

ABSTRACTS

UDC 159.9.07

N.V. Bachynskaya, Y.O. Zabiyako

PROSPECTS OF USING SCALES AND QUESTIONNAIRES FOR DIAGNOSING THE PSYCHOLOGICAL STATE OF PERSONS WITH COMBAT INJURIES

Due to the aspects of the modern local military conflicts in Ukraine there is such an extremely important issue as the rehabilitation of persons with military injuries. In today's circumstances, the activity of servicemen is full of emotional tension, which is one of the typical combat situation features.

At war the human psyche is influenced by a variety of factors. Servicemen experience physiological, emotional and social stress in fighting.

The main goal of our work is to assess the presumed value of scales and questionnaires for diagnosing the psychological state (depressive disorders) of persons having combat traumas.

The following psychological scales and questionnaires are most often used in practical and research activity: Hamilton rating scale for anxiety and Hamilton rating scale for depression; Montgomery-Asberg scale, Beck Depression Inventory (BDI), Ruskin depression scale, the Inventory of Depressive Symptomatology (IDS), V.M.BekhterevPsychoneurological Research Institute depression scale, Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) by Zigmond, the Newcastle Diagnostic Melancholia Scale (DMS) for assessment of endogenous and reactive depression.

The literature analysis confirms the validity of the study of psychological rating scales and questionnaires as the methods for diagnosing the intensity of anxiety and depression among persons with combat injuries.

Key words: psychological state; diagnostics; psychological scales; questionnaires; military personnel; military injuries.

UDC 378.004

T.V. Biryukova, L.M. Shynkura

INTERACTIVE LEARNING TECHNOLOGIES IN THE FORM OF A ROUND TABLE AS A METHOD OF IMPROVING INDEPENDENT WORK OF MEDICAL STUDENTS AT A HIGHER SCHOOL.

Independent individual work of students is an integral part of the educational process. How to organize and which methods to choose to improve the perception of the material is the prerogative of the teacher who teaches the subject at a higher education institution. The use of interactive learning technologies, such as round tables, helps to broaden the subject of study at a medical educational institution, attracts as many students as possible to participate and discover their creative potential in the preparation of the event. The analysis of stages of the round table on the theme: «Lasers. The Use of Lasers in Medicine» for students majoring in «Medicine» and «Dentistry» was made and it was proved that this approach gives an opportunity to explain to future medical workers that complex but necessary topic more fully and clearly.

Key words: independent and individual work, self-education, round table, laser.

UDC 37.031:004

V.O. Bohdan

TECHNIQUE OF DEVELOPING ICT-COMPETENCE OF PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION INSTITUTION MANAGER IN THE ASPECT OF USING GOOGLE CLOUD SERVICES IN EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY MANAGEMENT

The analysis of the research sources has shown that modern technologies, in particular Google cloud services, have a number of advantages that make it possible to improve the quality of educational activity management in pre-school educational institutions (PEI). For the successful implementation of cloud services (CS) in educational activity management in PEI, the development of information and communication competence (ICT-competence) of PEI managers, their acquisition of ability, knowledge and understanding, skills, attitudes, values, motivation to introduce new technologies, and ongoing self-development in this aspect, is important. In this regard, it became necessary to develop an appropriate technique.

PEI manager's ICT-competence in terms of using Google CS in the management of educational activity is defined as a verified ability to use these services as a tool to support educational activity management in the following areas: planning, organization, control, regulation; communication, providing feedback to stakeholders, electronic document management, methodological work and professional self-development, creating a positive image of the institution.

The author's technique for the development of this competence defines the purpose and tasks, approaches and principles, forms, methods, tools of PEI managers' training for using Google CS in the man-

agement of educational activity, characterizes the components, levels of this competence development and methods for their evaluation. The introduction of the technique will allow PEI managers to develop the ability to choose CS in accordance with the tasks and use them effectively in the management of educational activity.

Key words: manager of pre-school education institution, ICT-competence, Google cloud services, technique, management of educational activities.

UDC 364.4

Y.L. Bryndikov

ORGANIZATIONAL AND PEDAGOGICAL CONDITIONS OF REHABILITATION OF UKRAINIAN ARMED FORCES' SERVICEMEN WHO PARTICIPATED IN COMBAT

The article summarizes the scientific views on the concept of "organizational and pedagogical conditions». They are interrelated circumstances and methods of organizing the pedagogical process. They form a certain system and determine the effectiveness of functioning of this process. On the basis of the allocation of methodological approaches (systemic, complex, multidisciplinary, technological) and types of rehabilitation (social, psychological, medical/physical, pedagogical), organizational and pedagogical conditions are identified. Their realization can positively influence the process of organization of rehabilitation activities with the servicemen who took part in combat. The implementation of complex rehabilitation of combatants with the distinction of key type and taking into account "individual cases» is considered. It involves the implementation of integrated, effective measures. The first is the psychological assistance, group training sessions, individual counseling. Rehabilitation of servicemen must be performed by a multidisciplinary team. This team includes a social worker, psychologist, rehabilitation physician, kinesitherapy therapist. The diagnostics of the servicemen's needs and problems should be implemented as early as possible with the help of a specially selected methodological toolkit. The development of individual rehabilitation programs taking into account "individual cases» is required. It is on their effectiveness that timely comprehensive diagnosis and step-by-step general rehabilitation measures will depend. Organization of social and psychological support of servicemen in the post-rehabilitation period involves their monitoring and counseling. The organizational and pedagogical conditions are considered as interrelated and interdependent.

Key words: rehabilitation, rehabilitation activities, servicemen, the combatants, organizational and pedagogical conditions.

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B.M. Burlimova, K.M. Yaslynska

INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE LEARNING AT HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Modernization of the content of education at the present stage of the development of society is closely connected with innovation processes in the organization of teaching foreign languages. The methodology and didactics of foreign language teaching look for answers to the questions of what to teach and how to teach on the basis of studies analyzing the relations of language, speech and thinking, thinking and communication, the cognitive and the communicative in speech.

The priority direction of the development of modern school has been the humanistic orientation of education, where the leading role is played by personal potential. The task of the teacher is to create the conditions for practical mastering of the language by each student, to choose such teaching methods that would allow everyone to show their activity, their creativity. The main goal of the teacher is to choose the methods and forms of organization of students' learning activities that optimally match the learning goal. In recent years, the question of the application of new information technologies is increasingly raised. It is not only the new facilities but also the new forms and methods of teaching, new approaches to learning. The main objective of foreign language teaching is the formation and development of the communicative culture, achieving the practical mastery of a foreign language. Modern pedagogical techniques such as training in cooperation, project methodology, use of new information technologies, Internet resources help to realize a person-oriented approach in teaching, provide individualization and differentiation of teaching. Multimedia lectures become more flexible and didactically effective because multimedia technologies allow to: raise the amount of information in lectures, stimulate motivation and visualization of learning through the use of various forms of presentation of educational material. The use of modern teaching aids, the introduction of active and interactive methods and the use of innovative technologies can successfully help to attain the set goals and objectives.

Key words: foreign language, motivation to study a foreign language by using innovative technologies.

UDC 378.22

N.V. Derstuhanova

TOPICAL ASPECTS OF TRAINING FUTURE BACHELORS IN THEOLOGY: FORMATION OF APTITUDE FOR COMMUNICATIVE INTERACTION IN PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY

The article is devoted to the substantiation of peculiarities of training of bachelors in theology taking into account the spiritual state of modern Ukrainian society.

It has been determined that the country experiences a difficult situation concerning spiritual and moral orientation of society; there is an acute shortage of systematized knowledge on the rich heritage of parental faith.

Decades of militant atheism caused several generations of our fellow citizens to grow up and form without the influence of traditional values of the Ukrainian people, without Orthodoxy. The separation of people's life from their spiritual and cultural roots has led to severe negative consequences in the spiritual and moral state of society. Our society is experiencing a spiritual crisis, one of the manifestations of which is the superiority of material values over the spiritual ones.

Over the past decade, radical changes have taken place in our country; the spiritual and moral values of Orthodoxy started to revive in the system of Ukrainian education. A large number of our fellow citizens are seeking reliable knowledge of the essence of Orthodox doctrine and worship.

The academic staff of higher educational institutions face the problems of upbringing of theologians taking into account the peculiarities of the present environment. The graduates should acquire not only profound theological knowledge, but also be able to build ways of communicative interaction with people of different ages, spiritual experience, and background. They should be able to perform a unique task – to disseminate the Orthodox faith among people whose ancestors for many centuries have kept their faith and passed it on to the descendants, built their own lives, guided by the spiritual and moral values of Orthodoxy.

Key words: professional training, bachelors in theology, formation of aptitude.

UDC 37.013.001

S.D. Dimitrova-Burlayenko

CREATIVE EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT AS A FACTOR IN FORMING THE READINESS OF TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY STUDENTS TO DEMONSTRATE CREATIVE COMPETENCE IN PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY

It is well known that on the modern labor market, creativity and competence become the basic individual and psychological qualities that characterize the success of any professional activity. Social and economic transformations of modern society put forward qualitatively new requirements to training future engineers. The main ones include the ability of a specialist to continuous professional and personal growth and development, as well as the ability to make quick non-standard decisions in the process of professional activity. In accordance with this, the issue of forming the readiness of technical university students to demonstrate creative competence in professional activities becomes relevant. Such an approach to professional training requires creative environment in the training space of technical universities as one of the conditions for the formation of readiness of future engineers to demonstrate creative competence in professional activity.

In the article the pedagogical essence of the concept «creative educational environment at higher education establishments» has been investigated and its main characteristics have been determined. The author analyzes the peculiarities of creative educational environment at technical universities, formulates a number of principles for its introduction.

It is concluded that the considered multivariate educational environment will enable the future engineers to maximize their creative potential and to be prepared to demonstrate creative competence in professional activity.

Key words: creative educational environment, creative competence of technical university students.

UDC 159.9-058.833

O.A. Dniprova

THE TRANSFORMATION OF MARITAL RELATIONSHIPS IN YOUNG FAMILIES

The topicality of the research on family problems is determined by the general crisis of family which is noted by practical psychologists. This crisis is quite widespread, and manifests itself in quantitative (as reducing the birth rate of children, a large number of divorces and problem families) and qualitative indicators (transformation of social and family values, weakening of the educational function of family, psychological problems of family members, etc.)

In the article the problem of transformation of matrimonial relationships in young families is analyzed and the results of an empirical research on connections in the level of transformation of matrimonial relationships in young families are presented. The results of the research have shown that the satisfaction with marriage directly depends on coherence of role expectations and claims in marriage. According to the research most couples consider that their marriage is successful and do not want to change anything in it. Psychologists consider that the topic of family psychology and psycho-correction is not only difficult, but also the most interesting in psychology and the most vital. The question of family psychotherapy is the most difficult in the implementation of psychologists' activities. Work in this direction involves rehabilitation of families with disharmony in family relationships, conflict situations, where family members need psychological help because of temporary or prolonged difficulties (serious long-term illness of family members, property losses, neuropsychiatric diseases, different accentuations in the characters of the married couple, etc.).

Key words: marital relationships; young families; satisfaction with marriage; role expectations, family psychotherapy.

UDC 37.015.3

I.M. Fednova

STUDY OF PSYCHOLOGICAL PECULIARITIES OF FOREIGN STUDENTS' COMMUNICATION AND SOCIALISATION AS AN ELEMENT OF ADAPTATION

The article is devoted to the consideration of some psychological peculiarities and problems of foreign students' communication and socialisation during the period of their adaptation when they are studying at a higher school abroad. The essence of concepts such as communication and adaptation is revealed.

In the conditions of the active integration of the national educational space, the importance of the issue of psychological peculiarities of foreign students' communication and socialisation as an adaptation element is grounded.

The adaptation process of a foreign student with psychological peculiarities in communication is reproduced in our study. The stages of foreign students' adaptation as well as the evolution of communicative relations between them are described.

The stages of the cross-cultural adaptation process have been studied according to Harry C. Triandis, an American psychologist. The problems and consequences at each stage of adaptation are also highlighted.

The essence of the problem of successful adaptation of foreign students to the educational environment is to organise interpersonal interaction and mutual understanding between teachers and students; novice students and senior students; students who are representing different countries and cultures in the group and at the department.

The arguments how to overcome the problem of communication are given. The precondition of the problem is linguistic differences. Solving this problem is one of the most important tasks of the higher school; this fact causes the creation of favorable conditions for a student to comprehend all the peculiarities of the country, in order to overcome language and psychological difficulties, and as the result to reach successful development in the educational process.

The specially developed programs of communicative adaptation are offered to help the acquisition and improvement of theoretical and practical knowledge of the language by foreign students: excursions to historical and regional studies museums on the topic «Historical and Cultural Heritage of the Ukrainian people»; lectures «Rules of Behavior at the University» and «Educational and Cognitive Activities of the University», the celebrations «Initiation into Students», «Student's Day», holding roundtables, trainings, discussions, coaching, workshops, participation in student clubs, student self-government and other things, which promote the intensification of foreign students' communication with Ukrainian peers.

Intercultural communication is considered as the main means, which allows to provide the multicultural nature of adaptation work, effective interaction of foreign students with the environment, to prevent interpersonal, interethnic conflicts with other students, and to give emotional comfort to foreign students as well.

The organization of up-bringing and educational processes at higher educational institutions is defined as one of the most important directions in the pedagogical theory and practice that encourages educators to find new ways to improve the up-bringing and educational processes.

Key words: psychological peculiarities of communication, communication processes, foreign student, adaptation to learning at higher educational institutions, stages of the cross-cultural adaptation process.

UDC 371.13:37.032

V.A. Frytsiuk, O.P. Groshovenko

PROFESSIONAL SELF-DEVELOPMENT OF FUTURE TEACHERS: COMPETENCE APPROACH

Theoretical analysis of philosophical and psychological research shows that the process of professional self-development of personality is one of the most important but not fully studied issues. Analysis of contemporary psychological and educational research confirmed that in the scientific psychological and pedagogical literature the term "teacher's self-development" has no clear consistent definition due to different methodological approaches to its consideration. The process of professional self-development of future professionals is considered by scientists from the standpoint of different approaches.

Scientific and methodological system of prospective teachers' training for continuous professional self-development is substantiated and developed in the article, which is based on the concepts of acmeological, axiological, anthropocentric, activities, competence, cultural, personal, synergistic and systematic approaches. The system takes into account the structure of readiness of prospective teachers for professional self-development and trends of modern education.

«The readiness of prospective teacher for continuous professional self-development» is considered as the student's ability to perform purposeful reflexive activities associated with design and implementation of quality changes in personality's identity and practical realization of subjective experience in the field of professional self-determination and self-realization on the basis of conscious self-regulation of one's own educational and professional activities.

Key words: professional self-development, readiness, future teachers, methodological approaches, competence approach.

UDC 376.3

L.H. Harniuk, A.O. Sorokina

PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN WITH HEARING IMPAIRMENTS AND THEIR IMPACT ON CHOOSING FUTURE PROFESSIONS

Patterns of development aspects of professional self-motivation of students with hearing impairment are examined in the context of psychological research.

It is noted that the prospects of vocational education for adolescents with hearing impairment in our country depend not only on the quality of education received at school, severity of hearing impairment, degree of speech development, as well as on the impact of immediate social environment, thoughts and expectations of the family, school friends, but mostly on the readiness of the education system to include students with hearing disabilities.

It is usually difficult for an adolescent with hearing impairment to make a choice of the vocational activity to study by himself or herself. That is why special in-school professional guidance for high school students with severe hearing impairment should be provided by qualified psychologists and teachers.

The authors analyse approaches revealing the process of children's self-determination. Among the most important factors, social learning is highlighted due to its practical orientation. It can be implemented in practice within a long period of time while children use the opportunity of self-realisation, of finding their own their preferences and implementing them throughout their life. This approach reveals the transition possibility of individual impulses into professional desires.

Taking into account the psychological characteristics of adolescents with hearing impairments and understanding the profession choosing process can help in further research on developing educational activities with these students in order to help them make an optimal decision on their future professions.

Key words: children with hearing impairments, adolescents with hearing impairments, self-determination, inclination, interest, occupation, vocational orientation.

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S.O. Holovko

ELABORATION OF THE COGNITIVE COMPONENT OF MANAGERIAL CULTURE OF A MANAGER

One of the most important issues in professional managerial culture formation of a prospective manager in a Master degree program is the elaboration of this phenomenon, which includes three components: cognitive, personal creativity, and technological one.

The fundamentals of the cognitive component are scientific and theoretical knowledge that reflect the trends in the actualization of innovative managerial activities and the innovative nature of economic development. They include some blocks of knowledge such as: the nature and features of innovative management, anti-crisis management, research of management systems, strategic management, personnel

management. These blocks and their modules include modern approaches, ideas, theories that reflect the achievements of management science and the practice of teaching students in a Master degree program.

The administrative skills are an integral part of the cognitive component. They are considered to be the manager's ability to influence the individual and public consciousness, the behavior of subordinates and colleagues. This ability is based on actualization of professional knowledge, the creative use of forms and methods of management which are applied in the conditions of demands coming from real production tasks and peculiarities of managerial activities.

Generally, the managerial culture of a manager is an integrative dynamic personal complex that includes a system of theoretical knowledge and skills, managerial technologies and personal creativity qualities that determine professional readiness for responsible and initiative management activities and serve as a basis for accumulating managerial experience.

Key words: managerial culture, manager, cognitive component, professionalism.

UDC 378.147

O.O. Kalenyk, T.L. Tsaregradska, I.V. Plyushchay

COMMUNICATIVE AND PROFESSIONAL ASPECTS OF STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF A TEXTBOOK OF SCIENTIFIC STYLE OF SPEECH FOR STUDENTS-FOREIGNERS OF PREPARATORY DEPARTMENTS AT HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF UKRAINE

The creation and implementation of professional-oriented textbooks on natural sciences and the scientific style of speech for foreign students in the training process provides opportunities for solving the problems of forming speech skills in those forms of professional communication on which their educational activities are based. The textbook «Scientific style of speech» provides not only for mastering of knowledge on a particular discipline, but also mastering communication in various types of speech activities (listening, reading, speaking, writing). The considered approach provides students with cognitive processes, combines the linguistic and cognitive-operational aspect of the scientific style of the speech. The article is devoted to the topical issues of studying languages and natural disciplines by foreign students of preparatory departments at higher educational institutions of Ukraine. The content and structural organization of educational scientific texts, their types, means of presentation of material in the textbook on the scientific style of speech, developed by the authors, are analyzed. The structure and content of the textbook «Scientific style of speech» for foreign students proposed by the authors is considered as one of the options for optimizing the learning process in the field of communicative-professional communication – natural disciplines and mastering the fundamentals of the scientific style of speech on the material of the specialty. The structure, content, system of communication tasks allow foreign students to master the content of the foreign language text in the main types of speech activities, ensuring their communication and becoming the basis for mastering the study material in the first years at higher schools.

Key words: foreign students of preparatory departments, scientific style of speech, typical scientific text, speech activity of foreign students.

UDC 001-057.34

I.M. Kalinina

THE ISSUE OF PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF YOUNG CIVIL SERVANTS IN MODERN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

One of the most pressing pedagogical, psychological, and social problems of modern society is the entry of a young specialist, usually a recent graduate of an institution of higher education, into his or her profession. The first years of professional activity of a young specialist, in particular of a civil servant, determines the nature of his/her subsequent formation and serves as a guarantee of successful professional development. Graduates of higher education institutions need special support, therefore, there is a pressing issue of scientific development of the issue of their personal and professional formation both on the theoretical and practical levels.

The purpose of the article is to analyze the issue of the personal and professional formation of young civil servants in modern scientific research.

The process of personal and professional formation of young civil servants is considered from the diagnostic, organizational, managerial aspects, and it is proved that the pedagogical aspect is one of the most important, which involves purposeful, specially organized, meaningful and technologically developed activity on the formation of a system of professional qualities, assimilation of substantive activity in the field of management, accumulation of experience of civil service, entry and adaptation to the professional environment.

It has been found that the pedagogical support of a young civil servant forms his/her positive attitude towards the service, the desire to make a career, to increase his/her own professional level, to get rid of mistakes and complexes in the process of adaptation to managerial activity.

Key words: personal and professional formation, young civil servant, adaptation, pedagogical support.

UDK 371.13

L.M. Koroliova

PEDAGOGICAL PRACTICE AS A TOOL OF INFLUENCING EFFECTIVE FUTURE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS' PREPARATION FOR FORMING CREATIVE ABILITIES OF JUNIOR SCHOOLCHILDREN

In the conditions of a modern New Ukrainian school formation, the path to a democratic society is determined not only by the economic development and political priorities of the state but also by the need for a significant reform of all components in the educational system.

A thorough analysis of the primary sources and personal pedagogical experience has confirmed our assumption that the greatest pedagogical opportunities for the development of professional competences among future primary school teachers aimed at developing creative abilities of junior schoolchildren are formed in the process of students' pedagogical practice, which creates conditions that are as close as possible to their future professional pedagogical activity. The suggested preparatory and implementation stages contribute to gradual preparation of students for finding means of organizing the process of forming creative abilities of junior schoolchildren during the pedagogical practice, creating internal individually significant sources of motivation for this activity, achieving integration of methodological, professional-theoretical and professional-applied knowledge, forming diagnostic, constructive, reflexive skills. This approach allows to teach future professionals moral values, the culture of pedagogical work, self-discipline, responsibility for the results of development of child's personality.

Key words: professional training of future teachers at elementary school, pedagogical practice, creative abilities, junior schoolchildren.

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T.V. Kramarenko

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MODEL OF FORMING PROFESSIONAL DIALOGUE CULTURE IN FUTURE COMMODITY ANALYSIS AND COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY SPECIALISTS BY MEANS OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES

Today there is a need to modernize the training of future commodity analysis and commercial activity specialists through the profound knowledge of professional dialogue culture as an attribute of intellectual development of a person with higher education; the establishment of the relationship of general cultural, professional, foreign language education and future professional activities. We believe that such professionals are able to organize a professional dialogue with their partners using the possibilities of information and communication technologies for organizing fruitful information exchange.

Implementation of the model of forming professional dialogue culture among future commodity analysis and commercial activity specialists through means of information and communication technologies requires from teachers to follow the interconnection of its structural (purpose, task, content, forms, learning technology) and functional (motivational and value, cognitive, operational, analytical and reflexive) components.

In order to implement the model of forming professional dialogue culture among future commodity analysis and commercial activity specialists through means of information and communication technologies we were using:

- students' projects;
- case analysis,
- incident method,
- presentations, role plays
- didactic games, etc.

The content basis of the study was the renewed content of the academic disciplines «Foreign language of professional orientation», «Commodity analysis of cultural goods», «Commodity analysis of plant origin products», «Business foreign language», «Commercial activity», «Business Ethics», «Commodity analysis of shoe and clothes products», «Commodity analysis of animal origin products», «Marketing policy of communications».

Modern information technologies and innovative teaching methods give university instructors enormous opportunities for education and professional growth, provide access to unlimited information and to conducting dialogue with the whole world.

Key words: culture, professional dialogue, specialists, information and communication technologies, innovative methods.

UDC 378.1-054.6

A.S. Kremenchuk

SCIENTIFIC SUBSTANTIATION OF PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES OF FORMING POLY CULTURAL COMPETENCY OF FOREIGN MEDICAL STUDENTS IN THE PROCESS OF LEARNING HUMANITARIAN DISCIPLINES

Forming polycultural competency, or forming the integral feature of personality who has the system of polycultural knowledge, skills and habits, values, polycultural peculiarities, experience necessary for life and activity in the polycultural society, has become the final aim of the educational process. The aim of the article is to research the principles and means for implementing pedagogical technologies of forming polycultural competency of foreign medical students while learning humanitarian subjects. The preference in theoretical investigation has been given to the technologies corresponding to the age peculiarities of students; oriented at professional education; being communicatively and competently directive; being productive and having a personal approach. Thus, the following technologies have been distinguished for further investigations: 1) the communicative technology of foreign culture learning; 2) the technology of intensive learning; 3) the informational and communicative technologies; 4) the technology of personally-oriented education; 5) the technology of vitagenous education.

The research has shown the expediency of creating a universal technology directed at forming polycultural competency among foreign medical students while learning humanitarian disciplines, as well as based upon the combination of technologies described in the article.

Key words: polycultural competency, pedagogical technologies, intensive learning, informational and communicative technologies, foreign medical students, humanitarian disciplines.

UDC 378.22:61

O.M. Kutsenko

THE ESSENCE OF TOLERANT INTERACTION WITH PATIENTS BY FUTURE MASTERS OF MEDICAL EDUCATION

The state of a modern medical worker causes the problem of forming tolerant interaction of future masters of medical education with patients in the process of professional training at higher medical educational establishments.

The analysis of scientific literature has shown that the issue of professional interaction in the work of medical staff and the specificity of functioning of tolerance has been given considerable attention in pedagogical theory and practice.

The essence of tolerant interaction involves the use of positive experience of tolerance, the creation of direct interaction with other people in behavior, the formation of tolerant beliefs and views, the implementation of skills of tolerant behavior.

The essence of the tolerant interaction of future masters of medical education with patients is the ability to be tolerant in relation to patients, as well as their relatives and family.

Since the tolerance and tolerant interaction are polysemous concepts, we disclose the essence of tolerant interaction through the principles, subjects, objects, types, and functions as essential and the most important parts in this aspect.

Key words: tolerance, tolerant interaction, essence, future masters of medical education.

UDC 371:658.8

O.V. Lebid'

STRUCTURE OF READINESS OF FUTURE HEADS OF COMPREHENSIVE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT

Strategic management is an integral part of management activity. The need to increase the level of managerial training of future heads of comprehensive educational institutions at a higher educational institution raises the issue of forming their readiness for strategic management. Therefore, there is a need to determine the structure of readiness of a future head of a comprehensive educational institution for strategic management. The purpose of the article is to reveal such a readiness structure.

That structure can be represented as having the following components: motivational-valued, cognitive, activity, personal ones. We are confident that only the aggregate of these components can provide a high level of readiness of the head of a comprehensive educational institution to strategic management.

The motivational-value component is determined by such criteria as the level of the need for recognition, the need for self-improvement, the need for strategic change, the focus on activities.

The cognitive component is characterized by such criteria as knowledge about the nature and features of strategic management.

The parts of the activity component are a set of managerial skills of the head of a comprehensive educational institution, which ensure the effective implementation of strategic management: its business-forecasting, diagnostic-analytical, administrative-managerial, reflexive-regulatory features.

It is impossible to achieve a high level of readiness for strategic management without the formation of a personal component, which includes the presence of corresponding personal qualities of the head of a comprehensive educational institution, namely: persistence, risk aversion, assertiveness, adaptability, entrepreneurship, an ability to reflect.

Key words: strategic management, readiness for strategic management, head of a comprehensive educational institution, motives of activity, knowledge, managerial skills, professional and personal qualities.

UDC 378.1-054.6

Yu.M. Lukash

MAIN ASPECTS OF FORMATION OF PROFESSIONAL AND COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE OF MEDICAL STUDENTS IN THE PROCESS OF STUDYING SOCIAL AND HUMANITARIAN DISCIPLINES

The conducted analysis of scientific studies demonstrated that enough attention was paid to the phenomenon of professional and communicative skills, their functions and components. However, the process of forming the professional and communicative competence of medical specialists has not yet been the subject of study.

The analysis demonstrated that the professional and communicative competence of future physicians includes:

- professional and special knowledge and skills; the ability to function in a society taking into account the positions of other people;
- the opportunity to engage in communication in order to be clear; the ability to be fluent in the language of constructive dialogue;
- the ability to formulate professional opinions and public social position, the personal self-expression of a medical worker should be correct and accessible.

The future doctors will be able to achieve this in the process of studying social and humanitarian disciplines. Thus, studying the disciplines of the social and humanitarian cycle by students of higher medical educational establishments is an integral part of formation of the professional and communicative competence of medical students as well as of the person of a highly qualified specialist in the field of medicine.

Key words: competence, professional and communicative competence, social and humanitarian disciplines, medical students.

UDC 378.1:796

N.P. Martynova, Ye.V. Kovalenko

MODERN PROBLEMS OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND PROSPECTS OF INCREASING THE LEVEL OF PHYSICAL PREPAREDNESS OF STUDENTS AT HIGHER SCHOOLS

A number of problems that affect the state of physical education in general and interfere with the effective physical improvement of students are revealed:

– motor activity does not belong to the main priorities of young student. An objective factor is that students are more focused on acquiring knowledge as the final result of their education at university. The subjective factor is that they do not realize the benefits of motor activity as one of the mechanisms of effective adaptation to intensive intellectual activity, strengthening one's own health as an important reason for a normal life;

– the existing structure of physical education at universities is ineffective. Scientists name the shortcomings of the previous system of general education: conservatism, unitarity and pronounced depersonalization. Many modern scholars raise the question of the need for a substantial restructuring of the system of physical education of young people as more person-oriented;

– lack of incentives to master the skills of exercising that do not seem essential. So, students do not have a habit of regular exercise. It is determined that optimization, effectiveness and purposefulness of exercises, novelty of exercises and individual approach, the personality of the teacher, his/her interest in the work are the leading factors that stimulate students' interest.

So, the reform of the process of physical education of students is seen in the change of approaches and priority directions, the introduction of effective forms, methods and means of physical and recreational activities. In this regard, the requirements to the material and technical base of higher educational institutions and to the level of qualification of teachers of physical education need to be increased.

Key words: physical education, students, physical preparedness, interest, material and technical basis.

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Zh.V. Matyukh

THE MODEL OF USING MULTIMEDIA TECHNOLOGIES BY A PRE-SCHOOL INSTITUTION EDUCATOR IN EDUCATIONAL WORK WITH AN INCLUSIVE GROUP

The urgency of the implementing multimedia technologies (MT) in inclusive pre-school education is conditioned by the need to ensure the sustainable development of each child, his/her mental abilities, creativity and independent thinking, self-realization. Characteristics of MT, such as interactivity, the ability to display large amounts of data in a compressed format, a positive effect on the activation of cognitive processes and the development of mental processes, the integration of various types of multimedia data and their impact on different senses determine the feasibility of their use in educational work with the inclusive group. In connection with this, it becomes necessary to develop an appropriate model.

The author's model consists of five blocks, determined by the logic of the educational process and its components: the target (defines the purpose and tasks of the model implementation), informative (approaches and principles, content of learning), technological (learning forms of organization, forms, methods, tools), diagnostic (indicators, levels of educational achievements) and resultant (achievement of the set goal). An important element of the model is the Bank of multimedia resources, which accumulates qualitative apps, selected according to certain criteria. The bank contains multimedia presentations, electronic educational game resources, animated films, each of which is described in several categories to simplify navigation and search for the right resources.

The implementation of the author's model of using MT will improve the quality of educational work with an inclusive group by improving the children's perception of learning information, involving every child without exceptions in the educational process, giving diversity of ways to demonstrate learning outcomes, and providing for the development of children's psycho processes.

Key words: pre-school education institution, inclusive group, child with disability, educator, multimedia technologies, model, organizational and pedagogical conditions.

UDC 378:81'243

O.O. Mikhlik, T.I. Manyakina, O.O. Pliushchai

ABOUT SOME PECULIARITIES OF ACADEMIC COMMUNICATION IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE CLASSES AT A HIGHER EDUCATIONAL NONLINGUISTIC INSTITUTION

The article is aimed at determining some factors which tend to improve the efficiency of academic communication in foreign language classes at a nonlinguistic institution. The preliminary thesis of the article concerns the idea that every type of communication is performed according to a certain scheme and this process is made by associating profound logical, pragmatic, psychological, verbal, cognitive, social, and cultural components.

The scheme mentioned above can be presented as a sequence of logical questions, for example: Who says? To whom? What is said? Why? When or in what circumstances? In the theory this analytical scheme is called the "rhetorical basis of communication".

The article touches upon the matter that when the communicants interact in a conversation in their mother tongue and their social status is similar, in this case the communication is performed mainly at the level of intuition. Nevertheless, when one of the interlocutors speaks a foreign language or when the interlocutors differ in their professional, social, ethnic, moral, cultural, or age criteria, in this case, their self-control is made more intensive both at speech and behavior levels and, as a result, this fact plays a positive role for the communicants to interchange ideas.

Hence, it is concluded that academic communication in a foreign language class may be made more effective owing to favorable factors described earlier. It can be stated that an academic class is a cooperation of the two parties but the success of this cooperation is reached through the help of the teacher or language instructor. The aim to reach effective performance during a class makes the foreign language teach-

er understand and realize the specificity of each component of the “rhetorical basis,» every step of learning as well as the type of works he offers during the class.

In order to reach productive academic communication, it is important to create favorable and inviting atmosphere in a classroom stimulating the student’s interest towards every new language phenomenon, giving the material in a clear, strict, accessible, visual, and interesting way.

The students must also realize the necessity in logical and practical application of knowledge at every learning stage they pass because, what is important, the interest is very valuable as a factor of both overall and self-development. The pragmatically oriented interest gives great motivation and potential for self-control and discipline in the study process.

Key words: academic communication, rhetorical basis of communication, linguo-social and cultural aspects of communication, teacher, student.

UDC 376.3

S.I. Netosov, A.A. Kuritskaya

TECHNOLOGIES OF CORRECTING PHONETIC AND PHONEMIC UNDERDEVELOPMENT OF SPEECH IN PRESCHOOLERS

Phonetic and phonemic underdevelopment of speech (PPUS) is a violation of processes of the native language articulatory system formation in children with logopedic disorders. The process of correction and education of children with speech disorders provides for the formation of phonetic and phonemic competence, which consists of correct sound reproduction, prosodic aspect of speech, phonetic hearing, clear articulation of native language sounds, the use of means of intonation expression, etc. In the pre-school period of speech formation, the process of finding the ways of speech correction is especially relevant, that is why traditional and non-traditional technologies are used with this purpose. The articulatory gymnastics is considered to be the basis of correction of sound reproduction disorders. It includes the exercises for training the mobility of organs of the speech apparatus. The main tasks of logopedic toys use are to accelerate the preparation of the speech-motor apparatus for the process of sounds production. The use of fairytale therapy contributes to the formation of an active, socially skilled individual. The inclusion of logopedic animation into the process of correction and education allows the active combination of traditional and modern innovative means of correction. Memorizing tongue twisters helps to form the correct pronunciation of sounds and teaches children how to read consciously. Broadcasting satisfies and develops preschoolers’ cognitive interests, forms and broadens their communicative experience, promotes moral values. The use of specialized logopedic software enables the general knowledge accumulation, creates the conditions for the enrichment of active and receptive vocabularies, enhances general culture of preschoolers.

The implementation of PPUS correction technologies promotes the child’s competence formation in the period of school education.

Key words: phonetic and phonemic underdevelopment of speech, phonetic and phonemic competence, speech disorders, preschoolers, correction means.

UDC 37.03:316.752

L.M. Nikolenko

THE SOCIAL IMPORTANCE OF VALUE ORIENTATIONS OF A PERSON IN PROFESSIONAL FORMATION OF A CORRECTION TEACHER

In the scientific literary review, the content of the notion of «value orientations» from the point of view of various directions of humanitarian knowledge is analyzed. Its essence in the pedagogical aspect is revealed.

It is indicated that today there is a gap between the generally accepted value orientations of a personality and reality, and this extremely complicates the problems faced by the system of education and the individual teacher in particular in the field of education and socialization.

In contemporary humanities, there are different concepts and approaches to studying the problem of value orientations of an individual, but despite the differences in the views of various scholars, their understanding of the concept of «value orientations» has much in common: the general tendency is to understand them as the priority humanistic reference points for universal values.

In this research, value orientations are defined as a steady orientation of a person of correctional teacher to the vital values which are the basis for estimation of the surroundings and determine a certain model of professional behavior. It is shown that the interest of scientists to the problem of values and value orientations is caused by the fundamental role which they play in the interaction of a person and society. On the basis of analysis of modern research, the social importance of the given phenomenon is revealed both for an individual person and the society as a whole.

Key words: value orientations, the person, professional formation, the correction teacher, the social importance, universal values.

UDC 376.3:37.04

N.V. Nykonenko

METHODOLOGICAL WORK WITH PARENTS AS A PRECONDITION OF EFFECTIVE GENDER EDUCATION IN CHILDREN WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES

The necessity of compiling recommendations for parents of children with special educational needs for raising the efficiency of family education is highlighted. The parents are stated to be the most important people in their children's lives and the first people to inform them about certain norms and rules actually used in the community.

It is highlighted that family education can be much more effective if the parents are supplied with specially developed teaching tools and supported with proper recommendations on their usage.

"Gender education of children with intellectual disabilities" is a specially developed course, designed for pre-schoolers and primary school students in order to help their parents, tutors and teachers to explain them gender-related information in the aspects of communication, physiology, psychology and social skills. The course consists of Student's Books (Steps 1-3), Parent's Book, Teacher's Book and a set of lotto games for class and home activities.

For the needs of family education, the use of Parent's Book while working upon the course "Gender education of children with intellectual disabilities" is suggested. The Parent's Book provides explanation of the Student's book policy and/or tasks. It also includes recommendations on playing games and fulfilment of the tasks attached. The peculiarities of the Parent's Book and its main components are explained.

Key words: gender education, children with intellectual disabilities, family upbringing, work with parents.

UDC 378.1(436)

L.A. Oleksienko

THE CONTENT AND STRUCTURE OF CURRICULUM FOR BACHELOR AND MASTER'S TRAINING OF TRANSLATORS AT AUSTRIAN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

The content of the Curriculum for bachelor and master's training of future translators and the study goals at the universities of Vienna, Graz, Innsbruck have been considered. It has been determined that the professional training of students is divided into thematic modules (compulsory and elective modules (variational part)) which are regulated by the educational institution. The Curriculum for bachelor and master's training of translators is based on professional training competency approach. Bachelors training is divided into the following cycles: an introductory phase of training, the first cycle, the second cycle, bachelor's scientific work. The peculiarity of bachelor's training at Austrian universities is a compulsory introductory phase, or a «learning and orientation period» – STEOP (Die Studieneingangs – und Orientierungsphase). The peculiarity of master's programs for translators training at Austrian universities is their professionalization. The professional training of translators for master's programs at Austrian universities involves the following components: a compulsory group of modules, specialization modules (an alternative group of modules), the final phase of training. The content analysis of the Curriculum for future translator's master training at the University of Vienna, Graz, Innsbruck has showed that they are mostly the same in similar professional fields.

Key words: content of training, thematic modules, curriculum, training of translators, universities of Austria.

UDC 378.33

I.V. Oliynik

USE OF FRAME TECHNOLOGY IN THE COURSE OF FORMATION OF RESEARCH COMPETENCE OF FUTURE DOCTORS OF PHILOSOPHY IN THE CONDITIONS OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES TODAY THE ISSUE OF SEARCHING FOR NEW FORMS AND METHODS OF WORK WITH INFORMATION IS RELEVANT SINCE ITS FLOW GROWS DAILY IN GEOMETRICAL PROGRESSION

The main directions of use and functions of frame technology in the course of postgraduate students' (future doctors of philosophy) training are defined. The analysis of scientific interpretation of the studied definitions is also done.

By systematizing scientific views, the author's definition of frame technology is formulated.

The example of using frame technology in the course of forming future doctors' of philosophy research competence when studying the discipline «Pedagogical technologies in modern higher education» is set.

The efficiency of using frame technology in the course of forming future doctors' of philosophy research competence is proved since it promotes systematization; it also helps in generalization and fixation

of theoretical and methodological abilities, in formation of skills of using special literature; in development of informative abilities, etc.

Key words: postgraduate studies, future doctors of philosophy, research competence, frame, frame technology.

UDC 371.7

V.V. Pichurin, Y.Yu. Zharko

PECULIARITIES OF STUDENT YOUTHS' PERCEPTION OF HEALTHY LIFESTYLE

In modern conditions an analysis of how exactly students perceive and practice healthy lifestyle (HL) becomes especially relevant. The study of youths' understanding of HL allows for general health improvements in this social group through new methods and activities. Most scientists include the following practices into HL: balanced and rational nutrition, optimal movement regimen, renouncement of bad habits, desire to master the art of being healthy, adherence to balanced regimen of work and rest, self-monitoring of one's health, sexual etiquette, disease prevention, personal hygiene, sport, environmentally friendly behavior, etc. On a personal level HL is represented in human general system of practices by those related to activities with a positive impact on one's health.

The students of Dnipro National University consider the notion of HL to be a certain lifestyle aimed at caring and positive attitude toward one's health. They do not equate HL to a simple modern trend, believing it to be a personal choice. Although the students are shown to recognize the importance of HL as a certain ideal, they are not fully committed to it on a practical level. There are various factors that do not allow for full adoption of HL practices. It is recommended that more attention is paid to theoretical knowledge of students, to motivate them towards wider adoption of HL.

Key words: healthy lifestyle, students.

UDC 159.923

O.L. Pinska

THEORETICAL PRINCIPLES OF PERSONAL SELF-REALIZATION ISSUE AS A PSYCHOLOGICAL PHENOMENON

New structural and content changes in the modern society actualize the issue of understanding the essence and purpose of a person, his/her capabilities and limitations, self-esteem, an ability to dispose of their lives and be responsible for their own decisions, «embedding» themselves into the world, «psychologizing» life that needs personal self-realization.

As a multidimensional psychological phenomenon, self-realization in scientific literature is regarded as a complex system of properties of the subject that integrates important qualitative characteristics which ensure the reconstruction of the internal structures of human psyche on the basis of goal-setting, implementation, value orientations, meaningful installations, the awareness of the image of the «I» by the personality as a unique, inimitable world.

Self-realization as a core psychic formation is a higher form of revealing the creative human nature, its creative potential. Covering rational, emotional-sensory, operational-effective and other spheres of personality, it determines the disclosure of its essential forces, the implementation of opportunities for development of its own «I» through its own efforts and is realized by means of a system of psychological mechanisms.

On the psychological plane, the depth and adequacy of self-actualization is characterized by the dynamics of changes in the context of the «I» image formation that manifests itself in the need of creative self-realization, in the universal ability of an individual to treat himself/herself as a subject, in the awareness of personality of its own changes from the position of itself.

Key words: self-realization as a psychological phenomenon, motivation, value orientations, meaning, psychological mechanisms.

UDC 378.1-057.4

L.M. Potapiuk

THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF COMPETENCY APPROACH IN THE CONTEXT OF PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF SPECIALISTS IN ENGINEERING AND PEDAGOGICAL PROFILE

The article deals with analysis of theoretical aspects of competency approach in higher technical education. The content of the concepts of «competency approach», «competence», «competency» in the context of professional training of future engineers-teachers is disclosed in this article. Different approaches to the definition of the structure of the professional competency of the teacher-engineer are suggested.

The main functions of professional competency in the structure of personality of an engineer-teacher are highlighted. Attention is focused on the essential characteristics and structural components of professional competency of specialists in engineering and pedagogical profile. The research proves that professional competence is an important part of the personal structure of a teacher-engineer, which includes various areas: intellectual, emotional, spiritual-moral, effective-volitional. Professional competency accompanies all directions of professional activity of a person.

Key words: education, competency approach, competence, competency, professional competency, engineer-teacher, activity, functions, structure of professional competency, key competencies.

UDC 159.92

A.Yu. Rochniak

METHODS OF SELF-REGULATION OF MENTAL STATE AS A MEANS OF CORRECTION OF BASKETBALL PLAYER'S STATE

The ability to self-regulation of mental states can be defined as a system based on the conscious self-influence of a person aimed at reducing the effect of a negative mental state, or completely eliminating it, as well as achieving and maintaining the necessary mental state through the use of one's own psychic means.

Among the various methods of self-regulation of states and their modifications, the main 4 groups are most developed: neuromuscular (progressive) relaxation; autogenic training; ideomotoric training; sensory reproduction of images (method of figurative representations). The peculiarities of these methods are imaginary work, concentration on internal sensations, and representation of the desired state.

In sports practice, the «training of psychological management» (A. Alekseev, L.D. Giessen, V. Ye. Rozhkov) had become widely known, and it was subsequently widely disseminated as «psycho-muscular training» (A. Alekseev) and as «emotionally-volitional training» of athletes (A.T. Filatov). Also, for young athletes, a «psycho-muscle training» was developed (A. Alekseev).

The considered methods of self-regulation have a huge potential for use in the activity of basketball players. They can be useful at all stages of sports activities and serve as an indispensable means of increasing the effectiveness of these activities. This is due to the fact that for basketball players it is necessary to use additional resources for restoration and psychological adaptation to games. However, in practice, at least, in our country, the application of these methods has not been properly disseminated.

Key words: self-regulation, mental state, basketball player, methods of self-regulation, relaxation, recovery, sport.

UDC 378.1:004.738.5

H.M. Rzhovsky

THE IMPACT OF THE INTERNET ENVIRONMENT ON THE ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES OF STUDENT YOUTH

The article defines the peculiarities of the negative and positive influence of the Internet environment on students. We detected the influence of certain components of the Internet environment on the psyche of the student. Also, we have investigated the opinions of students about the list of sites and their usefulness for training and professional activities.

To solve the research issues, we conducted questioning among students. The sites that are visited by students have such a specialization: scientific sites - 63,6%; entertainment pages - 55,4%; the service ones are visited by 38.0%. A little less young people visited advertising sites (5.7%) and online stores (4.0%).

The analysis of students' answers shows that students turn to dating sites for several reasons, namely: romantic, sexual, for correspondence, for serious relationships, and others. It is not so important to find a partner for them and to continue meetings with him or her and move on to real communication, but they are interested in the so-called «hangout in the Internet environment», communication with new people via the Internet without further obligations.

We developed the recommendations to overcome the negative impact of the Internet environment on the educational activities of students. In order to prevent the negative impact of the Internet there are several important items like special «filters» that do not allow young people to visit websites of a non-educational nature; there are also age restrictions for teenagers who visit Internet cafes and Internet clubs. We see perspectives in the improvement of educational programs for formation of strong-willed qualities of a person for the purpose of preventing the negative impact of Internet environment. Ways of solution of this problem depend on the actions of the state, of individuals, and of public organizations.

Key words. Internet environment, students, features, negative and positive influences, recommendations.

UDC 378.09

S.V. Sapozhnikov

PEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY OF THE 21TH CENTURY: PURPOSE AND MISSION

The article analyses and identifies the mission of the contemporary pedagogical university, taking into consideration such factors as globalization and internationalization. The article emphasizes that the mission of a pedagogical university is to provide the main directions for its transformation, to reflect its attitude to processes and phenomena that take place inside and outside its educational environment, to reveal the mission of the higher education system today as well as the goals of both the students and the university. We outline the main mission of the higher education system in the XXI century and the mission of the pedagogical university, which has to reflect their main goals: maintaining and developing the country's traditions in pedagogical and psychological sciences and practice, creating a new methodology of higher pedagogical education on the basis of acmeological, systematic-activity, and competency approaches with the aim of further development, perfection of the system of professional preparation of pedagogical staff in Ukraine; formation of a fundamentally new model of post-graduate pedagogical education, creation of new platforms for training the pedagogical staff; formation of a system of wide ranging evaluation and discussion of results concerning the functions of pedagogical universities, scientific and scientific-methodological implementation of students' preparation, which is orientated towards socially active psychology and pedagogy, provision of psychological service in education; diffusion of effective experience in the preparation of professionals in the field of pedagogical education on the basis of close cooperation with professional communities, associations (employers) and also modern pedagogical technologies, orientated towards the future demands of society; further development of inclusive education, coordination of activity of pedagogical higher educational institutions, broadening access to education in pedagogical specialties to students with special requirements by creating special innovative platforms; development of a unified government program and a system of identifying appropriate education as well as psychological support for gifted children; creation on the basis of integration of pedagogical education, science and practice of the modern system of life-long training of pedagogical staff, capable of active creative activities in conditions of constant change in the environment.

Key words: mission, goal, system of higher pedagogical education, pedagogical university.

UDC 378:81'42

O.V. Shkurko

LINGUISTIC AND PSYCHOLOGICAL PECULIARITIES OF SYNTAX ANALYSIS OF AMBIGUOUS-SENTENCES

Nowadays one of the main directions of computer linguistics is the creation of programs for automatic word processing in a natural language, which, according to experts, serves as the optimal form of dialogue between a person and a machine. However, the effectiveness of intelligent systems is reduced by the presence of ambiguous words, grammatical forms, and syntactic constructions in the processed texts.

We have done an experiment: using a system of automatic parsing sentences containing syntactic homonyms were analyzed. The same structures were suggested for analysis to students-philologists. The computer system and students were given the task to establish links between the components of the sentences and to depict these relationships graphically.

The results of the research have shown that at the present stage of development of computer technologies, automatic syntactic analysis of sentences with a direct word order is effective.

Errors committed by students in determining syntactic links between the components of the considered ambiguous sentences are explained by the laws of the initial perception of the text and indicate that in its first presentation syntactic homonymy is often invisible. Therefore, it is advisable to acquaint students of schools and universities with this negative linguistic phenomenon and teach them how to identify syntactic homonyms in speech.

Key words: dual-syntactic link, syntax erosion, homonymizing component, automatic syntax analysis, law of the initial text perception.

UDC 378.1:519.87

O.V. Sukhin, B.O. Demyanchuk, V.M. Kosariev

MATHEMATICAL MODEL FOR FORECASTING THE SURVIVAL OF HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN COMPETITIVE ENVIRONMENT

The authors suggested a mathematical model for forecasting the survival of higher educational institutions in competitive environment. The results are obtained using the method of testing statistical hypotheses on the basis of a stochastic model that contributes to the improvement of the activity of universities.

The questions of forecasting the success of business projects and educational institutions in general are very relevant, as in the current economic realities of our state the price of errors in the sphere of higher education management grows in geometric progression.

In particular, the task of forecasting the implementation of plans and determining estimates of their reliability becomes urgent. The results are influenced by many random factors. They affect the educational process of any educational institution, any region and, in general, the aggregate of universities of state and private property.

It is also important to take into account the mutual influence of the main components of the university's activity: the managerial resource of management, the training potential, research activities, administrative and economic and social components, capital construction. The number of such factors is measured in tens, and in a number of educational institutions - in hundreds. Tightening of competition in the market of educational services, which occurs as it develops and accelerates integration processes, increases the influence of the demographic factor, leads to an increase in the uncertainty of the random and antagonistic nature that also influence the outcome of solving the problems of "survival" of universities in modern conditions.

The aim of the article is to solve the scientific and pedagogical management problem of predicting the sustainability (probability of "survival") of the university, whose activities are diversified between improving educational activities and developing the material and technical base in a competitive environment.

A mathematical model based on the method of testing statistical hypotheses and a model for stochastic forecasting of the probability of "survival" of an educational institution is considered with the example of four approximately equal higher educational competing institutions with different economic strategies. The model allows: to obtain reliable enough output information, even in the case of input limited in terms of volume and quality; to predict the survival of each competitor, if the actual (realized) value of each investment is distributed according to Rayleigh's law; to determine the elements of the forecast reliability matrix, bearing in mind that the most likely investment values are the most profitable for each competitor precisely in the conditions of competition; to determine the unconditional probability of a correct forecast, if a priori it is known that the chances of competing universities are compared; to determine the unconditional probability of an erroneous forecast for the survival of all competing universities; to determine the probabilities of the forecast error of the survival rate of each of the competing universities.

The results of forecasting should be used when forming a strategy for the development of an educational institution.

Key words: the survival of higher education institutions, the method of checking statistical hypotheses, the stochastic model of forecasting events, the reliability of the implementation of decisions taken.

UDC 378.1:81'342

O.B. Tarnopolsky, N.O. Chernyak, P.W. Bradbeer

INTRODUCTORY/CORRECTIVE PHONETICAL COURSES IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES AT HIGHER SCHOOLS

The article considers the issue of developing students' foreign language pronunciation skills when they are learning that language in higher school (both non-linguistic and linguistic) practical courses. Two basic and most general approaches to teaching pronunciation are discussed: the concentric and the concentrated ones. The first presupposes teaching pronunciation all through the language course with some short time allocated to such teaching during practically every class. The second, concentrated, approach means working on students' pronunciation skills only for a short period of time at the very beginning of the language course as a whole with further involuntary improvement of those skills in learners' communicative practice. The advantages of the concentrated approach are outlined and proved in the article. It is shown that this approach is implemented through introducing the so called introductory/corrective phonetical courses into language teaching practice. Such short introductory/corrective phonetical courses taught at the very beginning of general language courses at higher schools are analyzed as the principal organizational form for forming students' pronunciation skills. The methodological foundations of designing those courses are discussed. The necessity of using the analytical-imitative approach in teaching foreign language pronunciation is demonstrated, as well as the necessity of mostly imitative exercises for developing students' relevant skills. On the other hand, as the prospect for further studies, an opportunity is postulated for using provisional-communicative and communicative exercises for teaching students' pronunciation skills with the aim of developing learners' elementary communicative skills even in introductory/corrective phonetical courses.

Key words: concentric and concentrated teaching of pronunciation, introductory/corrective phonetical course, analytical-imitative approach in teaching foreign language pronunciation.

UDC 378:81'243

N.S. Timchenko-Mikhailidi, V.B. Pugatch

CULTUROLOGICAL ASPECT OF TRAINING SPECIALISTS IN THE COURSE OF LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Taking into account the geolinguistic changes, the knowledge of English at the present stage of development of society is a necessary condition of including a person into the world information space. In the article the questions of inclusion of culturological component in the course of teaching a foreign language are discussed. Culturological factors in learning a foreign language are considered. The culturological aspect is considered as one of conditions of formation of participants of cross-cultural communication. Skills and abilities are analyzed which students have to acquire in the course of the learning a foreign language taking into account the culturological component. The scientific-theoretical analysis of the issues of culturological approach in the educational space and the linguaculturological aspect of learning foreign language

es are analyzed. The tasks and the principal ways of formation of cross-cultural communication in the course of learning foreign languages are considered.

Key words: foreign language, educational process at higher education institutions, cultural science, sociocultural competence, cross-cultural communication.

UDC 378:004.031.42

A.V. Tokarieva

THEORIES ACCOUNTING FOR EDUCATIONAL POTENTIAL OF SERIOUS VIDEOGAMES

Current demand on a competitive, knowledgeable, creative employee stipulates the search for innovative technologies, methods and forms of future specialists' training. The latest trend in an attempt to modernize the learning process is its gamification, one of the forms of which is the application of serious videogames to an educational context. Despite numerous experimental data that proved the ability of videogames to stimulate imagination, create interest and encourage information search, many teachers still show skepticism about this educational tool.

In order to make the first steps towards the integration of serious videogames into educational practice, this article attempts to analyze cognitive, motivational, socio-cultural effects of videogames, linking them to the corresponding theories of learning.

Knowledge of B. Bloom's cognitive theory, D. A. Kolb's spiral model of learning, J. Huizinga's "Homo Ludens" concept, E. Deci and R. Ryan's theory of self-determination and other theories; understanding of the pedagogic component of serious videogame's influence as explained by the afore-mentioned theories are defined as an important step towards integrating videogames into the learning process. In addition, the expediency of such knowledge in the development of a training course for teachers on how to use serious videogames is proved.

Key words: serious videogames, cognitive aspect, motivational aspect, socio-cultural aspect, theory of learning.

UDC 378.1

N.P. Volkova, A.A. Stepanova

FACILITATOR AS THE SIGNIFICANT ROLE POSITION OF A MODERN TEACHER AT HIGHER EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS

In the article, based on the analysis of modern studies, the essence of the concepts of «position», «role», «role position» and «teacher's role position» is revealed. It is shown that the realization of the students' education promoting function actualizes the role of a teacher-facilitator.

The authors' understanding of pedagogical facilitation is defined as a multifunctional interaction, in which the teacher holds the position of the consultant-facilitator, acting as the students' «assistant», the specialist who supports and accompanies the process of developing new experiences for students.

The focus is on the main tasks (the development of individuality, creativity, subjectivity of students, stimulation, pedagogical support granting, promotion and initiation of various forms of students activity at all stages of training, personal formation and the development of each student as an objective of educational and professional activity) and characteristics (cooperation, one's own position, individuality and equality, self-revealing, involvement of everyone in mutual activity, space organization) of pedagogical facilitation.

The substantiation of skills which the higher educational establishment teacher, who occupies the facilitator's role position, should acquire is given. The author emphasizes the teacher-facilitator's duty to introduce pedagogical cooperation that inspires and motivates students to promote intense and deliberate self-transformation in accordance with the priority of personal meanings of life, thus actualizing the process of student's directed and productive self-development. The teacher's mission is to promote the «positive personal change» of students, to be an assistant and co-author of their personal growth; to form positivity and correct negativity.

It is shown that the basis of the teacher-facilitator's position is the system of personal psychological sets: «truth», «openness»; «stimulation», «absolute positive adoption», «trust»; «empathic understanding».

Being the facilitator, the teacher gets the opportunity to use the facilitation technology.

Key words: role position, teacher's role position, facilitative role of the teacher in higher education, pedagogical facilitation.

UDC 378.1:004.031.42

A.Y. Zabolotskiy

PEDAGOGICAL CONDITIONS OF THE USE OF E-LEARNING SUPPORT SYSTEM AS A TOOL FOR DEVELOPMENT OF ICT COMPETENCIES OF TSDOU EMPLOYEES

Stages of human-machine systems development.

Until now, they had to perform only certain functions, while ergonomics was understood as reducing the time during which a person awaits the response of the system. But now we have already crossed a certain boundary, after which the key is already a fundamentally different property of the system: its abili-

ty to provide such a level of dialogue with a person, when the system does not have to wait long for human response, it must actively minimize the response time of the user in every way helping him or her in this.

Consequently, the system should influence the «behavior» of a person-user, helping them to decide on their own further actions in uncertain situations.

The problem is not only to build an ergonomic (clear and transparent) interface, but also to put into its structure some possibilities for improvement in the sense outlined above.

Therefore, the process of informational provision for students, proceeding in the form of satisfying their needs, with all the importance of preserving this form, should rely on objectively molded ideas about the content of education. In other words, distinguishing objective and subjective-pertinent documents, it should be considered that in the information provision for students the leading role should be allocated precisely to the objective pertinency of documents.

Two models of organization of e-learning have been developed to introduce into practice the proposed educational conditions: the first one is for the organization of a full-time distance education, the second is a flexible combined technology (including both full-time and part-time forms of training).

Key words: e-learning; distance learning; informational and communicative competence; higher school.

UDC 378.147

A.O. Zaluzhna

THE FORMATION OF MULTILINGUAL COMPETENCE OF STUDENTS WITH THE HELP OF GAMING TEACHING METHODS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE CLASSES

The conducted analysis of literature demonstrated that in modern scientific research, the issue of multilingual competence formation is not well-researched. However, today there are already a number of works, which give a clear idea of the subject under study.

Globalization today creates conditions for the culture and cultural values to finally overcome the framework and go beyond the boundaries of local public and territorial centers. Multilingualism is a socio-cultural phenomenon that extends its influence to more than two thirds of the world's population, which to some extent uses two or more languages.

Multilingualism is the reality of today's European society which challenges the traditional view of linguistic education, where each language is studied separately one after another, and not together.

The process of learning foreign languages may be more interesting and more engaging with the use of language games for classes.

The use of gaming teaching methods at foreign language classes helps communicate, facilitates sharing of gained experience, the acquisition of new knowledge, the correct assessment of actions, the development of communicative skills, perception, thinking, imagination, memory and emotions.

Key words: multilingualism, multilingual competence, studying foreign languages, linguistic repertoire, gaming educational activity.

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FORMATION OF PROFESSIONAL INTERPRETING COMPETENCE IN FOREIGN ECONOMIC FIELD: EXPERIMENTAL TESTING RESULTS

The expected results and ultimate goals of the master-philologists' training in interpreting are the formation of professional translation competence in the foreign economic sphere, which is understood as the ability of a professional interpreter to creatively use the cognitive resources of his linguistic consciousness to solve professional problems of interpreting meaning in situations of intercultural business communication. The analysis of literature revealed the absence of the theoretically grounded system of exercises for training interpreting aimed at the development of a complex of psycholinguistic mechanisms for the production of the translation text and corresponds to the ultimate goals of training masters-philologists who will work in the field of foreign economic activity.

Taking into consideration the objective of our research and the approaches described to the problem of systematization of exercises for teaching consecutive interpreting, three stages were distinguished: preparatory - stage of knowledge acquisition and formation of special skills of consecutive interpreting; basic - the stage of skills development and the formation of special and strategic skills of consecutive interpreting in the foreign economic field, and final - the stage of improvement of the special and strategic skills of the consecutive interpreting in the foreign economic sphere.

As a result of using the proposed system of exercises, the typical difficulties and errors are eliminated; the system of special translation notes does not distract the student's attention and it manages to achieve the concentration of attention on concepts; students could better aware of their own strengths and weaknesses, which leads to more efficient use of their resources, avoidance of mistakes and gaps in knowledge.

The results of the experiment revealed the objectivity and cogency of the data and are the argument to prove the efficiency of the training method developed.

Key words: consecutive interpreting, methodological experimental, results of the experiment, foreign economic field, professional interpreting competence, Masters.