face a number of problems: the lack of a venue for classes, the necessary full-fledged sports equipment, low competition and an insufficient number of trips to competitions. [6]

In Russia, a child is faced with the existing problem of choosing a priority area: sport or study. Therefore, at the time of graduation, an athlete who has reached high results, seriously thinks about continuing his sports career. He is considering the option of moving abroad, in particular to the USA, where, as he thinks, unlike Russia, playing sports and studying are equivalent. In universities and colleges in the United States, students get the opportunity not only to graduate, but also to train, speaking for the national team. In the USA, student sports has been developing for a long time and is one of the most essential elements of national sports, while in Russia, student sports as a concept was legally enshrined only in 2012 [2]. The advantage of studying abroad is to receive a partial or full sports scholarship that covers the main expenses: accommodation, meals, training camps and trips to competitions. A necessary condition is the presence of the sports category "Master of Sports", and in some cases - "Candidate for Master of Sports". The average scholarship is \$ 10,500, it is paid for the entire student learning period [4]. In Russia, winners and Olympic champions are paid a presidential scholarship in the amount of 52,000 rubles.

Vivid examples of the athletes which leave Russia and went to the USA to build a sports career are hockey players (Nikita Kucherov, Vladimir Tarasenko), basketball players (Sergey Monya, Yaroslav Korolev), swimmers (Yulia Efimova, Vladimir Morozov), gymnasts and tennis players. Some athletes go abroad for a certain time, but after returning to their homeland they continue to train and work only in large cities with all amenities [4,5]. These cities include Moscow, St. Petersburg, Kazan, Sochi and Yekaterinburg. For example, due to the Universiade in Kazan in 2013, 9 additional facilities were built: the Universiade Village, the Kazan Arena football stadium, the Aquatics Palace, the Tennis Academy, the Ak Bars Martial Arts Palace, the Volleyball Center, the Boxing and Table Tennis Center, Gymnastics Center, Rowing Sports Center. Currently, Russian and foreign athletes use these facilities as training facilities. However, even the availability of conditions provided in Russia does not limit coaches and students in obtaining a visa to the United States.

**Results of the study and their discussion.** During the study, a questionnaire was conducted, the purpose of which was to identify possible causes of the migration of athletes from Russia to the United States. The respondents were 30 students of the Volga State Academy of Physical Culture, Sports and Tourism, Volga Federal University, with the ranks of Master of Sports, Master of Sports of International Class, and Honored Master of Sports. We asked them questions regarding sports in Russia as a whole, as well as specifically in Kazan. They learned their opinion about sports facilities - the legacy of the Universiade 2013 and finally revealed the reasons why high-level athletes migrate to the United States to achieve better sports results. The results of the study are presented on the Picture 1.



Picture 1 – The reasons for the migration of athletes from Russia to the USA

**Conclusion.** Thus, we can conclude that among athletes there is a tendency to migrate from Russia to the United States, and the following are the reasons for such migration: lack of conditions for playing sports and the opportunity to learn while doing sports. To prevent the process of migration of highly qualified athletes, people in Russia should think about sports improvement and spend all the best transformations, take place in different motivation programs and have more international competitions. We also should understand that a sporting nation is a healthy nation.

**References:**

1. Andryukova E.P., Akhmetshina L.V. The problem of immigration to the United States from various countries / E.P.Andryukova, L.V. Akhmetshina // materials of the international scientific conference “Donetsk Readings 2018: Education, Science, Innovation, Culture and Challenges of Our Time”, - Donetsk, 2018. - P. 254-257.
2. Bennett, M.T. American Immigration Policies. A History. Washington, D.C.: Public Affairs Press. 362 pp. 1963.
3. Chudinovskikh O.S., Denisenko M.B., Donets E.V. Migration intentions of Russian students. M.: MAX-Press. 2003. 76 pp.

4. De Tanguy Ann Migrations of Russian qualified specialists: causes, problems, prospects // *World of Russia*. 2007, №1 (16). P. 141-170.
5. Denisenko M.B. Historical and current trends of emigration from Russia. Introductory article // *Migration in Russia 2000-2012: Reader in 3 vols. T. 1. Migration processes and current issues of migration. Part 2. M.: Special book. 2013. P. 495-503.*
6. Hardwick, S.W. *Russian Refuge: Religion, Migration and Settlement on the NA Pacific Ocean*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 1993. 463 pp.

<i>Назырова Г.Х., Макаров В.И.</i> ЗДОРОВЫЙ ОБРАЗ ЖИЗНИ ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТОВ ПОВОЛЖСКОЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ АКАДЕМИИ ФИЗИЧЕСКОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ, СПОРТА И ТУРИЗМА	408
<i>Папин Ф.А.</i> РАЗВИТИЕ КООРДИНАЦИОННЫХ СПОСОБНОСТЕЙ У ШКОЛЬНИКОВ 10-12 ЛЕТ СРЕДСТВАМИ ХОККЕЯ	410
<i>Познянская Л.С.</i> РОЛЬ ПСИХОЛОГО-МОТИВАЦИОННОЙ ПОДГОТОВКИ ЛЫЖНИКОВ В СОРЕВНОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ	412
<i>Порозова Д.А.</i> ОСОБЕННОСТИ РАЗВИТИЯ ГИБКОСТИ У ДЕТЕЙ МЛАДШЕГО ШКОЛЬНОГО ВОЗРАСТА СРЕДСТВАМИ УШУ	415
<i>Рычкова Е.С.</i> ФИТНЕС-ТЕХНОЛОГИИ КАК СПОСОБ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ СТРЕССОУСТОЙЧИВОСТИ У СТУДЕНТОК В РАМКАХ ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ	417
<i>Суворов А.М.</i> ОСНОВЫ ОБУЧЕНИЯ БАЗОВЫМ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИМ ЭЛЕМЕНТАМ ВОЛЕЙБОЛА У УЧАЩИХСЯ ПЯТЫХ КЛАССОВ НА УРОКАХ ФИЗИЧЕСКОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ	420
<i>Тараненко Д.О.</i> ЛЮБИТЕЛЬСКИЕ ЗАНЯТИЯ ЛЕГКОЙ АТЛЕТИКОЙ КАК ФАКТОР ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ РЕЛАКСАЦИИ СТУДЕНЧЕСКОЙ МОЛОДЁЖИ	422
<i>Фатхутдинов И.И.</i> СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ СКОРОСТНО-СИЛОВЫХ СПОСОБНОСТЕЙ В СИСТЕМЕ НАЧАЛЬНОЙ ПОДГОТОВКИ СПОРТСМЕНОВ В МИНИ-ФУТБОЛЕ	425
<i>Фатыхова А.И.</i> ГЕНЕТИЧЕСКИЙ ПОРТРЕТ ЭЛИТНОГО ЛУЧНИКА	429
<i>Федорова М.А., Габарак А.А.</i> ИНДИВИДУАЛЬНОСТЬ ПЕДАГОГА КАК ФАКТОР ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО МАСТЕРСТВА	431
<i>Халитова Ю.М., Аббясов Р.Р.</i> ОТНОШЕНИЕ СТУДЕНТОВ К ЗАНЯТИЯМ ФИЗИЧЕСКОЙ КУЛЬТУРОЙ В ВУЗЕ	433
<i>Хлебникова А.М., Зарипова К.Р.</i> РОЛЬ САМООЦЕНКИ В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОМ САМООПРЕДЕЛЕНИИ БУДУЩИХ СПЕЦИАЛИСТОВ	435
<i>Хусаинова Р.Р.</i> РАЗВИТИЕ СИЛОВЫХ СПОСОБНОСТЕЙ НА УРОКЕ ФИЗИЧЕСКОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ В СТАРШЕМ ШКОЛЬНОМ ВОЗРАСТЕ МЕТОДОМ КРУГОВОЙ ТРЕНИРОВКИ	437
<i>Царев М.А., Фролов В.В.</i> ИМИДЖ УЧИТЕЛЯ ФИЗИЧЕСКОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ КАК СОСТАВЛЯЮЩАЯ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ КОМПЕТЕНТНОСТИ	439
<i>Шалагина А.К.</i> ПРОФИЛАКТИКА И КОРРЕКЦИЯ ДЕВИАНТНОГО ПОВЕДЕНИЯ УЧАЩЕЙСЯ МОЛОДЕЖИ	441
<b>СЕКЦИЯ № 5. ЛИНГВОКУЛЬТУРОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ АСПЕКТ В СФЕРЕ ПОДГОТОВКИ СПЕЦИАЛИСТОВ ФИЗИЧЕСКОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ, СПОРТА И ТУРИЗМА</b>	443
<i>Атова К.А.</i> ОСОБЕННОСТИ СЛЕНГА ФРАНЦУЗСКОЙ МОЛОДЕЖИ	444
<i>Музафаров К.А.</i> ВАРИАНТЫ ФРАНЦУЗСКОГО ЯЗЫКА В РАЗЛИЧНЫХ СТРАНАХ МИРА	447
<i>Рудометова Н.С.</i> ИЗМЕНЕНИЕ ЯЗЫКА ПОД ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЕМ СОЦИАЛЬНЫХ СЕТЕЙ (НА МАТЕРИАЛЕ ФРАНЦУЗСКОГО ЯЗЫКА)	449
<i>Сафиева А.А.</i> ЗАКАЗНЫЕ ОТЗЫВЫ ТУРИСТОВ ОБ ОТЕЛЕ: ЛЕКСИКО-СТИЛИСТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ	452
<i>Усманова Л.У.</i> ЛИНГВОСТИЛИСТИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ ГАЗЕТНЫХ ЗАГОЛОВКОВ СТАТЕЙ НА ТЕМУ КОРОНАВИРУСНОЙ ИНФЕКЦИИ	455
<i>Abdullin D.V.</i> ABBREVIATION IN THE INTERNET LANGUAGE AS A SOCIO-LINGUISTIC PHENOMENON	458
<i>Andryukova E.P.</i> POSSIBLE REASONS FOR THE MIGRATION OF HIGHLY QUALIFIED ATHLETES TO THE USA	461
<i>Artamonova D.V.</i> INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN THE HOTEL BUSINESS	464
<i>Bekmetov S.A.</i> SPACE TRAVELLING THAT CHANGES THE WORLD	466