



## PHILOLOGY

“Vesnik Hrodzenskaha Dziarzhavnaha Universiteta Imia Ianki Kupaly.  
Seryia 3. Filalohiia. Pedahohika. Psikhalohiia”

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**The semantic field of the concept “treasure”:  
folklore and artistic interpretation  
(based on Romance Studies of I. Franko)**

[Fol'klornaja semantika obraza-simvola «klad»

i ee hudozhstvennaja interpretacija v romanistike I. Franko]

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**Abstract.** The aim of the present work is to determine areas of common interest of national poetic and artistic interpretations of semantic components of the central concept “treasure”, peculiarities of its insertion and functioning in the text, and, most importantly, to analyze the dynamics of transformation from the material object to its symbolic equivalent. Based on the above stated task, the article is an attempt to introduce a new interpretation of Romance Studies of I. Franko simultaneously in folklore and individual author’s angle through underlining, in our opinion, the central image-symbol, combining the traditional and the individual in problem – thematic, figurative, motive interpretation of the great epic works, in which the writer used semantic variations of concept “treasure”. Scientific novelty appears to us in a simultaneous consideration of a number of works as well, what allowed to make more complete, objective conclusions about the specifics of the interaction of the universal, national, author’s component part of the symbol “treasure”. The obtained results can be used both for further studying of Franko’s Romance Studies, his artistic legacy in general, and in the broader field, such as comparative, archetype analysis.

**Keywords:** folklore, literature, Ivan Franko, Romance Studies, treasure, interpretation.

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**Local newspaper event modeling by discourse analysis**

[Modelirovanie sobytii v raionnoi gazete s tochki zreniia diskurs-analiza]

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**Abstract.** In the introduction the characteristics of discourse analysis as one of the media texts studying approaches is defined. The methods of media-reality modeling and the relevance of these methods in the context of increasing social importance of the media are explained. The aim of the study is to define the regional newspaper discourse specific characteristics. In the main part of the paper, it is found that the national (regional) events notes, made by local edition journalists, have a specific macrostructure. The texts combine two information units: the national (regional) event message (1) and its area link (for example, area representatives' participation) (2). This fact makes the information relevant for the regional newspaper reader. The information units' interrelation gives three event performance models. The information sequence is defined by macro-categories in it (*Title, Introduction, Main Fact*, and others). In the conclusion it is stated that the detection of specific models allows a journalist to create a particular media-reality in the text notes. In the center of that media-reality a region resident and the surrounding events are placed. Such a discourse that attracts the local media audience attention and interest the author calls the "centripetal". The results can be applied in the educational process (courses "Quality Management System language and style", "Printed media language and style", "The mass media discourse: conceptualization"), and in journalistic practice.

**Keywords:** discourse, local newspaper, text macrostructure, media-reality.

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UDC 811.161.3

### **Ornithological vocabulary in the structure of phraseological units in the Belarusian language**

[Ornitologicheskaiia leksika v sostave frazeologizmov belorusskogo iazyka]

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**Abstract.** In the introduction the originality is mentioned. Objects of investigation are phraseological units with components of the lexical-thematic group 'Ornithonyms' in their structure in the Belarusian literary language and in the dialects of Grodno region. The purpose of the research is to elicit lexical-thematic subgroups of the ornithonym components in the structure of Belarusian phraseological units in the literary language and in the dialects of Grodno region and to investigate lexical composition of these subgroups. In the main part of the investigation, approaches to the study of phraseological components and ways of systematic lexis analysis are dealt with. Research has shown that component-ornithonym has great potential for the formation of phraseology and is characterized by frequency of use. Components with high and low phraseological activity in the Belarusian language are revealed. The lexical-thematic classification of these phraseological components is given. Three subgroups of components of the lexical-thematic group 'Ornithonyms' are distinguished. Composition of lexical-thematic subgroups for the literary language and Grodno dialects is shown. The comparative quantitative and lexical analyses of the ornithonym components in dialectal phraseological units and the literary ones are carried out. Proper dialectal phraseological units with component-ornithonym not recorded in phraseological sources of the literary language are identified. The results we have got can be applied in the practice of compiling of dialectal phraseological dictionaries and in special courses on dialectal phraseology.

**Keywords:** ornithonym, phraseological unit, dialectal phraseological unit, lexical-thematic group, lexical variant, derivative, phraseological activity of a word.

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**Studies of the regional varieties of English:  
language situation in Pakistan**

[Issledovaniia regional'nykh raznovidnostei angliiskogo iazyka:  
iazykovaia situatsiia v Pakistane]

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**Abstract.** The paper is dedicated to the study of the English language in the language situation of Pakistan. A significant part is devoted to the description of the modern linguistic picture of the regional varieties of the English language in the world. The contribution of the major researchers in the field with their main theories was presented first. It is done for the purpose of determining the role of English in Pakistan and its position among the other varieties of the English language. The paper further represents a brief summary of the main characteristics of the Pakistani English that distinguish it as an institutionalized variety. Along with the description of the condition of the English language in Pakistan the illustrative examples of phonetic features and lexicon specific to the Pakistani variety of English were presented. The paper briefly explains historical background, current situation and major drawbacks of the development of the English language in Pakistan to present a complete picture of the language situation in the country. The aim of the paper is to analyze the present condition of Pakistani English and present the results for the further implementation in research as well as in considering them for the education and communication purposes when dealing with the multicultural audience.

**Keywords:** English language, Pakistani English, World Englishes, circles of Englishes.

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UDC 811.111'34(045)

**Qualitative modifications of English vowel monophthongs  
under the influence of the speaker's speech tempo**

[Kachestvennye modifikatsii angliiskikh glasnykh-monoftongov  
v zavisimosti ot tempa rechi govoriashchego]

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**Abstract.** In the introduction the object of the experimental study is defined. It is pointed out that the article deals with the modifications of English vowel monophthongs under different prosodic conditions. Vowel modifications are investigated with relation to the prosodic parameter of speech tempo. The notion of speech tempo is defined as one of the prosodic parameters influencing the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of segmental units. The aim of the study is to reveal the effect of speaking rate on formant characteristics (F1 and F2) of English vowel monophthongs in the prosodic positions chosen for analyses. The main part of the article contains the description of

the method and the results of the experiment. These show that the frequencies of the first and the second formants vary as a function of speech tempo. The direction and degree of the modifications are established as well as their dependence on the type and degree of prosodic prominence imparted to the word in an utterance. The data obtained display gradual changes of vowel formant values caused by the speech rate acceleration. The degree of modification is determined by the prosodic status of the word – carrier of the vowel, most noticeable changes characterizing deaccented vowels in fast speech tempo.

**Keywords:** English vowel monophthongs, qualitative modifications of vowels, formant characteristics (FI and FII), prosodic conditions, deaccentuation, speech tempo.

**Images – 1. Tables – 4. Bibliography – 6 titles**

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**The semantic range “abide by norms – do not abide by norms”  
in the evaluative phraseological units**

[Semanticheskii diapazon «sobliudat' normu – ne sobliudat' normu»  
v otsenochnykh frazeologicheskikh edinitsakh]

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**Abstract.** This article is devoted to the definition of the specificity of the semantic range of “to abide by norms – to do not abide by norms” in the evaluation of phraseological units. The evaluative phraseological units constitute a considerable part of the phraseological chest and function in such semantic range as “good – bad”, “to approve – to disapprove”, “to satisfy – to dissatisfy”, “valuable – not valuable”, “to interest – to do not interest”, “to confirm – to deny”. Analyzing the valuation in phraseology, we can not ignore the concept of norm, that empowers to expand this list by semantic range of “to abide by norms – to do not abide by norms” and cause the relevance of this topic of the article. The novelty of this work is the research material

and the research approach. The method of component analysis is used as the principal one, it lets to fix that in phraseology the concept of norm is delivered as a usual, established, accepted; the compliance with norms is positioned through the concepts of law, truth, fact, honesty and justice; the contempt of law is reviewed in cases of breach of the law, deception and injustice; deviation from the norm, including the direction of increasing feature, is marked by the sign “–”. The value of the research is due to the possibility to use its results in the practice of teaching such subjects as “Linguistic axiology”, “Semantics and Pragmatics”, “Phraseology in the national language pictures of the world”, and others.

**Keywords:** norm, valuation, evaluative phraseological units, phraseological meaning, phraseology.

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**Phrases with the general meaning of ‘poor health’  
in the Belarusian and German languages**  
[Frazealagizmy z agul'nym znachennem ‘kepskae zdaroue’  
u belaruskai i niametskai movakh]

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**Abstract.** Phraseological semantical field “health” consists of two subfields “good health” and “poor health”. The article presents detailed classification of phraseological units of the Belarusian and German languages with general meaning ‘poor health’. The aim of the article is to determine the compounds and structure of phraseological semantical field “poor health” in studying languages. Phraseological units of the Belarusian and German languages with general meaning ‘poor health’ have not been a subject of investigation in comparative aspect in modern linguistics. Topicality this investigation is determined by the necessity of studying phraseological corpus of cognate languages, as well as by lacking of comparative investigations of subfield “poor health”. The results of this work can be used for theory and practice of comparative phraseology of the Belarusian and German languages.

**Keywords:** phraseological semantical field, microfield, phraseological semantical group, general malaise, physically weak, pain.

**Bibliography – 4 titles**



**PEDAGOGY**

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UDC 37.0

**Dialogue-based system of heuristic education:  
experience of projection and realization**  
[Sistema evristicheskogo obucheniia na osnove dialoga:  
opyt proektirovaniia i realizatsii]

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**Abstract.** The article examines the main components of heuristic education through dialogue, focused on solving one of the fundamental problems of education today. These problems are overcoming its monologue (reproduction), focus on the transfer of the student so-called “ready” knowledge. Author, based on their own fundamental methodological and theoretical quest of many years of testing in the educational process of school and higher education system, offers an original system and technology of heuristic learning through dialogue. The article proves the ability of students to construct their own meaning, purpose, content and organization of education in order to create their own educational product. Under heuristic dialogue posing of students’ questions at all stages of

the educational activities (goal-setting, choice of means and methods, implementation of the objectives of reflection) are meant. The student's question is the key of methodological, methodical component and system simulation tool of heuristic learning through dialogue. The article also describes the methodology of interactive educational activity of the student, which finds its expression in three groups of methodological cognition of the objects ("What?", "How?", "Why?"). Interactive components of heuristic education model forms the basis for the interaction of personal and public education components. The author considers internal and external components of the heuristic-interactive tasks for the students. Examples of disclosure of technology in the educational process of the fulfilment of the heuristic students tasks, carrying out of heuristic lessons by teacher, creation courses and creation of productive projects of creative orientation, educational standards, educational materials such as heuristic to search dialog evaluation criteria heuristic activity of students are given. Model of heuristic education is tested in experimental activities and a broad experimental work, is implemented in full-time, part-distant and distant forms.

**Keywords:** dialogue, monologue, heuristic education, standard, communications, question, distance education.

#### **Bibliography – 20 titles**

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#### **Model of the integrated educational space of preparation of pedagogical personnel for regional development**

[Model' integrirovannogo obrazovatel'nogo prostranstva podgotovki pedagogicheskikh kadrov dlia regional'nogo razvitiia]

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**Abstract.** In article the model of the integrated educational space of preparation of pedagogical personnel for regional development is characterized. The model represents set of structural components: target, structural, resource, substantial, procedural-activity and productive. This model provides productive preparation of pedagogical personnel based on integration of invariant and variable components supplementing each other. Modeling of the integrated educational space allows designating the capacity of modern university as integrator of external and internal resources, which define preparation of effective pedagogical personnel for region economy. The university is positioned as the center, which provides social partnership in the sphere of training of specialists for an education system and provides the integrated result of this process that is expressed in formation at the graduate of a complex of the competences directed on success of its social and labor activity.

**Keywords:** educational space, university, preparation of pedagogical personnel, model.

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#### **Development of textbooks of new generation in Russia**

[Razrabotka uchebnikov novogo pokoleniia v Rossii]

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**Abstract.** The article highlights research conducted in the field of development of new textbooks in Russia. Need of creation of such textbooks is proved by new realities of pedagogical process: change of psychology of perception, processing and use of information by modern children; full absorption of process of training in information space; problems of motivation of learning; orientation to formation of effective knowledge. Change of didactic ideas of the textbook is shown. Textbooks of new generation are considered as subject information and education environments. Three types of such environments and, respectively, electronic textbooks are allocated: environments-scenarios, environments-constructors and environments integrating the first and second types. It is specified that in Russia the development of new textbooks goes in two directions: 1) conversion of paper textbooks in digital format with full identity of the text and addition its with opportunities of electronic applications (illustrations, video, audio and multimedia fragments, animated inserts, tasks with instant feedback); 2) development of a full electronic textbook with a multi-dimensional material expansion. Specific features of textbooks of new generation are marked out: orientation to the organization and management of educational cognitive activity; ensuring variability of training; wide use of metaphors, emotionally rich fragments; appeal to personal experience of the trained; embedding of a training material in personal structure of knowledge; orientation to formation of metasubject abilities; granting to pupils of opportunities of a choice of the directions of enrichment of material, ways of information processing, tasks solutions.

**Keywords:** textbook, electronic textbook, objective informational and educational environment, informative space.

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### **Subjective factors of innovative educational activity of teachers**

[Sub"ektivnye faktory innovatsionnoi vospitatel'noi deiatel'nosti pedagogov]

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**Abstract.** The subject of research is an innovative educational activities of teachers, an overview of scientific research of this problem is provided. The aim of the study is to identify the subjective factors of innovative educational activities of teachers. The basic concepts are innovative educational activities, innovative educational activity factor. The analysis of subjective factors, which includes psychological and personality traits of the individual teacher is made. It is found that the main subjective factors include personality, sex, age of innovator, his qualifications, work experience, education, as well as the willingness of teachers to innovative activity are established. The results of the research components of the subjective factor of innovative educational activities of teachers are given. At the end the ways of development of personal qualities of teachers and their willingness to innovative educational activities through the creation of the necessary conditions and psycho-pedagogical support such activities are given. The results can be used for further research problems of innovations in the educational process and the development of organizational and methodical support of innovative educational activities of teachers.

**Keywords:** innovative pedagogical activity, innovative educate activity, human factors of an innovative educate activity.

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**The essential and structural features of young students' educational-cognitive competence  
and its mainstreaming in the foreign language teaching of students**

[Sushchnostnye i strukturnye kharakteristiki uchebno-poznavatel'noi kompetentsii  
mladshikh shkol'nikov i ee aktualizatsiia v protsesse obucheniia angliiskomu iazyku]

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**Abstract.** In the introduction the issue of educational system reform is concerned, in the context of the competence approach, which implies the development of students' general education competencies, reflecting the subjectivity component of the education and designed to ensure a comprehensive attainment of its aims. It is given the review analysis of domestic and foreign classifications of key competencies. It is also outlined the main functions of the education competencies identified based on the analysis of their role and place in learning. In the main part the educational-cognitive competence of younger students is highlighted, the essential and structural features, in aspect of English specific, are given. Based on objective relationships between relatively independent components of the educational-cognitive competence, selected by S. G. Vorovshchikov, the author has identified and presented the structure of the educational-cognitive competence of the younger students in the form of the following components: general study skills (learning-activity training, organizational, educational-intellectual, educational-informational and educational-communication), interdisciplinary skills, special skills, knowledge (factual knowledge of the subject material; the background and universal knowledge acquired in the learning process in general and knowledge from personal experience), compensatory skills in all types of speech activity, socio-cultural knowledge and skills, motivation for educational-cognitive activity and student's personal characteristics or properties. The author concludes that the degree of educational-cognitive competencies formation largely affects the younger students learning abilities, the pace of processing and assimilation of educational information and ultimately the quality of students' knowledge.

**Keywords:** competence approach, general education competence, educational-cognitive competence, young students, teaching English.

**Images – 1. Bibliography – 32 titles**

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**Improving the educational process based on the model  
of organizational and pedagogical support  
of professional self-realization of cadets**

[Sovershenstvovanie obrazovatel'nogo protsesssa  
na osnove modeli organizatsionno-pedagogicheskogo soprovozhdeniia  
professional'noi samorealizatsii kursantov]

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**Abstract.** In the introduction the necessity and urgency of understanding the problems associated with the process of professional self-realization of students, creating a favorable learning environment are stressed. The aim of the study is to develop theoretical substantiation and experimental verification of the content and methods of organizational and pedagogical support of professional self-realization of students of military faculty. In the main part the model of organizational and pedagogical support of professional self-realization of students is considered. It is identified and disclosed approaches, which are based on modeling of organizational and pedagogical support of professional self-realization of students in the study. It is isolated and characterized the principles formed the methodological basis for modeling. It is disclosed the components of model components: target, substantial, procedural and efficiently-correction. Model of organizational and pedagogical support of professional self-realization of students of military faculty means that the support is not a static formation, but a set of actions either from the cadet or the teachers and commanders, who through a specific set of tools oriented towards the common goal of such activity as increasing effectiveness of training of military specialists. Application of the developed model provides a dynamic process of professional self-realization of students in a university, enable timely and adequately adjust the course of the educational process of the military faculty, through the formation of the valuable relation of students to self, to human and professional values.

**Keywords:** modeling, model, organizational and pedagogical support, professional self-realization.

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**New horizons and opportunities of professional education of music teachers**  
[Novye gorizonty i vozmozhnosti professional'nogo obrazovaniia uchitelei muzyki]

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**Abstract.** In the article it is analyzed the possibilities of philosophical analysis in the study and application of art pedagogy for the formation of professional competence of future music teachers, through which it is revealed the genesis of the phenomenon, justified the ideological platform of the author, and the ideology of the problem study situation underlying this research project, clarified the essence, the content and form of existence of the phenomenon, as well as clarified place and role in it of man and society. It is implemented the search of the specificity influence of different means of art pedagogy on the formation of professional features in future teachers, while the research focus is on the emergence of vocational education of fundamentally new kind of pedagogical influence on students, namely the pedagogy of digital art which are organically involved means of traditional art pedagogy and modern IT technology. The attention is paid on the fact that the didactic principles of art, in this case focuses on the learning process not the acquisition of knowledge but the creative artistic amateur of student on “objectification – disobjectification” works of an art form. It is submitted the mechanism of interaction between semantic fields on the basis of the principle of combining the ideals of the individual and society, and also filed the algorithm of self-unfolding of the external influence teaching/signal in the biological structure of the human body in the course of the harmonization of social interaction between teacher and student. Its effect is that meaning genesis sets in motion of the mechanism of human experience that harmonizes the contradiction between genotype and phenotype flows of information in the semantic field of the person and produces a product – its own aesthetic ideal, which according to the principle of combining the comes into aesthetic interaction with a whole because it requires a communication of a person with a “universe of symbols”.

**Keywords:** teacher, art, art pedagogy, ideal, harmony, combining principle, excitation principle, influence mechanism.

### **Bibliography – 9 titles**



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## **Ontogenetic development of life meaning: principal of psychological issues**

[Razvitie smysla zhizni v ontogeneze: osnovnye psikhologicheskie zakonomernosti]

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**Abstract.** The article summarizes the results of theoretical research, the purpose of which is to analyze, summarize and systematize the basic psychological laws of formation of ontogenetic sense of individual life. Scientific novelty of these results is determined by the basic premise, driving contradictions of the formation of meaning in life as personal growths, age dynamics, and psychological mechanisms of sense-genesis disclosed the place and role in the emergence of crises of life meaning of mature personality are described. In the introduction the contradiction between the existence of high theoretical and practical importance of the genetic aspects of the meaning of life issues and its low level of conceptual and empirical elaboration are described. In the main part of the article, it is identified and formulated laws leading ontogenesis the meaning of life (optional, non-normative, heterochrony, uneven, mediation of reflection and actions of the individual, etc.). It is made the conclusion that the formation of the individual ontogenetic meaning of life is submitted to the general logic of the development of higher mental functions, where at a certain point the transition from the appropriation of a personality of universal socio-cultural values to the individual sense-creation and sense-production is happened.

**Keywords:** meaning of life, contradictions of life meaning, crisis of life meaning, subject of life, personal maturity.

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## **Sense attitudes as determinants and outcomes of conscious regulation of students' learning activity**

[Smyslovye ustanovki kak determinanty i sledstviia  
osoznannoi reguliatsii uchebnoi deiatel'nosti studentov]

**P. R. Galuzo**

**Abstract.** The article discusses the relationships and interactions of basic sense of attitudes and conscious regulation of students' learning activity at institutes of higher education. The introduction contains the theoretical thesis about level organization of subject's mental self-regulation including the sub-system of sense or challenging regulation and the sub-system of conscious or executive self-regulation. Based on the theoretical concept of personality's sense structures by D. A. Leontiev and A. G. Asmolov the thesis on the determination of students' learning activity at institutes of higher education by sense attitudes has been proved. The main part of the article deals with general hypothesis on sense attitudes as personality's sense formation that are significant determinants of conscious regulation of students' learning activity. The methods of data collection and processing are introduced. It has been revealed that there are firm relationships between sense basic attitudes and regulatory processes of the system of conscious regulation of students' learning activity realizing through regulatory processes of life sense understanding, modeling, programming, decision-controlling and decision-making. The level and the influence orientation of sense basic attitudes on regulatory processes of conscious regulation system in learning activity have been determined. The influence of general level of conscious regulation and regulatory process of life sense understanding on students' responsibility in learning activity and on students' emotional dependence in correction of learning activity have been detected. It is emphasized that the special correction interferences on students' sense attitudes through individual system of conscious regulation could enhance students' learning activity. The empirical results can be useful for counseling psychologists dealing with the issues of life and carrier perspectives, inner conflicts resolving and mental mechanisms of learning activity self-regulation development.

**Keywords:** personality's sense self-regulation, personality's sense attitudes, subject-personal activity regulation, deliberate regulation of students' learning activity.

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### **Intercultural competence as a condition of adolescents' self-identification development**

[Mezhkul'turnaia kompetentnost'  
kak uslovie razvitiia samoidentifikatsii podrostkov]

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**Abstract.** The analysis of difficulties in the formation of teenagers' self-identification constructs in the context of an internal dialogue is presented in the article. The empirical argumentation of categories characterizing the individual belonging to the ideologically uniform group presupposing the existence of alternative social communities of the same type is problematized. The criteria of identification categories metatypology are defined. These criteria are complementarity, hierarchical subordination and competitiveness of sociocultural practices implemented by the congruent roles adherents in relation to the practices of the same types. Three groups of self-identification categories are distinguished: introsystematic, intersystematic and marginal. An internal dialogue mechanism that ensures the implementation of self-identification is analyzed in the article in order to explain detected patterns. It was revealed that the essence of self-identification becomes independent from the conditions of its actualization during the development of self-identification. The components of the internal dialogue structure correction are determined. The aim of correction is to develop the function of self-identification constructs formation. The sing bases of these constructs are intersystematic categories: formation of intercultural communicative competence and transcultural competence. The core of the transcultural competence is the formation of attentive listening skills, conscious attitude towards one's own identity and the identity of another, openness to dialogue (mindfulness).

**Keywords:** identity, internal dialogue, metatypology, introsystem categories, intersystem categories, marginal categories, intercultural competence, communicative competence, transcultural competence, awareness, mindfulness.

**Bibliography – 25 titles**

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**The phenomenological approach  
as a strategy of the pregnancy experience qualitative study**  
[Fenomenologicheskii podkhod kak strategiiia kachestvennogo issledovaniia  
perezhivaniia beremennosti]  
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**Abstract.** The introduction of the article presents the discussion on qualitative and quantitative methods relating to the researches in the field of prenatal and perinatal psychology. The main part of the article defines the phenomenological approach as the strategy of the pregnancy experience qualitative study and the goal of the phenomenological research as the precise and relevant description of pregnancy experiences in the maximum real way in relation to how they are experienced and described by a particular woman according to a particular situation. There are the following methods of the research: phenomenological reduction, phenomenological intuition, phenomenological analysis and phenomenological description. The core relevant characteristics of the phenomenological approach different from the results of the quantitative study are revealed. There are also defined the stages of the phenomenological research analysis: the description of the phenomena; the phenomenological reduction implementation on the phenomena; the process of the search of psychological meanings experience in the description; the allocation of meaningful units; the transformation of meaningful units; the grouping of meaningful units according to the topics; the description of the phenomena structure revealed in life; the data validation. The article specifies the main meaningful clusters of the pregnancy experience pattern structure. The article describes specific features of the phenomenological analysis stages in comparison to the quantitative empirical research of the phenomena. The conclusion of the article presents the characteristics that determine quality advantages of the phenomenological approach in the context of psychological research of the pregnancy experience.

**Keywords:** pregnancy experience, phenomenological approach, phenomenological analysis, stages of phenomenological research, qualitative methods.

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