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THE POTENTIAL OF MODERN SCIENCE

London 2019

Volume 3

THE POTENTIAL OF MODERN SCIENCE

volume 3

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The Potential of Modern Science

volume 3

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Editor: Babych Mykola Mykolayovich

Published by Sciencce Publishing.

LP22772, 20-22 Wenlock Road

London, United Kingdom

N1 7GU

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First Edition: 2019

A catalogue record for this publication is available from British Library.

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ISBN 978-1-9993071-3-4

Includes bibliographical references and index.



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Marchuk V., Stadnik N.	
VALUE ORIENTATIONS AND THEIR PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATION IN VARIOUS SPHERES OF THE HUMAN LIFE	80
Conclusion.....	91
Bibliographical references.....	92
Polovina O., Harashchenko L.	
ECO-EDUCATION OF CHILDREN OF PRE-SCHOOL AGE: HEALTH- SECURITY APPROACH.....	93
Conclusion.....	103
Bibliographical references.....	104
PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES	
Konovalenko I., Polovko N.	
MARKETING RESEARCH OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL MARKET OF MEDICINAL PRODUCTS FOR CORRECTION OF MENOPAUSE DISORDERS.....	106
Conclusion.....	116
Bibliographical references.....	117
PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES	
Chernyshova I.	
NEGATIVE EVALUATION OF "ALIEN" SPACE IN THE ENGLISH BIBLE TEXT.....	119
Conclusion.....	127
Bibliographical references.....	127
Grinyak O.	
IMPLICATIVE SPACE EXPLORATION ON THE TEXT LEVEL OF THE AMERICAN VERSE OF THE XX CENTURY.....	131
Conclusion.....	141
Bibliographical references.....	142
SOCIAL COMMUNICATION AND CULTUROLOGY	
Storozhenko L., Petkun S.	
THE SYSTEM OF DISTANCE LEARNING AS A FORM OF MODERN EDUCATIONAL COMMUNICATION IN HIGH SCHOOL: DIDACTIC PRINCIPLES, FEATURES OF USE, ADVANTAGES (a case study of training students majoring in «Information, librarianship and archiving»).....	144
Conclusion.....	154
Bibliographical references.....	155

Marchuk V.

Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences, Associate Professor at Foreign Languages Department, Bila Tserkva National Agrarian University, Ukraine

Stadnik N.

Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences, Associate Professor at Preschool Education Department of Pedagogical Institute, Borys Grinchenko Kyiv University, Ukraine

VALUE ORIENTATIONS AND THEIR PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATION IN VARIOUS SPHERES OF THE HUMAN LIFE

Introduction. Investigating the problem of the value orientations formation, the researchers note that their range can be determined by the range of interests of the individual, in the breadth of his connections with the outside world. Taking into account the power of motivational influence of value orientations on the human consciousness, value orientations on work, family, education, public activity and other areas of self-assertion of the individual are allocated.

Of particular interest are studies in which the essence, structure, content of value orientations, their functions in the life of a person and society are determined, typology of both the value orientations and individuals is conducted on the basis of the nature of their value orientations. After all, without finding out the essential properties of value orientations, which, according to many researchers, is an important component of the internal structure of the individual, it will not be possible to find out their determinant role in the transformation processes.

For the classification of the structural components of the system of value orientations, the cultural approach is also used, that is, the structural components of the system of value orientations are classified on the basis of a certain type of culture, guided by the provision that the culture itself is a set of certain values and their practical implementation in various spheres of human life.

Depending on the types of culture, the following main types of value orientations are distinguished: political culture, which includes high political consciousness and activity, the ability to understand the essence of running political events, to respond correctly to them and, accordingly, to it, political value orientations; moral culture and moral value orientations, based on which the focus is on the coordination of individual individuals of their behavior with the interests of other people and society as a whole, knowledge and observance of social and universal moral standards of conduct, to overcome the so-called «double» morality (morality «for self» and «morals» for others); aesthetic culture and, in accordance with it, aesthetic value orientations based on the developed aesthetic perception, the ability to give an estimation of aesthetic in the phenomena of reality, the desire to master the aesthetic culture of the past and

modern stages of the development of society [6].

Research results. The question of value orientations in the scientific literature is not new, it was researched by such scholars as A. Alexandrov, V. Annenkov, A. Arkhangelsky, A. Bandura, V. Marchuk, I. Bekh and others.

Value orientations as a scientific problem attract the attention of a wide range of scientists of different fields of scientific knowledge. It is considered in close connection with the life goals of the individual, the way of life, needs, interests, psychological settings, etc. Such a wide range of issues, tangent to which the essence and character of value orientations are studied, makes it possible to distinguish, at least, several areas of studying this phenomenon.

Value orientations differ in their place in the hierarchy of other phenomena of human consciousness, primarily their ability to reflect the significance of objects of the surrounding world. In the structure of consciousness, value orientations act as specific criteria for assessing the phenomena of the surrounding world, as well as the self-assessment of the meaning of their own being. Therefore, considering the factors of the emergence and formation of value orientations of the individual, should not be limited to their external determinants, but also need to find out the relationship of value orientations with other components of the internal structure of the person, primarily emotional-sensory sphere, needs, interests, motives, etc. Thus, the interaction of man with the surrounding world is accompanied by different emotional states, causing various emotional reactions, which is a kind of assessment of objects of the surrounding world. But emotionally – the sensory reaction of the individual to these objects is not a direct reflection of them; it contains an element of previous sensory experience. This explains the fact that the same objects of real reality in different individuals or from one and the same individual in different periods cause different emotional- sensory responses, and, consequently, their significance is evaluated individually in different ways.

A significant role in the process of the person value orientations formation plays, in particular, emotional setting, since the choice of values of material or spiritual culture can not exist without emotions. Setting up a person is a position occupied by it, which is to determine the relation to the goals and objectives of the individual and is expressed by selective mobilization of efforts and readiness for activities aimed at achieving the stated goals, on a certain line of behavior. The emotional setting, as a stable position of the individual in relation to objects of the surrounding world, occurs when a particular object as a value is repeatedly emotionally perceived by the subject.

The absence of direct relations between the subject and the objects as values can be one of the reasons for the error, the falsity of the emotional installation, and its instability. Emotions, like thinking, perform the function of «processing» information about objects around the world, which helps the subject to form their own assessment

of these objects. Thinking at the same time plays a decisive role in revealing the essence of these objects, and emotions – their value significance for the individual. This or that object can cause positive or negative responses that directly affect the value orientation of the individual. Therefore, the emotional setting always represents a positive or negative evaluation of objects and phenomena of the surrounding world, that is, material and spiritual values.

Adequate emotional setting, and, hence, value orientation can be formed on condition that the individual has the opportunity to directly emotionally «feel», «experience» and «consume» one or another material and spiritual values. However, it should be noted that emotionally-sensual sphere, emotional settings are not constant. They also change under the influence of objective and subjective factors, which in turn causes changes in the value orientations of the individual. If we take into account that feelings are also cultivated, they are formed in the process of perception, comprehension, mastery of one or another value, then one can admit that the more an individual communicates, for example, with spiritual values, emotionally «experiences» them, the more enriched his spiritual culture, the «more sensitive» is the consciousness of the individual. Conversely, the lack of constant communication with the values of spiritual culture impoverishes the sensual sphere of the individual, «dampens» his emotional response to the surrounding world, and, therefore, makes his emotional instincts false, inadequate, and value orientations – unstable, false.

Emotional-value component as a prerequisite of value orientations does not yet include an active element. It possesses only the property of sensory reaction to a particular value of material or spiritual culture. But without this element, other determinants of value orientations of the individual can not be effective. The emotional setting determines the significance of an object, to which the subject must direct his activity, acts in the form of a sensual tendency, aspiration, orientation to a certain value, focuses on it the attention of the subject, distinguishes this value among other values. At an emotional setting, an interest is formed for certain values: a phenomenon that is peculiar to man and in which reflects the objective dependence of the life of the individual on the social conditions of life.

To ensure that the value orientations of the individual coincide with the generally acknowledged in society are adequate, it is necessary, first of all, that society, a social group existed as a single integrity, which would be characterized by stability, certainty of the system of values and values orientations. Violation of the integrity of society, which follows a mandatory violation of its system of values and value orientations, causes violation and system of value orientations of the individual, each member of society. Such mutual influence of value orientations of society and the individual testifies to the presence of a dialectical relationship between them.

In turn, under the influence of changes in value orientations, the very

consciousness of a person changes, which is the highest form of reflection of reality, connected with its language, activity and acts in its two varieties – the individual and social forms of consciousness. The consciousness of the individual contains elements of the subjective assessment of the phenomena of the reality of the individual. By way of existence of consciousness, as is known, there is knowledge, which is a system of reflected in the head of man and fixed in memory information about the world and the man himself. Knowledge, in addition, includes the assessment of human phenomena and objects of the world, determine their significance for human life. Without knowledge, the orientation of a person in the world is impossible. The process of forming the consciousness of the individual includes the obligatory component – the acquisition of knowledge, information about the objective world around the world, the values of the material and spiritual culture of society.

System of value orientations is an important element of the value relation of a person to the surrounding reality. Value orientation, is a selective attitude of man to material and spiritual values, a system of attitudes such an attitude, beliefs, and preferences that affect the behavior of the individual. At the same time, this means the positive or negative significance of objects of the surrounding world for an individual, a class, a social group, society as a whole, which manifests itself through the sphere of life, interests, needs, and social relations. Criteria for assessing this significance in moral norms and principles, ideals, goals, installations.

As a result of social practice, as noted by researchers, value orientations of an era are involved in shaping the type of personality, its behavioral and mental skills, and in this capacity permeate the whole culture, all universals of this culture.

Value orientations are at the heart of the human worldview, of its moral, political, aesthetic beliefs and tastes, and determine its behavior. Given their importance for human behavior, value orientations are determined as important elements of the internal structure of the individual, embodied in the life experience of the individual, all the totality of his experiences, distinguishing significant, essential for a given person from insignificant, immaterial. The formed value orientations are a kind of «axis» of consciousness, which ensures a person's solidity and manifests itself in a certain type of behavior, in the interests, needs, beliefs.

There are developed, stable, consistent, and undeveloped, unstable, contradictory value orientations in scientific literature. The first type of value orientations, – notes, in particular, O. Zdravomyslov – is a sign of man's maturity, the indicator of its sociality, this is – the prism of perception of not only the external, but also the inner world of the individual, which determines the connection between consciousness and self-awareness, the psychological basis for solving both in the individual as well as in the general public the question of the meaning of life, due to which the integration of a set of value orientations into a somewhat integral and peculiar, is characteristic for

this person [3].

Developed, sustained value orientations determine such qualities of a person as integrity, reliability, loyalty to certain principles and ideals, the ability to volitional actions for their achievement, and activity. And, conversely, unstable, underdeveloped, contradictory value orientations are the cause of inconsistency in human behavior, a sign of its infiniteness, uncertainty of purpose, meaning of life, etc.

Value orientations are also considered as a system of social values perceived by the individual, which is one of the factors that determine the movement of a person from an event to an event in the direction of the future. Planning for the future, drawing out specific events – plans and goals, a person goes first of all from a certain hierarchy of values that is in the consciousness. Guided by a wide range of social values, the individual chooses the ones that are most closely related to his dominant needs. Subjects of these needs, being conscious perceptions, become its leading values of life. The selective orientation of a person to certain values is reflected in the hierarchy of value orientations of a person. Therefore, the value orientations of a person are considered in close connection with the life perspective, life goals and plans.

Value orientations represent a higher level of the dispositional structure of the individual and are interpreted by researchers as an orientation towards the purpose of life and the means of achieving them. On this basis, one can distinguish the orientation, the object of which is the person himself, its socially significant qualities and ways of their reproduction and development. No less important feature of these orientations is that they are implemented in the social sphere. All this, according to V. Matusevich, gives the right to define them as social orientations.

In the modern period, the system of values has changed qualitatively [7]. And when a person, while paying tribute to traditional value orientations, may try to obtain higher education, devoting its work activity to a certain period of the life, but at the same time not to enjoy learning, not to show interest in the process of knowledge – characterizes various contradictory elements of its value orientations. There are many examples of such contradictions. The basis of the allocation of elements of the system of value orientation structure-forming factor may be the idea of an ideal (the ideal of society, the ideal of personality, group, class, etc.). Part of the researchers, defining the structure of the system of value orientation, based on the concept of the meaning of life, the need for self-determination, self-assertion. Every person has a sense of life, regardless of whether he realizes it or not, reflects adequately or inappropriately about his life. You can speak as much as you want about your high vocation, but to objectively judge the meaning of human life is necessary only in the direction of its social activity, which is encouraged by its value orientations.

In close relationship with the ideological-political, moral-aesthetic culture and corresponding value orientations, an ecological culture is allocated and, accordingly, it

is ecological value orientation; ecological culture involves the rational use of natural resources, a culture of behavior in recreation areas and others; culture of labor and, accordingly, value orientations in labor activity, which accumulate in itself all other value orientations.

Investigating the problem of forming a person, I. Kon states that «orientation is a whole set of systems in the light of which the individual (group) perceives the situation and chooses the appropriate way of action» [4]. V. Tyurina in general does not consider the concept of «value orientation», but believes that «in the case of any need and situation of its satisfaction with the subject there is a specific condition that can be characterized as readiness, as its installation to the implementation of a certain activities aimed at satisfying its actual needs» [9].

Considering the concept of «value orientation» as rather complicated in its structure formation, in its analysis it is necessary to focus on various aspects of the content: in a sociological context, for example, value orientation can be associated with the facts of the actual behavior of the individual, with the direction and content of his social activity, with the firmness of her life goals, and so on. Basic value orientations are those that characterize the general specific features of the individual in a particular social class (group), the type of basic culture of the person, the main features of the national character, that is, it is nothing but the process of forming a person of a certain social type, a certain period of development of society.

In psychological studies, we also encounter different definitions of this category. So, S. Nartova-Bochevar believes that value orientations are an internal regulator of human activity, which forms the basis of its self-actualization. G. Budinite and T. Kornilov, investigating the process of formation of «personal values» and their role in self-regulation of the person's relation to the surrounding reality, found that exactly such values and value orientations are a specific form of the functioning of semantic neoplasm's in the personal structures. Psychologist's value orientations of the person considered in close relationship with other its qualities and features connect the process of their formation with the dynamics of development of consciousness and self-awareness, the motivational sphere, settings, and others. Scientists are trying to reveal the psychological «roots» of the formation of personal values, and, consequently, value orientations, to find the regularities of this process. Considering personal values as an indicator of a certain level of personality development, the level of its self-consciousness, scientists admit that due to value orientations there is an indirect transition to a higher level of personal neoplasm's, acting as regulators of the behavior and behavior of the individual.

At the present stage, the personality value orientations formation by means of a foreign language is the main condition for ensuring the needs of Ukraine in highly skilled specialists who will be able to communicate professionally in a foreign

language with foreign colleagues in various spheres. On the modern stage of the personality value orientations formation by facilities of foreign language a main condition is to provide the requirements of Ukraine in highly skilled specialists which will be apt at professional intercourse in foreign language with foreign colleagues in different spheres. Such social order finds a direct reflection in programmatic requirements in relation to the level of the foreign language possessing by the students of higher educational establishment, which foresees achievement of agrarian type higher educational establishment of such level, development of foreign skills and abilities, which would allow to carry out the direct socializing with foreign partners in professional activity both in a verbal and in a writing form.

The sphere of education in the most cases determines the level of society development and becomes national priority in the most world countries. Therefore National Doctrine of education development in Ukraine to the key tasks puts modernization of education in accordance with the requirements of the Ukrainian state system of XXI century, formation of the personality value orientations on the modern stage, national development and national safety, gradual transition from genesial, authoritarian education to the formation of innovative, humanism type. This transition is the necessary consequence of deep processes which are predefined by public changes – transition from industrial to informative society [8].

The radical changes that have taken place in the national system of higher education in Ukraine initiated by the process of integration of the country into the European space of higher education, led to the development of a new typical English language teaching program for professional communication. Based on the principles of internationalism, democracy, equality and innovation, this program aims to form new value orientations, promote student mobility and their competitiveness in the labor market, and enhance the attractiveness of higher education in Ukraine by providing a transparent and flexible system for teaching and learning foreign languages. The goals and objectives of the program are in line with the objectives set out in the European Language Education Recommendations (ELER) and with the goals set out in the Ukrainian qualification standards, namely the need for further intensification of the processes of studying foreign languages in the interests of mobility, more effective international communication [2].

In the "Pedagogical encyclopedia" individualization is determined as "organization of educational process, at which the choice of methods, receptions, rate of studies takes into account the individual differences of students, level of development of their capacities for studies", conditioning for self-development and self-training, critical and intelligent determination of the possibilities and vital aims. Such type of studies is based on a dialog, design of situations of choice, free exchange by ideas, analysis of success or mistakes [1].

That is why higher education in our country is not only a means of training specialists to various fields of activity, but also a stage of development of value orientations of a highly skilled person. As Vasyl Kremen noticed, as many Ukrainian citizens as possible will be able to obtain a qualified higher education, because the future of the country depends on the level of intellectualization. Higher education should become a mandatory stage in human life [5].

School education requires high school teachers to update the content and techniques that form the philosophy of the world, the ability to study independently, think critically, use the computer, the ability to self-identify and express oneself, necessary for social adaptation, conscious choice of one's own life.

The implementation of state policy in the field of vocational education contributes to the improvement of professional training of specialists, the opening of new types of higher education institutions, their entry into educational research facilities, and the expansion of the range of educational services. At the same time, in line with the prospects for the development of the economy and the social sphere, the need for training of qualified specialists with knowledge of a foreign language is growing.

The modern system of preparation of students of agrarians in higher educational institutions of Ukraine is based on the branch standards of higher education of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine. It is they who determine the educational qualification characteristics of graduates of the relevant training requirements (EQC—educational qualification characteristic). The full range of skills which must be mastered by a student-agrarian during a course of study at an institution of higher education, is divided into five components of professional qualities: plan-content, organizational, motivational, supervisory, coordination. They include such skills as:

1) Planned content: analyze the market situation, the state and dynamics of demand, develop business plan projects, plan the development of the organization and its competitiveness, plan resources (material, financial, labor), develop tactical and operational plans of current activities, use the office equipment and tools of the World Wide Web.

2) Organizational skills: to combine all kinds of resources, to organize collective work in order to achieve the goals of the organization, to choose and implement rational forms of organization of management, to ensure an adequate level of quality and competitiveness of products, to strengthen international relations, to participate in foreign economic activity, to work with personnel, to form a team and to manage it, to support organizational culture.

3) Motivational skills: to use effective systems of motivation for formation and remuneration, to implement managerial decisions, to allocate powers, to maintain a favorable socio-psychological climate in a team, to influence subordinates.

4) Controlling skills: quickly control the availability of resources, adhere to

technologies, monitor payments with suppliers and consumers, monitor implementation of decisions and support discipline, prepare activity reports, monitor occupational safety and safety equipment.

5) Coordination skills: to establish and support the relationship with the external environment, to keep records, to regulate the behavior of personnel in the process of enterprise's activity [8].

Without diminishing the importance of mastering of the listed functional skills by future specialists, today's education aims are: improvement of the methodology of formation of intellectual culture, skills of self-organization of thinking, content communication; increasing the level of professional training of students to world-class; acquaintance of students with the basics of entrepreneurial activity, taking into account the specifics of the cultural and historical realities of the Ukrainian mentality.

However, mastering a specialty at a professional level is impossible without the knowledge of a foreign language and the secondary training of students of non-native specialties and is one of the important components of higher education, which is currently being implemented within the discipline «Professional foreign language».

Until recently, the notion of «foreign language» as an educational discipline was generally accepted for the whole system of education in our country, regardless of the specifics of the purposes of foreign language training. Such a unified purpose of this discipline, according to didactics, transmitted the idea of continuity in the system of secondary and higher education. At the same time, the analysis of typical foreign language programs for non-native specialties shows that in the period from the early 60's up to the end of the 1990's the teaching of foreign languages in non-language higher educational institutions was practically conducted in the context of student's professional training and, accordingly, little specific content and provided for different from the school teaching methods.

To the conclusion that the content of teaching foreign language students of non-language higher education institutions should be different, also came from foreign colleagues. In the early 60's in western countries there are practical developments of English for students of different non-language specialties, and in the teaching-methodical literature the term is introduced «English for special Purposes», which included such concepts as English for Occupational Purposes, English for business communication and English for Academic Purposes.

According to UNESCO analysts, the XXIst century should become a century of highly skilled professionalization of the future specialists. The modern world, which is constantly updated, leads to changes in the education system, to the formation of new value orientations of the individual, envisaging enrichment of the existing content of education professionalization [2].

Knowledge of future specialists of a foreign language becomes especially relevant

today, when the aspiration of Ukraine to enter the international economic community requires the presence of a large number of specialists, people who speak foreign language. The development of a means of forming readiness for communication in a foreign language by future specialists of a higher non-formal educational institution requires consideration of the following issues: identification of the structural components of the specified readiness; determination of indicators and levels of formation of each structural component of readiness to communicate in a foreign language.

The analysis of scientific works on the considered problem showed that for today considerable theoretical and experimental material has been accumulated concerning the formation of the readiness of the individual for various types of activities (O. Bykova, O. Boyko, S. Vorobyov, V. Ivashkovsky, P. Matvienko, N. Moiseyuk, K. Magagon, O. Tomas, S. Radchenko and others). Scientists use different approaches to solve this problem, offering a system of diverse tasks, developing lingvo-didactic directions of readiness for one or another type of activity. However, in each research study, the components, indicators and levels of formation of the mentioned readiness are not considered. Indeed, before forming these or other abilities, the readiness for communication in a foreign language in particular, it is necessary to identify and analyze the content of this concept, its structural components and their features, to reveal to students the level of knowledge of the language, speech skills and abilities. Studies in the field of psycholinguistics (M. Zhinkin, O. Leontiev, O. Luria) suggest that for a full-fledged communication in a foreign language, a person must have certain skills: quickly and correctly orient in the conditions of communication in a foreign language, plan correctly to find adequate means for transmitting its contents. The process of communicating in a foreign language is seen by scholars as creative, since different people submit the same idea in different ways.

In the process of teaching a foreign language, elements of future professional activities are combined with speech phenomena, which act not only as a means of communication, but also as a way to familiarize students with a new reality for them. As a result, along with the acquisition of a foreign language, the acquisition of professional knowledge and the formation of the ability to understand the mentality of the carriers of another language takes place, which in turn positively influences the person value orientations formation. From the socio-psychological point of view, the student's personality must be ready for the acquisition of new information and intercultural communication and mutual understanding. This readiness is manifested in the following qualities of a future specialist:

- awareness of one's identity and its presentation, that is, the ability of the individual to understand that the actual perception of colleagues in business is conditioned by professionally significant factors and collective mentality; it also means

the ability of an individual to show his world to foreign speakers in a foreign language;

- role distance: this is the ability of the individual abstract from their own position, role, look at it from the side, while realizing that there are other perceptions of the world and that the stereotypes of another world are as natural to him as their own;

- empathy: the ability of the individual to enter the situation of another person (in our case, the representative of another professional community), an attempt to understand it; the development of this quality plays an important role in affective, rather than cognitive processes, because outside the linguistic environment this occurs through texts, films, pictures;

- the ability of the individual to be not afraid to meet with the representative of another country, not to avoid it, but to come into contact, withstanding conflicting expectations and expectations. Therefore, it is in the classroom with a foreign language that it is necessary to give students such an opportunity to meet with a representative of another culture and develop the ability to analyze and discuss their perceptions.

Particularly difficult to us is the definition of value orientations in the structure of pedagogical consciousness. The notions of «values» and «value orientations» are used synonymously. Some researchers believe that value orientations act as «peculiar substitutes for values». Obviously, values are related to social consciousness, and value orientations characterize individual consciousness. We associate pedagogical consciousness with an individual consciousness, so we use the notion of «value orientation». Under value orientations, we understand the social deterministic and fixed in the psyche of the individual's focus on the purpose and means of action. Accordingly, value orientations are divided into terminal (value-purpose) and instrumental (value-means). In relation to value orientations, there are two distinct approaches: sociological and psychological.

The psychological approach to the concept of «value» lies in the fact that they are considered in terms of special significance for each member of the social group. Value orientations are studied within the framework of the study of the motivational sphere of human consciousness. Attribution of this or that object to value is expressed in this case in its ability to meet the needs, interests and goals of man. The concept of «value» – is a subjective reflection in the individual's consciousness of certain specific properties of objects and phenomena of the surrounding reality. Thus, a value-added approach to the phenomena of the surrounding reality is that all of them (including the actions of people) are reflected in the minds of individuals as values, that is, from the point of view of their ability to meet human needs. Proceeding from the fact that the value of objects and phenomena and their content for a person is that determines behavior, one can say that values are determined by a broad motivation of human behavior, representing a pivotal form of the motivational structure of the individual.

In contrast to the general philosophical approach, the distinctive feature of the

psychological approach to the problem of values is the differentiation of value objects. They are subdivided according to the meaning of the same species, group, class of values. The concretization and hierarchy of values are carried out. In the motivational sphere of pedagogical consciousness values play the role of a peculiar evaluation activity, which involves the perception and assimilation of the objective semantic side of the subject, on the one hand, and the evaluation of its properties in terms of subjective significance for the individual, matching its needs and interests.

CONCLUSION

The purpose of the paper is to highlight the role of a foreign language in the process of personality value orientations formation at the present stage of development of our society. Modern content of education is multicomponent. It includes not only knowledge, but also the ways of practical activity, creative approach, value orientations of the individual. By preserving the achievements in the foundation of higher professional education, there is a need to reorient the educational process to form in students the desire and ability to independently acquire knowledge from different sources of information. Therefore, it is important to apply the personality of orientated pedagogical technologies. Their features are education and upbringing, the formation of value orientations with the maximum possible use of individualization (taking into account in the process of learning the individual characteristics of students in all its forms and methods).

The conducted analyses has shown that value orientations in the structure of pedagogical consciousness are subjected to multiple and very substantial transformations. This is a logical result of human life, changes in the relationship between man and the world, other people, society. As a result, changes in the internal conditions on the basis of the formed psychological mechanism of differentiation come into effect, actualizing one or another of the values. As the person acquires a life experience, not only all new and new aspects of being, but also a more or less profound rethinking of life, occur in front of it. This process of rethinking that passes through the entire human life forms the most secret and basic content of its inner consciousness, which determines the motives of its actions and the inner meaning of the tasks it performs in life. Valuable orientations, as we have already said, are the unity of three components: cognitive, emotional and behavioral.

All this is formed in adolescence, where the process of compilation of the hierarchical system of valued personality orientations should be considered. Until the beginning of pedagogical formation in the university, there already exists a peculiar system of value orientations gradually transformed under the influence of education and vocational education, one of the most important educational functions of which is the translation of values. Pedagogically important qualities of the personality of the

future agrarian are nothing but a system of instrumental value orientations of the individual. Pedagogical activity is a significant stimulus that results in the content of value orientations. Value orientations of the individual, being a component of the internal structure, the outlook of the individual, are in a dialectical relationship with the interests, needs, attitudes, motives of activity, may be adequate in relation to the value orientations of society, the essential, objective value phenomena of spiritual culture, themselves can act as factors and determine the system of values of a certain social group, class, society as a whole.

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