

In this age period, the child's speech is already fully formed, his vocabulary is rich in words belonging to different parts of speech. Children can explain the meaning of words. Their speech is elaborate, common sentences prevail; they use complex syntactic constructions expressing temporal, spatial, causal relationships, etc. A child can freely talk about the events of his life, retell a story or a fairy tale, invent a sequel to them. It is not difficult to describe an object or phenomenon (for example, the seasons).

Speech disorders in adults are fairly common and widespread, they are not always easily cured. Violations of tempo, rhythmic features and fluency of speech are manifested by peculiar spasms that occur in many segments of the entire structure of the speech apparatus. A person may not control it, but involuntarily when pronouncing sounds, their forced repetition occurs. Stuttering and speech retention in adults can begin due to various physical, psychological or mental injuries.

We can come to the conclusion that it is necessary to notice the first signs of a pathology and contact a specialist as soon as possible.

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COMPETITION FOR INTELLECTUAL SUPREMACY: THE IMPACT OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY ON MENTAL HEALTH

Introduction to Modern Technology's Impact on Mental Health:
The article introduces the pervasive influence of technology on daily life and its implications for mental health. It highlights the rapid evolution of artificial intelligence (AI) and virtual reality and their transformative effects on human experiences.

Access to Information: The ability to provide fast access to information is a significant benefit of modern technology. Cognitive neuroscientist Maryanne Wolf emphasizes the potential of technology in promoting critical thinking, literacy and cognitive development, causing the uprise of more educated and intellectually curious society [9, p. 26]. However, concerns arise about information overload and its adverse effects on people. According to technology critic Nicholas Carr, constant exposure to digital stimuli degrades attention, has a negative impact on memory and critical thinking skills [1, p. 59]. In his research, Carr concludes that multitasking and constant partial attention, which are observed in the vast majority of Internet users, have long-term negative effects on productivity, creativity, and cognitive abilities. The researcher emphasizes that the quick-to-digest and simple nature of online information often discourages people from making the effort to find better content and does not encourage deeper immersion in a topic, offering instead ready-made, simpler answers.

Connectivity and Communication: Digital communication tools facilitate global and interpersonal connections, reducing loneliness and enhancing social support. Among the positive aspects, researchers identify the ability to maintain relationships with friends and family regardless of geographic location, which helps to reduce negative impacts on mental health during the separation. Yet, excessive use of technology for communication contributes to smartphone addiction, social media-related stress, and cognitive overload, leading to negative mental health outcomes. Psychologist Amy Cuddy notes among the negative consequences ADHD, which is increasingly observed in children, as well as a significant rejuvenation of mental disorders such as depression, anxiety, and eating disorders [6, p. 162].

Threat to Human Employment: The rise of AI poses a threat to human employment, potentially displacing workers and exacerbating economic inequality. Psychologist Carol Dweck expresses concern about the increasing automation of work that was traditionally done by humans [3, p. 41]. This could potentially cause job displacement and increase economic inequality in the world, which could lead to a psychological crisis, especially among representatives of creative professions such as designers, digital artists, and copywriters, whose work is already successfully performed by artificial intelligence. With the further development of AI technologies, such professions and industries may become outdated, leading to unemployment or underemployment of people whose skills are no longer in demand.

Conclusion: Modern technologies are present in almost all aspects of human life and have a significant impact on the psyche. They shape mental health, provide contact with society, influence social behavior and well-being. While technologies provide numerous benefits to users, their widespread presence also creates risks to psychological health and social interaction. Psychological studies are highly relevant to understanding the ecological interactions between the human psyche and technology. Solving these problems will remain relevant as technologies continue to develop and become increasingly integrated into human life.

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STRUCTURAL-SEMANTIC FEATURES OF PHRASES WITH THE COMPONENT “WATER”

Water is an important element of life since it plays a leading role in a human life; we are all made up of 70% water. Therefore, it is interesting to explore how exactly water functions in the English language on the example of phrases.

The topic of water is always relevant as existence without it is impossible. Moreover, phrases are an important part of language that help to form more accurate and effective communication.

The aim of the work is to reveal the structural-semantic features of English phrases with the component “water” based on the English lexicographic sources.

It should be mentioned that five lexicographic sources have been used to single out phrases with the component “water”: Longman Dictionary [4], Oxford Learner’s Dictionary [7], Cambridge Dictionary [1], Collins Dictionary [2] and Merriam Webster Dictionary [5].

In modern linguistic research scholars pay increasing attention to studying phrases. Linguists note that phrase is a group of words that function as components