

experiment showed that the lack of non-verbal signals, or their excessive use, only confused the listeners and distracted attention.

We can say that active facial expressions, moderate gesticulation, eye contact, emphasis on the words, clear intonation and articulation, speech pauses and moderate volume contributed into successful processing of information. At the same time, lack of gestures, or sudden movements, indistinct articulation, lack of pauses and fast speech rate distracted the person's attention.

Conclusion. Thus we can conclude that acoustic non-verbal characteristics have a greater impact on the perception and processing of speech than visual ones.

Despite the sufficient number of sources of information, the number of experiments and researches carried out on this topic is not very large. Thus, we can conclude that the relevance of the work is very high. In addition, this topic affects not only those who are influenced by non-verbal signals, but also those who send them. That is why it is important directly to teachers who want to get a positive response from students. Without taking into account your non-verbal signals, there is the possibility of reducing the effectiveness of communication.

1. Andrea Rocci, Louis de Saussure. Verbal Communication. – De Gruyter Mouton, 2016. – 603p.
2. Maurer, Marcus, Carsten, Reinemann. TV debates as an instrument in election campaign communication. – Wiesbaden: VS-Verlag, 2007. – 331p.

DEFINING THE ROLE OF THE FAMILY AND FAMILY VALUES IN THE LIFE OF MODERN YOUNG PEOPLE

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The family as a culture-bearer of its people plays a huge role in the development of the state and society. It is the guardian and translator of fundamental family values to the younger generation. It is in the family that the child forms the first holistic view of the world; the foundation of the human personality is being laid. Recently, the world of the modern family is undergoing rapid changes, which leads to the transformation of its ethno-cultural values and ethno-pedagogical traditions of upbringing children. Through the media, the Internet, and television, values that are alien to our culture are forcibly introduced into the mass consciousness of young people. As a result of negative social processes and propaganda of immoral actions destructive changes occur among Belarusian youth, namely, the loss of the most important moral family values.

The aim of this research is to identify the features of students' ideas about the family, about honoring and respecting elders and the distribution of family roles, to determine the level of family values formation and the importance of family in the life of young people.

Material and methods. The results of an empirical study conducted in May, 2020 are presented. To achieve this goal we developed the questionnaire “I and my family” consisting of 17 semi-closed questions which also include arguments and explanations regarding the chosen answer option. The study sample consisted of 35 fourth-year students of full-time studies in specialties “Social pedagogy” and “Social work (social and psychological activity)”. In this research, in addition to the method of analyzing the scientific literature on the problem of the family, we used the questionnaire method, as well as the method of mathematical data processing.

Findings and their discussion. Attention to the study of the problems of the modern family from scientists is due to the search for ways to preserve and transmit family values in generations, which should be consistent with the ideas of modern young people about the institution of the family, supported by real training of young people for family life, promotion of family values and traditions. Moreover, one of the main components of the state family policy is the strengthening of family values through the formation of a positive image of the family in society, the implementation of measures aimed at increasing the prestige of the family and ensuring family well-being. “A strong family is a strong state” is one of the main ideas that consolidate modern Belarusian society [2, p.2].

The family occupies a leading place among institutes of upbringing. In scientific literature there are many works of domestic scientists of different time period, dedicated to the importance of the family, specifics and conditions of family upbringing as well as the problems of family values and value orientations of personality (Y.P. Azarov, M.I. Bobneva, A.E. Bogdanovich, B.S. Bratus, G.N. Volkov, V.O. Kondrashova, D.A. Leont’ev, A.S. Makarenko, Sh.A. Mirzoev, A.P. Orlova, N.A. Sosnovskaya, E.L. Tikhomirov, A.B. Fedulova).

The family, according to the definition published in the “Pedagogical encyclopedia” (ed. B.M. Bim-Bad), is a small group based on marriage or blood relationship, whose members are connected by community life, mutual moral responsibility and mutual assistance [1, p.257]. According to numerous studies, family values in Belarus are always dominant among other traditional values of the people. They are very extensive and include attitudes to marriage, upbringing children, conducting economic and business activities, and much more [3, p.55].

In order to determine the level of proficiency in the system of family values of modern boys and girls we used a questionnaire developed by us. In this research the main focus is on issues related to the relationship to family members and the importance of family in the lives of young people. The study which was organized in May, 2020 among students aged 20-26, involved 35 people, including 4 boys and 31 girls.

Respondents were asked about the importance of the family for modern people, about relationships, mutual assistance and trust in the family, about the distribution of responsibilities, including caring for children, helping at home

and elderly relatives. In addition, close attention was paid to the expectations of the respondent's family and their desire to create a similar social unit in future.

Assessing the importance of family for modern people, 94% of students expressed a positive opinion and 6% noted that in some cases the family is not important. Speaking about family relationships and trust, the study participants note that in most families the mother pays attention to children (69%), and they, in turn, most often tell her about their life, about the events of the day (60%). As for mutual assistance, fulfillment of requests and instructions from parents, only 40% of respondents fulfill them willingly, 54% of respondents have a different attitude to parents' requests, and 6% fulfill them reluctantly. After analyzing questions about elderly relatives, we can conclude that the majority of students treat them with respect and, if possible, try to help them (48% – always, 28% – sometimes). To the question “What do you expect more from the family you live in?” 17% of respondents expect a good organization of life, 28% of young people would like to feel the joy of communication, and 65% of respondents want to feel peace and security in the family, which indicates that a family for a person is not just a house as a room where they currently live, but a place where he is felt, loved, protected, understood and always waited. It is interesting to note that 43% of respondents would like to create a similar family in future, 26% of students have doubts, for 14% this question is currently difficult, 17% of respondents would not like to have a family similar to the one they currently live in, explaining that they have other ideals related to the future family.

Conclusion. Thus, interpreting the results we note that the majority of respondents have a high level of formation of family values, since they have developed a sense of respect for parents, respect for elders, care for the younger ones, mutual assistance, and a willingness to pass on family values and traditions to their children. A small number of young people have an average level of formation of family values, i.e. there is mutual understanding and mutual assistance in their families but family values are not fully accepted, there are moments that do not suit the student. Such young people feel quite well in the family but there are disagreements and misunderstandings with the defense of their interests, and they are also focused on activities for pleasure and their own desire. It should be noted that there is no low level of formation of family values among students which would be a serious obstacle to establishing contacts between family members who do not observe family traditions.

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3. Urban, D. Values of the population of Belarus: results of sociological research / D. Urban; IPM Research center. Series “Industry reviews”, 2019. – 69 p.