



PHILOLOGY

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

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Genre specificity of the novel-essay of the Belarusian literature of the last third of the 20th – beginning of the 21st century

[*Zhanravaia spetsyfika ramana-ese ŷ belaruskai litaratury
aposhniai treti XXI – pachatku XXI st.*]

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Abstract. As the artistic practice of the last third of the 20th and beginning of the 21st century shows, there is the so-called genre synthesis – the formation of new genre forms, in particular, the novel-essay. The purpose of research is to reveal the genre specificity of the novel-essay in the Belarusian literature (for example, works “Like fire, like water”, “Frantsysk Skaryna, or the New Moon Sun”, “Vladimir Karatkevich, or Garcia Loika’s poem” of Oleg Loika and “The border” of Andrey Fedorenko). Scientific novelty lies in the fact that the genre genesis features of a novel-essay in the works of Oleg Loika and Andrey Fedorenko are revealed. In particular, Oleg Loika profoundly reveals the psychological portrait of personality, towering over the historic surroundings. In his own literary biography Andrey Fedorenko in his inherent psychological manner looks for border in life and work, interprets literary achievements in basic human context. To the novel-essay writers are treated with the aim of understanding the phenomena of well-known masters of speech and comprehension of the mysteries of creation. As a documentary basis literary biography can be used. Essayist aesthetics allows to reconstruct the artistic creativity of the inner world of the hero, to identify ambiguous biographical moments, to follow the dynamics of literary achievements by showing psychologically colored actions, dialogues, monologues, portraits details. Novel-essay genre as a new form reveals the image of the hero, the hero-narrator, creative personality, for which the author’s “I” is guessed, and refers to the author's subjectivity to reflect on a new aspect of the problem of the writer – the social environment. The results can be used in the preparation of courses on the history of Belarusian literature, modern Belarusian literature.

Keywords: novel-essay, art, psychology, Oleg Loika, Andrey Fedorenko, Belarusian literature.

Bibliography – 11 titles

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Abstract. The purpose of the presented article is to investigate a specific nature of the artistic embodiment of fate motive based on an unfamiliar work “Holy Thursday” by N. Ustiyonovich. The analysis is made considering the peculiarities of the author's world vision (the synthesis of sentimental, pre-romantic, romantic elements), his embodiment of the novel concern (philosophisation presented by referring to the dialectical unity of the universal and national values), “construction” of image system (an oxymoron in its basis) and on the whole the model of the world presented in the work as a tripartite (top (sky) – the middle, horizontal (land, man) – bottom (chaos)) coordinate system with a clearly expressed tendency towards the reduction of upper plane. The attention is also drawn to the peculiarities of interdependence display of composite and motivic transformations: in the article two ways of its display are analyzed – reflectivity, ring. A certain aspect – implied senses of space, sound, color gradations; explanation of the paradoxical nature of the title: human actions, not sanctified by faith, are doomed; connotative changes of the central concept of the novel – “fate” – predestination, fortune, destiny are compared with traditional beliefs (images of parkas, Moirai, maidens of fate, fate judges, parturient women). The scientific novelty lies in the appeal to almost unstudied material that opens up the prospect of a full study of the whole spectrum of informative and formative components: problem-themed complex, creative aesthetics, poetics, architectonics, and others. The results presented in this article can be used in the future to study the whole array of the prose by N. Ustiyonovich, as well as in the broader field, for example, comparative, archetypal analysis of folklore and ethnographic works of Ukrainian writers of the second half of the 19th century.

Keywords: N. Ustiyonovich, motive, fate, world vision, interpretation.

Bibliography – 12 titles

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Abstract. In the introduction the object of research – daily occurrence in the literary text – is defined. Scientific novelty of work appears as aspiration to give the comprehensive definition to the concept “daily occurrence” comprising the main methodological directions of its studying and attempt to define the principles of structuring daily occurrence in the literary text. The purpose of the article is to define the structure of professional daily occurrence in the novel by the Belarusian writer Leonid Gavrilkin “I can't without you”. Working definition of the concept “daily occurrence” of the literary text is entered. It is the set of the steady vital worlds of socially determined characters realized at the corporal, mental, verbal, behavioral and household level of their image, focused in personal and social space. In the main part it is revealed that professional daily occurrence in L. Gavrilkin's novel “I can't without you” is structured by the principle of an antithesis through the system of the characters' points of view reflecting various types of daily occurrence of oil geologists. On the negative pole of the author's representation it is the daily occurrence of careerist Luzko whose personal space is located higher than social. The positive pole of the author's representation is focused in an image of the geologist Butkevich, the idealized romanticized character in whose life the social space prevails. In the conclusion it is noted that author's definition of the negative and positive poles of the representation of heroes' daily occurrence corresponds to official system of values of the era of the 1970th. In the Soviet official outlook accurate opposition of ideal and material is found, their coexistence

is complicated in spite of the fact that material prosperity of the Soviet citizen is one of main objectives of the Soviet society. The reasons for a prevalence of material point of view over the ideal one among heroes of the novel is revealed by the author indirectly, by means of remarks in dialogues, through semiotics markers of daily occurrence, however the acute reader is able to distinguish them. Materials of research can be used when teaching disciplines “The theory of literature” and “History of the Belarusian literature”.

Keywords: structure of art text, daily occurrence, personal space, social space.

Bibliography – 4 titles

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Magazine cover: design and branding

[*Oblozhka zhurnala: dizain i elementy firmennogo stilija*]

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Abstract. The article is devoted to the study of design and brand elements of magazine cover. The author investigates specifics of naming of modern Belarusian magazines, the structure of their logos, formulates the key principles and requirements for creating effective periodicals’ names, and identifies the advantages and disadvantages of slogans. The article discusses the dominant visual element on the front page as a basic criterion of expressiveness, highlights the most common approaches to the design of the cover in descending order of their prevalence in the domestic printing market. It is also studied expressive means of the cover design to identify new identity techniques that facilitate the conquest of the reader and the formation of a recognizable visual image of Belarusian magazines. In the conclusion the author marks modern trends and visual design features of the main elements of the cover, predicts the emergence of new variants of embodiment of the style based on transformation and the reinterpretation of traditional techniques of designing the magazine, as well as the modern trends in design of fundamentally new aesthetic solutions. Scientific novelty of this article consists in the development of scientific, methodical and practical recommendations devoted to the improvement of visual image of the magazine press. It is also disclosed the narrow professional perspective of the functioning of modern print media in Belarus. The results of the research can be used as a theoretical, methodical and practical material in educational work of faculties to train journalists, to prepare curriculums at courses “Design of the newspaper”, “Magazine design”, “Brand style magazine” and “Desktop publishing”, and as the methodological textbook for employees of editorial offices.

Keywords: brand style magazine, cover design, logo, slogan, compositional scheme.

Bibliography – 6 titles

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UDC 378.02:811.111’37(045)

Lexical component in the development of linguistic competence in teaching English (a case study of the verbal group “consuming food”)

[*Parametry i komponenty leksicheskogo znacheniiia glagolov*

i ikh uchet pri obuchenii angliiskomu iazyku

(na materiale glagolov leksiko-semanticheskoi gruppy “Potreblenie pishchi”)]

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Abstract. In the introduction the problem of verbal classification, which is current and disputable in linguistics, is stated, as far as different classifications are the result of contradictions in the study. The purpose of this article is to analyze the lexical meanings of the verbs in the verbal group “consuming food” and to show what parameters and components are used by native speakers to construct grammatically correct English sentences. In the main part of the research we pay attention to the denotative classification according to the lexical meaning of a verb. The verb is double orientated: it names some part of our knowledge and represents the predicate in the significant structure. Componential analysis of verb definitions helped to structure the verbal group “consuming food”, to single out its peculiar semantic characteristics, which will influence the semantic structure of a sentence. Vocabulary is the main way to reveal semantic characteristics of a verbal group. The choice of different dictionaries depends on searching as more as possible details (semantic characteristics) of a verbal group. The data fixed in defining dictionaries represents a scheme of knowledge reflection performed by a native speaker. It is quite logical that today scientists operate different data derived not only from linguistics but from natural sciences as well in the frame of a cognitive approach. For this reason, we included a short description of the process “consuming food” and its characteristics taken from “The World Book Encyclopedia of Science”, where the peculiarities of the process are recorded. The results of the analysis helped us realize what characteristics and components are taken into account by native speakers who instinctively reflect their knowledge in the semantic structure of any sentence.

Keywords: lexico-semantic group, subgroup, integral and differential characteristics, hyperonyms and hyponyms.

Tables – 1. Bibliography – 21 titles

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**Lexico-semantic field of equivalence and criteria of its singling out
(based on the English language data)**

[*Leksiko-semanticheskoe pole ravnosnachnosti i kriterii ego vydeleniia
(na materiale angliiskogo iazyka)*]

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Abstract. The object of research is the lexico-semantic field (LSF) of equivalence in the English language. The paper is aimed at substantiating the fact that the lexemes included into the field in question are in systemic relation with one another. The scientific value of the conducted research consists in the well-grounded revelation of means of representing equality in English as well as in establishing the way these lexemes are connected with other closely related semantic fields. The introduction gives a detailed review of works on the field analysis methodology. The assumption of the systemic (paradigmatic) relations between lexical units has been chosen as the theoretical foundation of the research. In the main part the author tries to determine the essence of paradigmatic relations within the corresponding lexical subsystem by applying the approved methods of lexico-semantic analysis, as well as to ground the singling out of the lexico-semantic field of equivalence in the English lexical system. The author formulates his own definition of equivalence, giving the explanation why it is necessary to do so. A table is also given as an example of the differential semantic analysis of a limited number of verbs, which could serve as a basis for the examination of the whole LSF of equivalence. There is an approximate list of the nuclear (prototypical) and peripheral elements of the LSF of equivalence, with the nuclear elements also being termed as the identifying markers of equivalence. The conclusion summarizes the evidence of the fact that the LSF of equivalence can actually be singled out. The received results can be used in teaching such disciplines as lexicology (systemic relations between lexemes), semantics, logics (ways of the linguistic formulation of definitions), in practical lexicography (formulating the explanatory definitions of the corresponding lexemes) as well as in writing other scientific papers (ways of stating the equality of two values as well as the words that can mark definitions in texts).

Keywords: lexico-semantic field, equivalence, lexeme, seme, identifying marker, opposition, nucleus, periphery.

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UDC 811.133.1'42:82-3(045)

**The semiotics of possible worlds constructing vs narrative studies:
tentative of narrative and semiotic analysis**
[*Semiotika konstruirovaniia vozmozhnykh mirov
vs narrativnoe izuchenie khudozhestvennogo teksta:
opyt narrativno-semioticheskogo analiza*]

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Abstract. The present research paper focuses on narrative and semiotic characteristics of means of designation and verbalization of the possible worlds created in a literary text by the French author of the 19 century Gerard de Nerval “Aurélia ou le rêve et la vie”. In the introduction it is pointed out the object of investigation – text possible worlds in its semiotic dimension. The basic and fundamental notions, such as sign nature of a literary text, reference and text referents, and text possible world as a certain alternative reality, homodiegetic narrator and narrative space are defined. The purpose of the research is to present an attempt to integrate the main principles and mechanisms of narrative and semiotic analyses and the general ideas of possible world semantics in literary text studies and interpretation. In the main part of the research paper our attention is paid to essential statements of the semiotic theory in a text comprehension as a sign having its own referents and important hypothesis of the theory of possible and modal realism in creation and reconstructing of possible worlds of a literary text. While specifying the peculiarities of designation and verbalization of a character conceivable state being in the novel of Gerard de Nerval “Aurélia ou le rêve et la vie” the attention is also focused on finding out principal narrative and semiotic ways and mechanisms of construction of (quasi)ontoachievable possible world, which is realized in the narrative of the French author through dream and dream visions. The typical regularities of the creation and the development of text possible worlds in a novel as original sleepy visions of homodiegetic narrator are also exposed and explained.

Keywords: possible worlds, possible world semantic, conceivable state character being, text referent, narrative object, narrative subject, narrative space.

Bibliography – 19 titles

“Vesnik Hrodzenskaha Dziarzhavnaha Universiteta Imia Ianki Kupaly.
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UDC 811'374.81

**Semantic states induced by the lexicographic system
of explanatory dictionary of the Spanish language**

[*Semanticheskie sostoiianiia, indutsirovannyye
leksikograficheskoi sistemoi tolkovogo slovaria ispanskogo iazyka*]

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Abstract. The introduction specifies the object of the research, namely semantic states of lexical units in the Spanish dictionary entitled “Diccionario de la lengua española. Edición del tricentenario”. The derived formal model of semantic state gives the solution for theoretical problems related to the comprehensive description of lexical and grammatical

features of the units in question, including the representation of the relations between their grammatical and lexical semantics. The goal of the research is to set up the formal model by means of which the semantic states of the Spanish language units are to be described in the information digital environment developed for the dictionary in consideration. The main part of the article studies the nature of the language unit semantic state, defines lexical and grammatical properties highlighted in the dictionary, and reveals the peculiarities of the dictionary metalanguage with respect to representation of lexical and grammatical meanings of Spanish lexical units. The formal model, by means of which lexical and grammatical components of semantic states of a Spanish lexical unit are to be represented in the information of digital environment (virtual lexicographic laboratories), has been elaborated. Regarding the theoretical value of the research, the formal model can be used in developing the theory of system lexicography intended to the integrity and completeness of language description and its representation as a system in explanatory or another type of semantic dictionary. As for the application in dictionary-making practice the model is proposed to be used while developing convenient tools facilitating dictionary data processing, arrangement and search in the database constituting a virtual lexicographic laboratory.

Keywords: semantic state, lexicographical system, digital environment, computer lexicography, formal model.

Images – 5. Tables – 7. Bibliography – 10 titles

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UDC 811.134.2[373+42]

**Verbal and nonverbal means of gamblers’ communication
(on the material of the Spanish language)**

[*Verbal'nye i neverbal'nye sredstva obshcheniia igrokov azartnykh igr
(na materiale ispanskogo iazyka)*]

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Abstract. In the introduction the object and materials of the research are indicated. Nonverbal component of gamblers’ communication has not been the object of linguistic studies yet. The purpose of the research is the analysis of functions of nonverbal communication during gambling game, description of speech peculiarities of gamblers’ communication. In the main part structural and functional characteristics of verbal, nonverbal components of gamblers’ communication are described. Nonverbal component includes mimics, gestures, proxemic features or special use of space and has its meaning in a gambling game as ritual. Nonverbal component of gamblers’ communication can complete and substitute the verbal one. It is stated that nonverbal means of gamblers’ communication fulfill illustrative, informative, regulative, emotive, aesthetic functions. Gamblers’ communication is complicated by use of conscious and unconscious gestures, mimics. The analysis of verbal component revealed the following speech peculiarities: clichés, elliptical, nominative phrases, which are conditioned by situational character of games and the economy of gamblers’ time and efforts. Performative phrases are frequently used by the gambler to announce his or her game action. Spanish card games such as “mus” are rich in specific nonverbal code of communication which makes the game more emotional and attractive. During the game gamblers use special terminological phrases and subjective comments of evaluative character. In the conclusion the perspective of research of speech units of gambling is viewed in revealing differences of gambling terminology in Spanish of Spain and Latin America countries. The obtained results can be applied in teaching lexicology, discourse studies, communication theory.

Keywords: nonverbal communication, gamblers’ communication, ritual communication, terminology of gambling.

Bibliography – 8 titles

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**Names of bread with roots **kroj-*, **kraj-*, **kraw-*
in the East Slavic languages**

[*Nazvaniia khleba s korniami *kroj-, *kraj-, *kraw-*
v vostochnoslavianskikh iazykakh]

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Abstract. The introduction states that the roots of the word **kroj-*, **kraj-*, **kraw-* includes one etymological family of words with the top of Indo-European **kri-ti* (<**krei-ti*). The ancient Slavic verb **kriti* ascends to i.-e. **(s)ker-*. To the complex linguistic analysis in the east Slavic linguistics they did not undergo. The purpose of this article is to examine the tokens with the semantics 'bread' included in this genetic family of words. In the main part the names of bread are investigated, derived from the each root. Dependence of vowel of root is set on a productive base. Prefix and suffix derivatives from every root are investigated. Parts of speech of productive words are defined. For each title it is set its semantics, which is very diverse, often it refers to a part of the whole, and sometimes a whole loaf. It is found that these names may mean both everyday and ceremonial, celebratory bread. It is found that some of these names has the oldest phonetic phenomenon – moving sounds *o-*, *s-*, *v-*. It is proved that the name of bread with these roots covers the whole territory of Slavic. Vast actual material shows that the names with the root **kraj-* prevail on all Slavic territory. Finally it is found that these roots are selectively attached to its affixal morpheme. Most productive morphemes are suffixes with the consonant element of *-k-*. The paper indicated the ratio of the moving sounds of prefixes and suffixes with respect to each root. It is noted that the investigated names often form grammatical variants. It is found that the current ratio of producing and derivative words with investigated roots is the other than the original.

Keywords: formative families, names of bread, root word, derivative, semantics, moving sounds, affixes.

Tables – 1. Bibliography – 12 titles



PEDAGOGY

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**Social intelligence as a factor of adaptation of the first-year students
to the educational process of university**

[*Sotsial'nyi intellekt kak faktor adaptatsii studentov
pervogo kursa k obrazovatel'nomu protsessu vuzā*]

T. A. Tiufanova

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Abstract. In the introduction the analysis of the current status of problems of social intelligence as a factor of adaptation of the first-year students to the educational process of the university is displayed. The main concepts: social and psychological adaptation, social intelligence are defined. It is discussed the role and influence of social intelligence in the process of

socio-psychological adaptation of first-year students to the educational process of the university. Successful social and psychological adaptation of students, formation of their essential qualities and skills that match the requirements of young professionals are the main stages of effective development of future professional activity. The aim of the study is to investigate the social and psychological adaptation of the first-year students with different levels of social intelligence. In the main part of the article the results of the relationship of social intelligence and social and psychological adaptation of the first-year students to training in high school are presented. Conducting one-way ANOVA it is revealed that a high level of social intelligence influences such components of social and psychological adaptation as the adaptability of students, desire to dominate, communicative potential. Social intelligence is not a separate form, it is associated directly with components of social and psychological adaptation as the desire for domination, communicative potential, self-acceptance, adaptation, emotional comfort, morality, internal control, escapism, and the connection with components such as the acceptance of others, behavioral regulation is mediated through the ability to foresee the behavior of people; ability to identify the essential features common to the various non-verbal reactions of the person and the first-year students, the ability to recognize the structure of interpersonal situations. The results of research have expressed a practical value to determine the direction and content of psycho-pedagogical support of the first-year students in the process of adaptation to the educational process of the university. The program of development of social intelligence of the first-year students formulated by the author may find application in the activity of teachers, psychologists, curators of student groups.

Keywords: educational process, higher education, social intelligence, social and psychological adaptation.

Bibliography – 12 titles

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UDC 372.881.161.1

Heuristic approach to the formation of the students' polycultural personality on the discipline “Russian as a foreign language”

*[Evristical'nyy podkhod v formirovani
polikul'turnoi lichnosti obuchaiushchikhsia
na zaniatiiakh po distsipline “Russkii iazyk kak inostrannyi”]*

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Abstract. The article discusses the various stages of formation of multicultural linguistic personality (the primary language personality, secondary language personality, bilingual identity, multicultural identity), which is formed in the conditions of modern Belarusian higher education. The author defines the key concepts of the study. The aim of the introduction is the possibility of correlating the stages of formation of the polycultural personality, model of heuristic dialogue groups and levels of learning Russian as a foreign language. The correlating model of the stages of identity formation, the model of heuristic dialogue groups and levels of learning Russian as a foreign language are shown in the main part. This formation takes place on the basis of primary linguistic personality, as this person that speaks his native language from birth. Secondary language personality can be formed on the basis of primary linguistic personality – a personality that studies a foreign language outside the language environment. When the secondary linguistic personality is adjudged to be in an alien language environment it would be formed of bilingual linguistic personality, i.e. personality, fluent in their native and foreign language. To go to the level of multicultural identity it requires that the identity adopted (interiorservice) not only the language as a structure, but also the culture of other people. The author shows that the development of different types of linguistic identity in accordance with the structure of the heuristic dialogue significantly increases the efficiency of studying the Russian language students, develops independence and creativity of students to continuously break new ground, to create their own “educational product”. Work organized in such manner is directed on realization of principle of humanistic education.

Keywords: communicative competence, heuristic dialogue, educational product, language personality, language level, bilingual, secondary language personality, multicultural personality.

Images – 1. Bibliography – 13 titles

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**The role of associations of parents of children with polysystemic development disorders
in the formation of parental competence: 1990–2015 yrs.**

*[Rol' obshchestvennykh ob"edinenii roditelei detei
s polisistemnymi narusheniami razvitiia
v formirovanii roditel'skoi kompetentnosti: 1990–2015 gg.]*

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Abstract. In the introduction the article deals with the formation of the concepts of “parental competence”, “competent parenting” in the conceptual field of present-day pedagogy. The purpose of research is to keep track of the history of the emergence and development, the present situation of public associations of parents of children with polysystemic disorders (autism, cerebral palsy) in Ukraine, to justify their role in formation of parental competence. In the main part of the article it is presented the genesis of public associations of parents of children with polysystemic developmental disorders in Ukraine in the period during 1990–2015 yrs. The essence of the concept of “civil society organizations” and the role of such organizations in the consolidation of the parent community and representation of their interests in legislative and executive bodies are shown. Further the history of the formation of organizations of parents of children with autism and cerebral palsy in Ukraine is analyzed, as well as their role in the implementation of the country's modern approach to the rehabilitation of children with disabilities, changes in national legislation in order to ensure high-quality rehabilitation and equalization of opportunities for people with disabilities. In the conclusion it is listed the basic points of the study and the next goals of the most influential parent organizations of civil society in Ukraine. The role of civil society in shaping the competence of parents of children with disabilities has not been subjected to scientific analysis. This scientific work is an integral part of the development of methodology of formation of parental competence.

Keywords: rehabilitation of children with polysystemic developmental disorders (autism, cerebral palsy), formation of parental competence, civil society organizations.

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**Regularities and principles of formation of social-economic competence
of future specialists of education**

*[Zakonomernosti i printsipy formirovaniia
sotsial'no-ekonomicheskoi kompetentnosti
budushchikh spetsialistov obrazovaniia]*

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Abstract. The purpose of article is disclosure of base of the author's concept of formation of social-economic competence of future specialists of education. This basis represents a complex of regularities and the principles corresponding to it. In the introduction the relevance of a problem of formation of social-economic competence of future specialists of education

and need of determination of regularities and the principles of the concept of formation of this competence are proved. In the main part three groups of the regularities of formation of social-economic competence of future specialists of education which are marked out by the author are characterized. Regularities of attribution provide detection of properties of social-economic competence and definition of its ratio with other competence of the specialist through system of signs. Regularities of determinancy reflect cause and effect conditionality of process of formation of social-economic competence by objectively existing factors which define realization of this process, its substantial and productive aspects. Regularities of optimality are inherent in process of formation of social-economic competence of aspect of its improvement. They define the factors causing optimization of this process. It is put forward author's opinion that regularities need to be defined, considering two aspects inherent in complete pedagogical process: objective-technological and subjective-personal. On the basis of the revealed regularities the pedagogical principles are formulated. They are index for construction and realization of educational practice. Selection and systematization of the pedagogical principles are realized by the author on the basis of requirements of objectivity, complementarity, problem orientation, the applied importance. In the conclusion it is drawn on value of the revealed regularities and the formulated principles of formation of social-economic competence of future specialists of education and on their functional unity.

Keywords: higher education, educational process, social-economic competence, regularities, principles.

Tables – 2. Bibliography – 8 titles

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UDC 378.4:37.013.2

**Transformation of approaches in evaluating educational achievements
of students in higher school (2005–2015 yrs.)**

[*Transformatsiia podkhodov k otsenivaniuu uchebnykh dostizhenii
studentov v vysshei shkole (2005–2015 gg.)*]

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Abstract. In the article the results of non quantitative content-analysis of published works are presented. The theme of these works is the process of evaluating of students' studying achievements which are published in the journal “Higher education in Russia” in the period of 2005 up to 2015. The edition is an authoritative publication where the questions of theory and practice of Russian and foreign higher education modernization are discussed. In the introduction the substantiation of periodical edition choice, articles for analysis are introduced; quantitative distribution of articles on the corresponding headings, the object and selection of research are specified. The aim of research is studying and the analysis of transformation approaches and understanding of students' educational achievements evaluating in higher school during 10 years. The main part consists of structural-content analysis of four blocks of articles on the declared theme: *the technology of evaluating; organizationally methodical aspects of evaluating; philosophy of control and assessment; evaluating in the process of competence-based approach*. The publications within each of allocated with the author of blocks are analyzed with the indication of the consecutive stages which are logically replaced by each other, and also transformation of the phenomenon described in this period. In the conclusion the outputs are drawn on change of theoretical and practical approaches to technology of estimation, improvement of organizationally methodical aspects of evaluating. Philosophical aspects of educational achievements evaluating are mentioned such as: learner's subjectivity, involvement–estrangement of a student in the process of studying, and differential analysis of concepts “knowledge” and “opinion”. Some special attention is paid to the peculiarities of the evaluating process in the circumstances of competence-based approach realization. The carried out non quantitative analysis may be useful for scientists and teachers of higher school in the aim of evaluating competence improving of a higher school teacher.

Keywords: higher school, evaluating, educational achievements, philosophy of assessment.

Tables – 1. Bibliography – 26 titles



PSYCHOLOGY

“Vesnik Hrodzenskaha Dziarzhauhana Universiteta Imia Ianki Kupaly.
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UDC 159.9

The psychological structure of individual meaning of life
[*Psikhologicheskaiia struktura individual'nogo smysla zhizni*]
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Abstract. The article summarizes the results of the structural analysis of the individual meaning of life. The author establishes the general psychological concept of the meaning of life as a system of meaning formation of personality in which get a concrete solution of his psychological issues of composition and structure, place and role in the semantic sphere of the structure and structural relationship and interoperability of its conscious and unconscious components. The scientific novelty of this concept due to the fact that for the first time in the domestic and foreign psychology it is systematized basic forms of representation of the meaning of life in the psychological organization of personality and in the content of individual consciousness. In the introduction it is indicated contradiction inherent in modern studies of the meaning of life in psychology, and it is expressed that the meaning of life relies component of a variety of psychic phenomena and factor in a wide range of behavioral manifestations in the absence of a clear general psychological ideas of his own composition and structure. In the main body it is made a systematic reconstruction of the internal structure of the meaning of life as a dynamic functional system of semantic structures and processes that are specialized in the regulation of particular forms of arbitrary human activity, aimed at the knowledge and practical transformation in the lives of individual integrity. Finally, it is concluded that the meaning of life is a dynamic functional mental system that is subjectively transformed forms reflect man's relationship with his own life as a whole, integrates in its composition of different levels and different modalities components functionally specialized in the regulation of individual life.

Keywords: personality, meaning of life, dynamic meaning system, meaning regulation, basic value of life, sources of meaning in life.

Images – 1. Bibliography – 21 titles

“Vesnik Hrodzenskaha Dziarzhauhana Universiteta Imia Ianki Kupaly.
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UDC 316.644:316.347

**Psychological resources and mechanisms
of national identity construction
in Belarusian citizens' individual life stories**
[*Psikhologicheskie resursy i mekhanizmy konstruirovaniia
natsional'noi identichnosti v individual'nykh istoriiakh
grazhdan Respubliki Belarus'*]
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Abstract. The goal of this work is to reveal psychological resources and mechanisms of national identity construction in Belarusian citizens' individual life stories. Approaching individual life stories reveals the content of psychological phenomenology, which are selected from the variety of individual experience as psychological resources for a person's national self-definition and mechanisms by means of which the selected resources are endowed with the psychological meaning in process of national identity construction. The materials of 500 individual life stories are analyzed by means of two new narrative analytical techniques: "Thematic narrative analysis", which allows to reveal key explained topics in individual life stories, their subjective psychological meaning, and related psychological resources of national identity construction, and "Typological narrative analysis" which allows to determine the prevailing type of the construal of individual life stories and the related psychological mechanisms of identity construction. The main psychological resources of national identity construction in Belarusian citizen's individual life stories are revealed to be primarily understanding and acceptance of socially shared criteria of national self-identification, and also individual experience of positive-negative feelings elicited by national pride and patriotism. The main psychological mechanism of national identity construction in individual life stories is self-comparison with other via socially shared criteria of national self-identification and normative requirements from the social milieu. The obtained empirical results can be used in psychological training of intercultural communication skills, tolerance, and personal growth; by the media for harmonizing interethnic relations and improving the global image of Belarus; for mass actions aimed at stimulating civic activity and patriotic behavior in the population.

Keywords: national identity, psychological resources, psychological mechanisms, individual life story, narrative, narrative analysis.

Bibliography – 16 titles

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UDC 159.923

Model of the structural organization of the image of the future in adolescence

[*Model' strukturnoi organizatsii obraza budushchego
v iunosheskom vozraste*]

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Abstract. The article is devoted to studying the image of the future in adolescence. The purpose of the study is to identify the structural components of image of the future of boys and girls with different social status. The research novelty lies in the fact that it is expanded and deepened scientific knowledge about the psychological phenomenon of "the image of the future"; developed, theoretically grounded and empirically confirmed the structural organization of the image of the future in adolescence. In the introduction the author specifies the notion "image of the future", the structural and substantive components of the image of the future; clarifies the meaning of "structure" in relation to the construct of "the way of the future"; theoretically developed and described functional blocks of the future. In the main part the diagnostic complex which allows to study the structural organization of the image of the future in adolescence is described. The results of factor analysis of diagnostic, allowing to identify the following six generalized interrelated factors: "sense of life", "self", "life events", "interpersonal relationships", "planning", "value" are shown. The results of the qualitative analysis of statistical data on the basis of which the factors are combined in three interrelated blocks: the power regulation, unit implementation and unit effectiveness are represented. Specific functions of each block are illustrated. The model of the structural organization of the image of the future in adolescence is specified. In the final part of the article it is concluded that the empirical study has enabled to confirm and supplement the theoretically developed structural model of the organization vision of the future. The results of the study can be used in various areas of youth work as a basis for the development of socio-psychological support of boys and girls, when carrying out psychological trainings, assistance in the development of optimal models of the future.

Keywords: image of future, adolescence, structural components, unit regulation, unit implementation, unit performance.

Images – 1. Tables – 1. Bibliography – 10 titles

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