

ABSTRACT&REFERENCES

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EDUCATION IN THE AREA OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AS A CONDITION OF THE STABLE STATE DEVELOPMENT

p. 4-9

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There was established a necessity to increase the role of intellectual property (IP) as a motive force of the economy, based on knowledge. It was elucidated, that Ukraine has rather high rating level at the market of intellectual goods and services by the intellectual and educational potential, but the state urgently needs a training of high-qualified specialists in IP field, able to favor realization of tasks, inherent to modernity, especially, further formation of the intellectual property market, increase of competitiveness of enterprises, protection of individual author results. There was ascertained the imbalance between specialists' training in the aforesaid field and demands of the labor market, solution of problems of the choice of forms of protection and commercialization of objects of intellectual property, introduction of modern innovation activity management technologies, adequate to modern conditions.

There was formulated the author view on the list of key competencies, must be acquired by MA graduates in the sphere of intellectual

property, substantiation of a necessity of further popularization of knowledge on IP problems, harmonization of the system "education-science-production-market". There were determined the ways of solving problems, connected with creation and effective use of intellectual property in all spheres of social activity

Keywords: intellectual property, education, manager of intellectual property, engineer-patents, competence, innovation

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RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS OF S. M. TRUBETSKY'S VIEWS ON UNIVERSITY AUTONOMY

p. 9-13

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There were elucidated S. Trubetsky's views on the state order, at which it is possible to introduce autonomy and academic freedoms in universities. The aforesaid principles of functioning, organization and activity of higher educational institutions are fully introduced just in a constitutional state.

It was established, that S. M. Trubetsky in first turn considered the cultural mission of a university. The necessary conditions of autonomy must be a support from the society and responsibility for own activity. Autonomy is realized through independence and collegiality of professorial corporation, free staff policy, court of honor, electivity of all posts. S. M. Trubetsky supported student associations only for academic interests.

It was proved, that rapprochement between teachers and students is the best way for realizing the university mission and prevention of student riots. S.M. Trubetsky introduced his propagandized principles in practice: created the student historical-philological community, organized learning excursions in different countries. In 1905 he became the first elected president of Moscow University

Keywords: autonomy, academic freedoms, university, professorial corporation, collegiality, independence, constitutional state

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FORMATION OF COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE OF STUDENTS OF TECHNICAL HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE PROCESS OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING

p. 13-17

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A graduate of the higher technical school, who has received a high level of communicative competence and the ability of a foreign language fluent speaking, uses it in his professional life actively, has the best opportunities for a job and a lot of advantage to communicate with foreign partners.

Success in mastering a foreign language teaching in higher technical educational establishments depends not only on personal characteristics, characteristics of a higher nervous activity and the students' nature, but also it depends on their level of motivation and the development of special – foreign abilities. Accordingly, some students learn language better, the rest – a language system. The productive nature is more comprehensible for the first group of students, i. e. the active mastering of a foreign language, and the second group is more successful in passive mastering of a language (listening and reading, perception and understanding of another's speech). On the one hand, it indicates the existence of intuitive – perceptual and rational – boolean types of mastering a foreign language, and on the other hand- the communicative and non-communicative (linguistic). Physiological basis of this distinction is the lability of nervous processes (in the first case), and inertia of the nervous system(in the second case). The difference between these two types is particularly evident when using intensive methods of teaching a foreign language.

It was demonstrated that it is necessary for teachers to know a foreign language as a system (vocabulary and grammar) and not be able to communicate in a foreign language, teachers should consider when teaching students with support for the principles of individual personality-oriented approaches to learning a foreign language in technical institutions

Keywords: foreign language study, communicative competence, professional formation, professional orientation, foreign language communication, person-oriented approach

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UPDATING CONTENT OF MATHEMATICAL EDUCATION IN THE NEW UKRAINIAN SCHOOL

p. 17-21

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The problem of updating the content of mathematical education in the New Ukrainian school is a part of the problem of updating the education of Ukraine as a whole. Over the past five years, the draft conceptual framework for reforming secondary education has been the subject of discussion among various target audiences, in particular teachers, parents, school principals, representatives of district departments of education and the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine. The concept has been refined many times in the light of existing proposals and remarks, but today the entire educational community is working towards introducing these conceptual foundations into the educational process of middle school, and therefore mathematical education must also meet the new requirements that are sufficiently thoroughly and exhaustively covered in project.

The purpose of the article is to reveal the main features of the conceptual foundations of the reform of secondary education «The New Ukrainian School», the realization of which is scheduled for 2016 – 2029, as well as to give recommendations on the adaptation of modern mathematical education to the requirements of the New Ukrainian school, based on its key components. A set of research methods: general scientific (analysis of scientific, educational and methodical literature, materials of periodicals, normative documentation; synthesis and synthesis of the content of the project «New Ukrainian School»); historical (chronological, retrospective) methods are used to achieve the goal in the process of work.

The results of the study are formulated in the form of recommendations for teachers of mathematics, the introduction of which will be appropriate at the first stage the conceptual framework of implementation (2016 – 2018) of reforming secondary education. In particular, the systematic work of teachers of mathematics on self-education, the development of programs of elective courses, the use of interactive teaching methods, the technolog-

ical approach to mathematical education, the introduction of a competent approach in the educational process

Keywords: New Ukrainian School, Reform of the Education System, Secondary Education, Competence, Competency Approach, Mathematical Education, Educational Process, Recommendations, Teacher, Student

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DEVELOPMENT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL CULTURE OF STUDENTS IN THE PROCESS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAINING OF FUTURE SPECIALISTS

p. 21–25

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The article is devoted to the study of components of the structure and personal determination of students' psychological culture for elaborating psychological tendencies of formation and development of general and special professionally important components of the professional and personal development of future specialists.

The essential disadvantage of specialists' training in HEIs is the managerial professional-psychological non-coordination of views and actions among staff and inconsistency to the key problem – students' personal development in the aspect of tactic skills that essentially lowers the level and quality of psychological training.

At the empiric research there were analyzed components of psychological culture of students' personality in the subsystem of constitutional features, which scales choice is based on neurophysiologic theories, and in the psychosemantic substructure of a space of personal features.

Psychological culture is defined in the research as a culture of beliefs, feelings, ideas towards oneself and others and consists of gnoseological, procedural-active, subjective-personal components, the subjective-personal component of future specialists' psychological culture is considered more detail.

For accelerating the students' psychological culture development it is necessary to use active learning methods and special technologies (socio-psychological trainings) that favor the growth of the personal potential and professional effectiveness of future specialists in the education system

Keywords: psychological culture, personal development, professionally important features and properties, psychological training

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THE PEDAGOGY OF FREEDOM IN THE PARADIGMATIC SPACE OF HUMANISTIC UPBRINGING SYSTEMS

p. 25-36

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The research deals with the conceptual foundations of the pedagogy of freedom as a qualitatively new direction of alternative pedagogy, which successfully functions in the paradigmatic space of upbringing systems of humanistic orientation. The historical retrospective of the formation and development of the philosophical and pedagogical ideas of upbringing by freedom and the main directions in which ideas of free upbringing are developing have been outlined. The system of invariant principles that constitute the conceptual basis of the pedagogy of freedom and the parametric model of the types of upbringing environment in which the humanistic positions of the leading representatives of free upbringing are localized, as well as the possibilities

and practical experience of the introducing and functioning of the concept of the pedagogy of freedom in domestic educational and upbringing space of today, are presented. It is proved that the pedagogy of freedom, being the most thorough and integral concept among the humanistic educational systems, deduces the idea of upbringing by freedom onto the level of integrated realization in contemporary socio-cultural conditions and may become the theoretical basis for the reconstruction of the modern upbringing system of Ukraine, aimed at the development of an individual as a unique personality, the subject of his/her own life

Keywords: upbringing environment, pedagogy of freedom, invariant principles, parametric model, free self-determination

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THE ESSENCE OF THE TRAINING TARGETED TO BACHELORS OF ORIENTAL STUDIES AT A PEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY

p. 36-40

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This article provides a thorough analysis of scientific and pedagogical literature that allowed acknowledging that various psycho-pedagogical and linguistic-methodical aspects of the training of future orientalists or oriental philologists have been the subject of scientific research. But the training specifics targeted to bachelors of Oriental Studies at a pedagogical university have stayed beyond scholars' focus.

The goal of the article was to find out the essence of the training targeted to bachelors of Oriental Studies at a pedagogical university. To achieve the goal, these tasks were set and solved:

1. The issue on understanding the training nature by bachelors of Oriental Studies was actualized. A questionnaire survey of the bachelor students, majoring in Chinese and Turkish at the pedagogical university, assisted in concluding that they consider their training somewhat unilaterally, limitedly and incompletely.

2. The concept of professional training was investigated and it was found out that it is generally regarded as the one aimed at the mastering of knowledge, skills and abilities and it's necessary for a person to perform his/her professional activity in general. Concerning bachelors of Oriental studies at a pedagogical university, it was discovered that their training is a process enabling formation of professional and pedagogical competence which determines the ability of a person to successfully solve complex specialized tasks and practical problems in teaching a certain discipline within Oriental Studies. There are taken into account the diversity of forms and socially determined patterns of behaviour, creative activity and levels of societies development, mainly Asian, in the context of the global interaction of cultures and civilization.

3. The education-and theory-centered, practice-and research-centered, personality-and reflexivity-centered, motivation-and value centered-components of the training targeted to bachelors of Oriental Studies at a pedagogical university were determined and characterized

Keywords: essence, training, professional, bachelor, oriental, studies, components, competence, pedagogical, university

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ANALYSIS OF THE CONCEPT OF “HEALTH” IN THE CONTEXT OF EDUCATION OF SENIOR ADOLESCENTS IN SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS: STRUCTURE, ESSENCE

p. 40-43

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The author's paper defines the essence and structure of health and characterizes its components and signs, as a result of the theoretical analysis. Based on the analysis, generalization and systematization of scientific sources, there was theoretically analyzed the concept of "health", defined its essence and characterized its main components and their signs. The author makes a conclusion that health is, first of all, the harmonious development of the human organism at optimal conditions, human adaptability to different life activity conditions; development of physical, social, psychic and spiritual components in correspondence, harmony with each other. Typical features of physical, social, psychic and spiritual components of health were separated and described. There were noted the following signs of the physical component of health: good functioning of all organs, normal development and absence of diseases. The signs of the social one are friendly relations between people; good life conditions that favor health strengthening. Ones of the spiritual components are the human's perception of the environment, life with feeling of love, sympathy and responsibility, striving for becoming better. The psychic component has such signs: positive estimation of oneself and other people by a human, ability to overcome failures, to behavior as a master of own life. It was established, that all these components are closely connected with each other

Keywords: health analysis, health components, social, physical, psychic and spiritual health

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INTEGRATED CONTENT OF FUTURE OWNERS ‘COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE’

p. 44-48

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In the article systematic analysis of scientific works on the problems of the preparation of future lawyers, the content and features of legal activity, the essence of the communicative competence of specialists of various fields. The research determines that the communicative competence of future lawyers is integrative professionally determined and personally significant values, knowledge, skills and qualities of lawyers, which ensure effective interaction in professional activities and the most complete self-realization in it.

The communicative competence of future lawyers has an integrative content, because it combines the use of the language system, but also the social phenomenon that functions along with other types of human activity. Today, the modern law specialist works in different socio-economic conditions with representatives of various professional communities and cultures, which allows to highlight communicative competence as one of the main and in vocational education, and in the field of knowledge 08-right. The means of realizing the formation of communicative competence of future lawyers should be the creation and holding of special courses and special seminars of integrative content, which combine language, legal, cultural, pedagogical, and social components of educational plans. Among the conditions

for the formation of the communicative competence of future lawyers, the creation of an integrated educational environment, a combination of traditional and innovative teaching technologies, the use of multimedia and other technical means, an increase in the role of independent work and the number of educational and research laboratories and training audiences are identified

Keywords: competence approach, communicative competence, future lawyers, integrative essence, integrative technologies

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