be published in 1922. Political education courses were held in all cities of Belarus, which were aimed at the Sovietization of the population, including the Jewish [1, p. 34]. Systematic work on retraining of stuff showed results in the 1923/24 academic year. This academic year can be described as a turning point in terms of Soviet education in the Yiddish language[1, p. 33].

The period from 1922-1923 is characterized by high growth rates of cultural and educational institutions in the BSSR. During this period, new forms of public education appear, a system of cultural institutions begins to form, new methods of teaching in schools are being developed. At the same time, it should be noted that the material support of educational institutions was quite low. As a rule, Jewish schools did not have their own buildings and worked in the second shift in the buildings of Belarusian schools [1, p. 32].

In 1924 was the first consolidation of the BSSR and were joined Vitebsk, Gomel and part of the Smolensk provinces. In this regard, it was necessary to equalize the position of schools in different parts of the BSSR [2, p. 40]. This concerned both material support and working methods. The final equalization took place in the 1924/25 academic year.

Conclusion. The Soviet system of Jewish education was formed in difficult conditions. The Soviet government took steps to improve the material and professional situation of Jewish schools, which served to develop Jewish education and culture in Yiddish.

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TYPOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INTERNET NEWS DISCOURSE

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Keywords: Internet discourse, news discourse, typology, typological characteristics.

Nowadays the Internet news discourse occupies a significant place in the formation of a person's way of thinking, his attitudes to everything that is happening around and models of perception of reality. In our modern fast-growing and rapidly developing world online publications and editions produce a huge amount of media information, which, according to statistics, is more popular in society than any other mass media such as newspapers, radio or television.

The use of online media services in various spheres of life has become the dominant form of interaction with reality for a modern person.

At the same time, Internet discourse is vast communicative space that has successfully and rapidly been formed over the past few decades. It straightforwardly remains to be a large area, which is still not fully studied by modern language sciences.

According to the information above, the topic of the variety of typological characteristics of the Internet news discourse appears to be a pressing issue in the discussion on this subject. The relevance of the research is in the extensive use of different news resources in the global Internet network with their specific peculiarities and distinctive characteristics.

The *aim* of our research is to identify the key typological features of the Internet news discourse and to analyze its key characteristics.

Material and methods. As a material for the research we have chosen an American news report on the issue of adoption slowdown after pandemic demand (published 01.11.2021). The distribution channel was the website *www.foxnews.com.* Descriptive, analytical and logical-interpretative analyses have been used as the main research methods.

Findings and their discussion. It has been established that the news discourse is significantly different from other forms of discourse, as it assumes compliance with a number of structural-compositional and linguistic rules of construction and usage.

Within this research, we have adhered to the typology introduced by T.A. van Dijk [1]. He identifies a number of compositional and characteristic features of the news discourse. ***The summary*** was highlighted as the first component, i.e. a brief announcement of news materials before moving on to their essence. It is often expressed through the title and introduction. *"Pet shelters throughout the U.S. might be seeing a decline in adoptions and fostering, but this occurrence could be a direct result of the pet ownership spike that happened early in the COVID-19 pandemic"* [3].

The purpose of ***the introduction*** is to attract readers' attention and to provide them with some brief information about the content of the text. For example, the introduction *"Some shelters have more dogs as pandemic adoption and fostering spike cools down"* [3] prepares the reader to some specific topics which will be discussed in the article.

The analysis highlighted that the introduction is rarely used in printed publications in order to avoid giving the reader a kind of information, which is sufficient to understand the essence without reading the text itself. The title, in turn, is used to show the connection between the heading and the text or just to arouse an addressee's interest to read the article carefully and in full. So, for instance, the title of the selected article *"Pet shelters see adoption slowdown after pandemic demand, here's why"* [3] gives us some key ideas about what the article is going to be about.

It is necessary to mention that T.A. van Dijk identifies some other components of the Internet news discourse. They are as follows:

− *the main event* is the component in which at first the news event is reproduced;

− *the background* is a kind of context that provides additional information about the events described;

− *verbal reactions or comments* contain conclusions, forecasts and other various information coming from the author of the text [1, p. 53].

This sequence is not rigidly defined and can sometimes vary depending on the specific case under the consideration. The Internet news discourse has its own peculiarities such as: *concentration* (the presence of a lot of news on one web page); *efficiency* (quick updating of information); *a versatile view* of the event (at any time a reader can find necessary information on any topic) [2, p. 87].

As a result, all these peculiar features are reflected in the excerpt of the news article. When a web user opens the webpage he immediately sees a variety of sections, pictures and headlines for further reference. The efficiency of the Internet news discourse has been traced as well: each time the website is renewed the information is updated. If to speak about the variety of topics for introduction, there is an unconditional amount of different materials on the Internet, which are mostly up-to-date.

Conclusion. Thus, the key typological features of the Internet news discourse can be identified as concentration, efficiency, a versatile view of the event of 'new' media, as well as speed, comments, open sources and constant updating of information. At present, in the era of information technology, the author is in need of revising the main requirements of the news discourse, taking into account some changes in the characteristics of the discourse itself, which include modifications affecting the addressers, communication channels and various ways of organizing language units.

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"STATE" OF PLATO AND ARISTOTEL

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The problem of the development and existence of the state has disturbed the mind of people at all times, from the ancient world to this day. Humanity does not stand still, development takes place in all spheres of society.