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

of simple sentences [8, p. 110]. Researcher Mark Newton, in his collection of works titled "Basic English Syntax with Exercises" [6, p. 60], defines word combinations as groups of words that form a single part of speech, serving as equivalents to proper names within a sentence.

Ukrainian scientist Svitlana Shevchuk [9, p. 519], based on structural models, proposes dividing word combinations into the following categories:

1. Single-component phrases. They are represented by a single word, for example: *water, watering, ground.*

2. Two-component phrases. Among these, the following models are most common: *N + N (coffee table, ice cream); Adj + N (red apple, small dog).*

3. Three-component phrases: *Adj + Adj + N (black silk dress, bright blue skirt); Adj + N + N (tasty ice cream, sandy sea); N + N + N (dog food bowl, apple tree branch).*

4. Multi-component phrases. These phrases contain four or more components: *large wooden table in the dining room, blue steel trash can in the kitchen.*

It must be noted that 183 phrases and 8 idioms have been found in the lexicographic sources selected for the study:

• 18 phrases containing the component "water" have been singled out from the Longman English Dictionary: *high/low water, make/pass water, soda water, toilet water, drinking water, tap water, bottled water, mineral water, spring water, running water, fresh water, salt water, hard water, soft water, lukewarm water, dirty water, contaminated water, soapy water [4].*

• 14 phrases with the component "water" were proposed in the Oxford Dictionary: *bath water, holy water, iced water, lime water, rose water, salt water, sea water, soda water, fizzy water, deep water, low water, high water, standing water, territorial waters [7].*

• there were 65 phrases in the Cambridge Dictionary: *tonic water, water bird, water fountain, water main, water polo, water supply, white water, water boy, water ice, gray water, heavy water, light water, waste water, water bath, water bear, water bill, water butt, water clock, water cycle, water jump, water kite, water lily, water mill, water park, water power, water rates, water slide, water table, water tank, water tower, water vapor, water wings, branch water, casual water, ground water, micellar water, quinine water, surface water, water ballet, water biscuit, water buffalo, water cannon, water chestnut, water closet, water column, water cooler,*

water feature, water filter, water flosser, water hyacinth, water meadow, water pistol, water scorpion, water softener, water sports, distilled water, water absorption, water repellent, water retention, high water mark, low water mark, water bag, water ski, ditch water, water heater [1].

- As for the Collins Dictionary, 16 phrases were found in it: *watering, water down, water transport, water plants, lithia water, ammonia water, to drink water, noisy waters, still waters, above water, under water, water birds, a water wheel, water blister, water jug, water turbine [2].*

- 70 phrases were found in the Merriam Webster Dictionary: *coconut water, tread water, water bed, water bloom, water blister, water dog, water closet, water butt, water gun, water hole, water plantain, water pill, water pipe, water supply, water trail, water vascular system, white water, hot water, first water, giant water bug, cold water, fresh water, heavy water, hot water bottle, water balloon, open water, water beetle, water buffalo, slack water, water column, water boatman, water hammer, water level, water cannon, water snake, water balance, red water, water shield, water sapphire, salt water taffy, water garden, water pressure, water mold, water parting, water pepper, water nymph, water moccasin, water glass, water turkey, water gate, water sprite, water witch, water cremation, water gap, water gas, water hemlock, water milfoil, water jacket, water ouzel, water oak, water hen, water wagon, water strider, water meter, water rat, water privilege, water right, water haul, water gauge, water taxi[5].*

In addition to phrases, 8 idioms were also commonly found in all the dictionaries mentioned above: *be in hot water* – to be or get into trouble; *blow somebody out of the water*– to show that somebody is not good by being very much better than them; *clear blue water* – a complete difference between two people; *dip a toe into the water*– to start doing something very carefully; a *fish out of water*– a person who feels uncomfortable; *like a duck to water* – very easily, without any problems or fears; *still waters run deep*– a person who seems to be quiet or shy may surprise you by knowing a lot or having deep feelings; *water off a duck's back* – used to say criticism has no effect on somebody.

All the found phrases were divided into models (formulas), having analyzed them by structure. In the course of the work, the following models were identified:

1. N + N: *soda water, toilet water, tap water, spring water, salt water, bath water, lime water, rose water, salt water, sea water, soda water, water bird,*

water fountain, water main, water polo, water supply, white water, water boy, water ice, water bath, water bear, water bill, water butt, water clock, water cycle, water jump, water kite, water lily, water mill, water park, water power, water rates, water slide, water table, water tank, water tower, water vapor, water wings, branch water, ground water, micellar water, quinine water, surface water, water ballet, water biscuit, water buffalo, water cannon, water chestnut, water closet, water column, water cooler, water feature, water filter, water flosser, water hyacinth, water meadow, water pistol, water scorpion, water softener, water sports, water absorption, water-repellent, water retention, water bag, water ski, ditch water, water heater, water transport, water plants, lithia water, ammonia water, water birds, a water wheel, water jug, water turbine, coconut water, water bed, water bloom, water blister, water dog, water closet, water butt, water gun, water hole, water pistol, water plantain, water pill, water pipe, water supply, water trail, spring water, water balloon, water beetle, water buffalo, water column, water boatman, water hammer, water level, water cannon, water snake, water shield, water sapphire, water garden, water pressure, water mold, water parting, water pepper, water nymph, water moccasin, water glass, water turkey, water gate, water sprite, water witch, water cremation, water gap, water gas, water hemlock, water milfoil, water jacket, water ouzel, water oak, water hen, water wagon, water strider, water meter, water rat, water privilege, water right, water haul, water gauge, water taxi.

2. Adj+N: *high/low water, drinking water, bottled water, mineral water, running water, fresh water, hard water, soft water, lukewarm water, dirty water, contaminated water, soapy water, holy water, iced water, fizzy water, deep water, low water, high water, standing water, territorial waters, tonic water, gray water, heavy water, light water, casual water, distilled water, noisy waters, still waters, white water, hot water, first water, cold water, fresh water, heavy water, open water, slack water, red water.*

3. Adj + N + N: *high water mark, low water mark, hot water bottle, giant water bug.*

4. N+Adj+N: *water vascular system.*

5. N + N + N: *salt water taffy.*

6. N+-ing: *watering.*

7. V + N: *make/pass water, waste water, drink water, tread water.*

8. Prep. + N: *above water, under water, water down.*

From which it can be seen that the most popular is the *N + N model*, less popular but still widely used is the *Adj + N model*, other phrase models are not widely used.

As for the semantic features of the selected phrases with the component "water", they can be divided into certain groups by meaning, namely the following can be highlighted:

1. Types of water by purpose and use: *drinking water, tap water, bottled water, salt water, fizzy water.*

2. Its physical states and properties: *running water, still waters, hot water, cold water.*

3. Its characteristics: *dirty water, contaminated water, soft water, hard water.*

4. Measurements of water*: high water, low water, high water mark, low water mark.*

Idioms represent:

1. manner of behavior and character of a person: *blow somebody out of the water, dip a toe into the water, a fish out of water, still waters run deep, water off a duck's back.*

2. a difficult situation: *be in hot water.*

To sum up, in the course of the work to identify phrases with the component "water", 5 dictionaries were involved, namely, Longman Dictionary, Oxford Learner's Dictionary, Cambridge Dictionary, Collins Dictionary, and Merriam Webster Dictionary. All the singled out phrases were divided into models (formulas), having analyzed them by structure, which shows that the most popular is the N + N model, less popular but still widely used is the Adj + N model, other phrase models are not widely used. As a result of the research, we can understand the nature of phrases, their structure, and usage in English more deeply. This provides an opportunity to better understand speech practices and the interaction of words in speech, which is important for further research in linguistics and philology.

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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AS A POTENTIAL DEVIATION FACTOR DUE TO ITS WIDESPREAD APPLICATION

In modern conditions, the factor of the latest technologies and related phenomena is potentially a rather significant element of the subject's perception of the state of human existence and an element of the social spectrum (in a dynamically changing, technologically loaded environment). In this context, the field (and more broadly, the direction) of human information and technological environment emerges as quite significant, especially in terms of constant interaction.

However, the phenomenon of the problem of intelligence and its representation within the technical spectrum (as one of the elements, or more broadly, tools in the context of human existence) is currently considered a rather contemporary issue. The phenomenon of the problem is quite complex, but in this context, the element of delineating the phenomenon of intelligence and its relationship with tools within the technical spectrum, collectively referred to as "artificial intelligence," is of greater interest.

Artificial intelligence emerges as a significant element in the contemporary social environment, as it represents a substantial and potentially beneficial aspect of incorporating instrumental character into the context of human existence. It also entails a tendency to increase its role. In such a context, the issue of the functioning of the relationship between deviation and the problematics of artificial intelligence arises.

Possible changes in the nature of formation and some features of manifestation and the potential significance, which is currently seen as growing, of deviance as a socio-psychological phenomenon and artificial intelligence as an interface software and hardware complex that is increasingly integrated into the life of the individual. This can be defined by different circles of the social environment as such.