

## ABSTRACT&amp;REFERENCES

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**VARIABLE CORRECTIONAL COMPONENT IN PHYSICAL REHABILITATION OF EARLY AGE CHILDREN WITH A SPASTIC TYPE OF MOTOR DISORDERS**

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*The article examines aspects of the relationship of the component constant of the strategy of correction and the variable component of the correction process. The possibilities of tactical variation of corrective measures are shown depending on the level of localization of the depression center of the central nervous system in young children with spastic syndrome of movement disorders. First of all, this refers to the mental development of children with cerebral level of oppression, since such children may have problems with speech development and behavior. This may complicate the process of remedial physical education of this contingent of children. The mental development of children with cervical oppression is less vulnerable, but with this option, the relevance of contraindications in physical rehabilitation is enhanced. The features of topography of spastic paresis in cerebral and cervical variants (monoparesis, paraparesis, triparesis, tetraparesis), as well as their greater manifestation in certain limbs (hemiparetic variant), are considered. The necessity of a more systematic approach to the correction of motor disorders with a greater topographic extent of spastic paresis is shown.*

*The question of the specificity of cerebral and cervical spasticity due to the inhibition of various levels of localization is studied separately. Depending on the location of the center of CNS depression, the tactics of correcting movement disorders in children of this cohort should be modified, which should affect the means and methods of correction, the methodical techniques used and the subject-spatial component.*

*The author proposes variants of the variable approach algorithms for overcoming spastic-type motor disorders in young children, depending on initial inputs in the form of localization of CNS depression, paresis topography, as well as the specifics of the existing spasticity and degree of its manifestation.*

*The perspectives of research in this area should include the practical saturation of the developed algorithms with the methodological content in order to increase the degree of differentiation and individualization of correction by means of physical education*

**Keywords:** *variability, correction, spastic syndrome, motor impairment, young children, hemiparesis*

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**THE EXPERIMENTAL TESTING OF EFFICIENCY OF TEACHING CHINESE PHONETICS FOR FUTURE PHILOLOGISTS**

p. 10-16

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*The processes of globalization and the world community, as well as the role and place of Ukraine and the People's*

*Republic of China on the geopolitical map of the world dictate the need for strong scientific, political, economic, cultural, energy contacts that will lead to the progress of both countries, to the creation and development of new technologies, new economic and humanitarian relations. This requires the training of a large number of skilled Chinese language specialists and experts.*

*The phonetics of the Chinese language is extremely important for the learning of the language as a whole, because the Chinese language has a special typological characteristic – the presence of a tone that performs distinctive-perceptual and distinctive-significative functions. Mastering Chinese, and in particular lexical units (as key in communication), can only be conditioned by the ability to distinguish and correctly reproduce a tone. However, the study of phonetics is not limited to articulation skills, but involves the students mastering rhythmic-international models, which also have semantic nuances and are important in terms of the implementation of speech pragmatics.*

*The study describes the experimental verification of the effectiveness of teaching methods of future philologists of Chinese phonetics, as well as substantiates and confirms the choice of the study hypothesis. The criteria and norms for evaluating the Chinese linguistic phonetic competence of future synologists are outlined. Methods and materials, plan and structure, and duration of the experiment are determined. In addition, examples of tasks and the ultimate goal of their implementation were given.*

*Organizational and content aspects of students' experimental learning are covered. Post-experimental sections were performed, the corresponding results of the effectiveness of the created methodology of teaching phonetics of Chinese language were presented. For clearer perception, the results of the sections were made in the table*  
**Keywords:** *experiment, students, planning and course of the experiment, experimental group, Chinese phonetics*

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#### THE ROLE OF TEAMS GAMES TOURNAMENTS (TGT) AGAINST ACTIVITY OF LEARNING ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

p. 16-18

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*The purpose of this study is to explain theoretically about the role of teams games tournaments (TGT) on the learning activities of elementary school students.*

*Many factors influence the success of primary school students including the activeness of students in participating in learning. To optimize the activity of learning an appropriate learning model is needed. The right learning model is expected to develop its critical thinking skills and be able to actively participate during the learning process. Through the TGT learning model can train students to think critically in tournaments and quizzes. And student learning activities can be built through group learning in teams. This is reinforced by previous studies using the TGT model for critical thinking skills, the results show an increase, or in other words the effectiveness of critical thinking skills using the TGT model has increased. Based on the discussion of theoretical studies that have been presented theoretically reviews: teams games tournaments ( TGT ) have a role in the activity of learning in elementary school students*

**Keywords:** *Teams, Games, Tournaments, Activity, Learning, Students, Elementary School, Model*

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#### **INTERNALIZING THE CHARACTER OF DISCIPLINE IN INTEGRATED ISLAMIC SCHOOL STUDENTS**

**p. 19-22**

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*The aim of this study is to review theoretically the internalization of the character of discipline in SDIT (Sekolah Dasar Islam Terpadu/ Integrated Islamic Primary School) students.*

*This theoretical study originated from high public interest in SDIT. This becomes an interesting thing. Some print media said that this interest was based on several reasons. One of them is planting characters. This character planting is in accordance with Presidential Regulation No. 87 Th 2017 concerning strengthening character education. At SDIT they have carried out character education for a long time. Character education is carried out in the process of internalization in the SDIT environment, which both internalize the characters in the school environment. The character that is highlighted is discipline. Internalization of the character of this discipline can be done through five stages that are collaborated with character discipline indicators.*

*Based on the discussion of theoretical studies that have been presented it is concluded that the process of internalizing the character of discipline in integrated Islamic elementary school students and it is occurs through five stages of the disciplinary characters developed in SDIT students.*

*Based on the discussion of theoretical studies that have been presented review theoretically:*

*1) The internalization of the character in students, it is concluded that the process of internalizing the character of discipline in integrated Islamic elementary school students;*

*2) The process of establishing discipline in SDIT students, it is occurs through five stages of the disciplinary characters developed in SDIT students*

**Keywords:** *Education, Internalizing The Character, Internalizing The Discipline, Islamic, School, SDIT, Student*

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### THE INFLUENCE OF VALUE CLARIFICATION TECHNIQUE (VCT) LEARNING MODEL ON HOMELAND ATTITUDE AT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

p. 23-31

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*This research aims to know the influence of the learning model Value Clarification Technique against the attitude of the love on homeland at grade IV elementary school or Sekolah Dasar (SD) in Indonesian. Research carried out in SD Negeri 1 Karangmoncol sub-district of Purbalingga Karangasari, using the quasi experimental research with patterns of non-equivalent control group design. This study uses two groups, the experimental group by using the learning Value Clarification Technique and control model with are not given preferential treatment. Research results show that;*

*1) attitude of love of the fatherland grade IV treatment given the learning Value Clarification Technique model,*

*2) there is the interaction model of learning against the attitude of the love of the fatherland,*

*3) attitude to love fatherland students given the treatment learning model The Value Clarification Technique is higher than the students who were given the treatment model of cooperative learning. This research shows that the attitude of the motherland love between the Value Clarification Technique and control group is a difference of significance*

**Keywords:** Value Clarification Technique, Attitudes Love Homeland, Grade IV Elementary School Students

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