AD ALTA: JOURNAL OF INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH

© THE AUTHORS (JANUARY, 2021), BY MAGNANIMITAS, ATTN. AND/OR ITS LICENSORS AND AFFILIATES (COLLECTIVELY, "MAGNANIMITAS"). ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

SPECIAL ISSUE NO.: 11/01/XV. (VOL. 11, ISSUE 1, SPECIAL ISSUE XV.)

ADDRESS: CESKOSLOVENSKE ARMADY 300, 500 03, HRADEC KRALOVE, THE CZECH REPUBLIC, TEL.: 498 651 292, EMAIL: INFO@MAGNANIMITAS.CZ

ISSN 1804-7890, ISSN 2464-6733 (ONLINE) Ad Alta is a peer-reviewed Journal of International Scope. 2 Issues per volume and special Issues.

AD ALTA: JOURNAL OF INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH USES THE RIV BRANCH GROUPS AND BRANCHES, BUT THE JOURNAL IS NOT A PART OF RIV. THE RIV IS ONE OF PARTS OF THE R&D INFORMATION SYSTEM. THE RIV HAS COLLECTED AN INFORMATION ABOUT RESULTS OF R&D LONG-TERM INTENTIONS AND R&D PROJECTS SUPPORTED BY DIFFERENT STATE AND OTHER PUBLIC BUDGETS, ACCORDING TO THE R&D ACT [CODE NUMBER 130/2002], THE CZECH REPUBLIC.

- A SOCIAL SCIENCES B PHYSICS AND MATHEMATICS C CHEMISTRY D EARTH SCIENCE E BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES F MEDICAL SCIENCES G AGRICULTURE
- I INFORMATICS
- I INFORMATIO
- K MILITARISM
- K WILLI ANIOW

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS PROTECTED BY LAW, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO, COPYRIGHT LAW, AND NONE OF SUCH INFORMATION MAY BE COPIED OR OTHERWISE REPRODUCED, REPACKAGED, FURTHER TRANSMITTED, TRANSFERRED, DISSEMINATED, REDISTRIBUTED OR RESOLD, OR STORED FOR SUBSEQUENT USE FOR ANY SUCH PURPOSE, IN WHOLE OR IN PART, IN ANY FORM OR MANNER OR BY ANY MEANS WHATSOEVER, BY ANY PERSON WITHOUT MAGNANIMITAS'S PRIOR WRITTEN CONSENT. ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS OBTAINED BY MAGNANIMITAS FROM SOURCES BELIEVED BY IT TO BE ACCURATE AND RELIABLE. BECAUSE OF THE POSSIBILITY OF HUMAN OR MECHANICAL ERROR AS WELL AS OTHER FACTORS, HOWVER, ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS PROVIDED "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHALL MAGNANIMITAS HAVE ANY LIABILITY TO ANY PERSON OR ENTITY FOR (A) ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE IN WHOLE OR IN PART CAUSED BY, RESULTING FROM, OR RELATING TO, ANY ERROR (NEGLIGENT OR OTHERWISE) OR OTHER CIRCUMSTANCE OR CONTINGENCY WITHIN OR OUTSIDE THE CONTROL OF MAGNANIMITAS OR ANY OF ITS DIRECTORS, OFFICERS, EMPLOYEES OR AGENTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE PROCUREMENT, COLLECTION, COMPILATION, ANALYSIS, INTERPRETATION, COMMUNICATION, PUBLICATION OR DELIVERY OF ANY SUCH INFORMATION, OR (B) ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, SPECIAL, CONSEQUENTIAL, COMPENSATORY OR INCIDENTAL DAMAGES WHATSOEVER (INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION, LOST PROFITS), EVEN IF MAGNANIMITAS IS ADVISED IN ADVANCE OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES, RESULTING FROM THE USE OF OR INABLITY TO USE, ANY SUCH INFORMATION.

PAPERS PUBLISHED IN THE JOURNAL EXPRESS THE VIEWPOINTS OF INDEPENDENT AUTHORS.

TABLE OF CONTENTS (BY BRANCH GROUPS)

A SOCIAL SCIENCES

ORGANIZATIONAL AND COMMERCIAL TOOLS OF SUPERVISION AND DEVELOPMENT OF COMPETITIVENESS OF EDUCATION Nadiya Apshay, Iryna Sherstneva, Mariia Apshai, Katerina Stepaniuk	6
GLOBAL CULTURAL PRINCIPLES OF FORMING THE SCIENTIFIC WORLDVIEW OF APPLICANTS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION IRYNA SHUMILOVA, SVETLANA ZOLOTUKHINA, VITALIY APSHAY, NATALIIA SHETELIA	10
FORMATION OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN'S VISUAL-SPATIAL PERCEPTION Iryna Barbashova	15
PSYCHOLINGUISTIC FOUNDATIONS FOR THE FORMATION OF PHONEMATIC SKILLS OF YOUNGER SCHOOLCHILDREN Iryna Barbashova	21
Contemporary abstract art and its multidimensionality Tetiana prokopovych, dmytro avramenko, olga kaleniuk, oksana lesyk-bondaruk, ivan tarasiuk, halyna vakhramieieva	26
A CHANGE OF HUMAN VALUES DURING THE LIFE AS AN INDICATOR OF THE FORMATION OF A SPIRITUAL BEING Tetiana Miyer, Larysa Holodiuk, Igor Tkachenko, Valentyn Savosh, Hennadii Bondarenko, Olena Vashchenko, Iryna Sukhopara	30
TOPONYMICS POLICY AS A TOOL FOR IMPLEMENTING NATIONAL NARRATIVES: INFORMATION AND LEGAL ASPECT Olga golovko, oleksandr vladykin, iryna pavlenko, olena kozynets, stanislav onopriienko	34
THE NATIONAL TELEVISION BROADCAST SPEECH EXPRESSIVENESS AS MEANS OF PHYCHOLOGICAL INFLUENCE ON THE SOCIETY Lyubov Struhanets, Iryna Zalipska, Iryna Zadorozhna, Pavlo Struhanets, Nataliia Dashchenko	41
ANALYSIS OF TEXTS OF THE AUTHOR'S COLUMN GENRE IN THE UKRAINIAN AND AMERICAN PRESS Olena Tsvietaieva, tetiana pryshchepa, diana biriukova, olena ponomarenko, olena hurko	46
METHODOLOGY OF CORPORATE FINANCIAL DIAGNOSTICS IN THE PERIOD OF A CRISIS Iryna Mihus, mykola Denysenko, Igor Rumyk, svetlana pletenetska, mykhailo laptiev, vasyl kupriichuk	52
public administration as a systemic phenomenon in society Marta Karpa, liudmyla akimova, oleksandr akimov, nataliia serohina, oleksii oleshko, nataliia lipovska	56
DEVELOPMENT OF THE FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC SECURITY OF THE COMPANY BASED ON THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF ITS BUSINESS Activity Vasily Kupriichuk, Larisa Pershko, oksana Kyrychenko, Halina Nesterenko, Kateryna Danylyuk, Iryna kveliashvili	63
METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO THE STUDY OF INNOVATIVE FORMS OF EDUCATION Nadia Lutsan, Anna Struk, Svitlana Barylo, Galyna Boryn, Svitlana Verbeshchuk	68
DEVELOPMENT OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND FINANCING OF SOCIAL PROGRAMS: REGIONAL ASPECT Liubov Lysiak, svitlana kachula, oksana hrabchuk, vitalii ziuzin	73
THE SEMIOSPHERE OF THE ART OF THE ARTISTIC WORD IN UKRAINIAN STAGE CULTURE IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE 20TH – Beginning of the 21st centuries Nadiia Kukuruza, Nataliia Marusyk, oksana fedorkiv, svitlana vasiruk, halyna oleksiuk	83
WORLD MODELS OF DUAL EDUCATION AND FEATURES OF THEIR FUNCTIONING OLHA KRAVCHENKO, TETIANA STAROVA, RADION NYKYFOROV	87
MIGRATION POLICY OF UKRAINE AND MEASUREMENT OF ITS EFFECTIVENESS Hanna Doroshenko, Nadiia Doroshenko, Iryna Pienska, Hanna Sukrusheva, Larysa Tiesheva	91
EXPERIENCE OF SOCIAL ADAPTATION OF FORMER PRISONERS IN SOCIAL ENTERPRISES' CONDITIONS OF ACTIVITY Oleg Lisovets, Svitlana Borysiuk, Halina Bejger, Hanna Bianca, Nina Ostanina, Marharyta Horodetska	96
HIGHER ACADEMIC FOLK-INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC EDUCATION: UKRAINIAN EXPERIENCE AND SPECIFICS OF DEVELOPMENT Violetta dutchak, myron cherepanyn, maryna bulda, iryna paliichuk, olga fabryka-protska	103

SCIENTIFIC AND METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF SELF-DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION OF STUDENTS OF HIGHER Medical institutions of Education Zhanna Malachova, Tetyana Belkova, olga sokrut, valentin yakushevsky, oksana zakharova The Development of Bioethics in the context of the christian spiritual tradition	109 114
IRYNA VASYLIEVA, NATALIIA MOZGOVA, DMYTRO BILOZOR, TETIANA HLUSHKO	
D EARTH SCIENCES	
GEOINFORMATION MODELING AS A FUNDAMENTAL METHOD OF COGNITION Lidiya prymak	121
J INDUSTRY	
DETERMINING THE NUMBER OF ROWS WITH SCREENING FOR VIEWERS IN THE CINEMA Serhii Litnitskyi, Eugene Pugachov, Vasyl Zdanevych, Taras kundrat	127
Rigidness of combined reinforced glued wood beams Svyatoslav S. Gomon, Mykola Polishchuk, sviatoslav homon, Petro Gomon, Oleg Vereshko, Yuliia Melnyk, Inna Boyarska	131

A SOCIAL SCIENCES

- AA PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION
- AB HISTORY
- AC ARCHAEOLOGY, ANTHROPOLOGY, ETHNOLOGY
- AD POLITICAL SCIENCES
- AE MANAGEMENT, ADMINISTRATION AND CLERICAL WORK
- AF DOCUMENTATION, LIBRARIANSHIP, WORK WITH INFORMATION
- AG LEGAL SCIENCES
- AH ECONOMICS
- AI LINGUISTICS
- AJ LITERATURE, MASS MEDIA, AUDIO-VISUAL ACTIVITIES
- AK SPORT AND LEISURE TIME ACTIVITIES
- AL ART, ARCHITECTURE, CULTURAL HERITAGE
- AM PEDAGOGY AND EDUCATION
- AN PSYCHOLOGY
- AO SOCIOLOGY, DEMOGRAPHY
- AP MUNICIPAL, REGIONAL AND TRANSPORTATION PLANNING
- AQ SAFETY AND HEALTH PROTECTION, SAFETY IN OPERATING MACHINERY

5.

A CHANGE OF HUMAN VALUES DURING THE LIFE AS AN INDICATOR OF THE FORMATION OF A SPIRITUAL BEING

^aTETIANA MIYER, ^bLARYSA HOLODIUK, ^cIGOR TKACHENKO, ^dVALENTYN SAVOSH, ^cHENNADII BONDARENKO, ^fOLENA VASHCHENKO, ^gIRYNA SUKHOPARA

^{a.e.f.g}Borys Grinchenko Kyiv University, 18/2, Ihoria Shamo Blvd., 02154, Kyiv, Ukraine

^bMunicipal Institution "Kirovograd Regional IN-Service Teacher Training Institute named after Vasyl Sukhomlynsky", 39/63, Great Perspective Str., 25006, Kropyvnytskyi, Ukraine ^cPavlo Tychyna Uman State Pedagogical University, 2, Sadova

Str., 20300, Uman, Ukraine

^dVolyn Institute of Postgraduate Education, 31,Vinnichenka Str., 43006, Lutsk, Ukraine

email: ^at.miier@kubg.edu.ua, ^bgolodiuk_larysa@ukr.net, ^cpost@udpu.edu.ua, ^dvalsavosh@gmail.com, ^epi@kubg.edu.ua, ^fpi@kubg.edu.ua, ^gpi@kubg.edu.ua

Abstract: The research was carried out within the framework of the unfunded educational project "Axia". The main purpose of the study was to consider human as a cosmoplanetary phenomenon. The study of human in this perspective was based on the leading ideas of the theory of cosmic self-development and the concept of spirit. These are ideas in which: the appearance of human is explained by the evolution of the Universe is inextricably linked with the process of self-development of the Universe; in inextricably linked with the process of formation of human as a spiritual being; the spirit appears as a space in which human acts as a spiritual being; values are the formation in which the conditions of human existence are fixed. The course of the research was aimed at identifying the values that dominate in each of the periodization of human fixed and form the basis for overcoming various psycho-social crises. The establishment of age limits for the association of respondents in the study groups was carried out following the age periods identified by E. Erickson in the periodization of human mental development. As a result of the study, six lists of values were compiled, which together reflect the process of forming a person as a spiritual being because of the constant change of values throughout life. The dominant values that guide each of the six groups of respondents, overcoming various psycho-social crises along the way, have also been identified.

Keywords: Evolution of the Universe, Personal values, Self-development of the Universe, Spiritual being, Spiritual energy of mankind.

1 Introduction

1.1 A Human is a Cosmoplanetary Phenomenon

Human's choice of values throughout his life acquires new semantic accents in the context of its consideration as a cosmoplanetary phenomenon, i.e. an organic and active part of the Universe [1]. In terms of cosmology, which is interpreted as a physical doctrine of the universe, the Universe means the universe, which is considered [11, 12, 20] as certain integrity, the functioning of which is subject to the general laws that make up the basis of the theory of universal gravitation, the theory of the electromagnetic field, quantum theory, etc. The large-scale universe, including numerous galaxies, is characterized as a formation with a high degree of homogeneity and isotropy [18]. For smaller scales, which are correlated with the size of individual galaxies, such characteristics are significant inhomogeneity and anisotropy. Cosmology also uses the term "metagalaxy", which denotes, first, the universe, which can be observed by various modern means; second, the world of galaxies. Our Galaxy belongs to the Local Group of galaxies, which, in turn, are part of a cluster of galaxies with a common center, located in the direction of the constellation Virgo.

Many physical and astronomical discoveries are significant to explain the processes taking place in space. In particular, such as:

The discovery of the gravitational redshift, which is observed in the spectra of all distant galaxies for all directions in the celestial sphere, indicates that the galaxies are moving away from both our Galaxy and from each other. This movement is basic and general. Small random (peculiar) motions of individual galaxies are projected on it. Expansion (in other words, nonstationarity) of the Metagalaxy is presented in Hubble's law in 1929; Discovery in 1965 by American scientists, Penzias and Wilson, of microwave background radiation of the Universe, which is called relic radiation.

From the discoveries of the expansion of the Metagalaxy, the existence of relic radiation with the Planck spectrum, and other data from cosmology, it follows that 10-20 billion years ago the universe began the most important processes, the development of which led to the formation of the Universe.

1.2 A Human Belongs to Both: the Universe and the Earth

In the context of physical and astronomical data, the opinions of philosophers also seem legitimate. According to Rerikh, human is, first of all, an inhabitant of space and only then an inhabitant of the Earth [15]. According to Kaznacheyev and Spirin, "in cosmic evolution, in the physical laws that defined the phenomenon of the Big Bang, the process of complicating the interaction of different material and energy flows within the cosmic whole – the evolving universe – seems to be programmed. As a result of this complication, living matter appears – in certain local forms of organization of cosmic material flows. In the socially programmed space-time local sphere socially programmed by common physical laws, conditions are created for the appearance of thinking living beings [8, p.17].

2 Materials and Methods

The content of the study is based on the scientific provisions of the theory of the origin of human as a cosmoplanetary phenomenon and as a subject carrier of the psyche and mind. According to Gorak, "if cosmic evolution is carried out in the direction from the Big Bang to the emergence of the ability to reflect and direct development, which appears first as the psyche and then the mind, the subject of both the first and second can be only the individual to whom the corresponding physiological and brain structures belong" [6, p.30].

2.1 The Appearance of Human is a Consequence of the Evolution of the Universe

Teyyar de Sharden is the founder of Teardism [19]. According to him, the space of Universe is characterized by two oppositely directed processes. It is a process of expansion and a process of folding. The process of coagulation is carried out as increasing internal concentration, internalization, accumulation of complex organization. An example of the process of expansion is that the evolution of the universe originates in the transcendental center of Omega. As an internally programmed process, the process of expanding the universe continues to this day. Expanding and increasing in volume, the universe is simultaneously concentrated in each of its manifestations, each particle. During the process of coagulation, the elementary carriers of the integrity of the Universe are the molecule, the cell, the psyche. The psyche is potentially inherent in the universe always but carries out its embodiment in human, his consciousness and spirituality.

According to Teyyar de Sharden, the origin of human is:

- The consequence of the evolution of the Universe, which develops, self-preserves and self-organizes according to the laws of the open system;
- The result of satisfying the need for the concentration of cosmic energy for the formation of such its manifestation, which carries out self-reflection; self-reflection and selfdevelopment of the system take place based on selfreflection [19].

2.2 A Human is the Spiritual Organizing Principle of the Self-Development of the Universe

According to the reasoning of the philosopher Gorak, the human individual is called to live by the cosmic evolution of the Mind. From the moment of its appearance, the individual is a condensed potential of the powerful flow, the spiritual organizing principle of the self-development of the Universe. But to realize his purpose in space, human becomes capable only in society. It forms its true essence. The formation of society should be seen as, first of all, the realization of its ability to think and spirituality, "and not life support, because the latter for human is derived from the former" [6, p.20].

2.3 The Spirit is the Space of Manifestation of Human as a Spiritual Being

In philosophical considerations, "the spirit is the space different from the material, in which the human personality is formed and acts as a spiritual being" [6, p.125]. The spirit is connected with the cosmic being of human. It is a specific formation in which the spiritual energy of mankind is accumulated. Thanks to this energy, the process of self-development of the Universe is carried out at the level of reflection and goal-setting.

2.4 Values are an Objective form of the Existence of the Spirit

The spirit forms its plane of being. It exists super-individually in the form of language, law, morality, religion, art, values, ideals, and so on [4]. The spirit is embodied in the existing formations, which testify to the specific achievements of the spiritual level of development of society. These are such formations as norms, traditions, beliefs, art, morals, values, etc. [5]. These formations:

- Created by human human creates values, "thinking and suffering, fantasizing and loving, aesthetically mastering reality and building their relationships with others, consuming and reviving spiritual values" [6, p.140];
- Live in a person all formations become spiritual only through their refraction in the human mind; if there is no involvement of the spirit in individual spirituality, the spirit becomes nothing.

Values, together with social consciousness and mentality, are an objectified form of the existence of the spirit [2, 9]. Values as a form of existence of the spirit remain values only in the case of freedom in their choice by human. "Imposed value ceases to value" [6, p.134].

2.5 Human is the Bearer, Creator and Nurturer of Spiritual Possessions

According to its purpose in the Universe, human is a constant and active source and the beginning of the growth of spirituality. Person is the bearer, creator, and nurturer of spiritual heritage, namely: books, paintings, sculptures, norms, values and more [10]. These spiritual possessions turn into a dead accumulation without being revived by a person's thinking, his feelings, and his creation of the spiritual.

In the concept of the spirit of value is "a statement of the universal in the light of individual existence" [6, p.134]. Values are revived and function in society. However, this does not mean that every individual in society acts in accordance with values [7, 17]. The spirit as a general, in general, exists only as an opportunity to join it, which is realized by everyone selectively. The absolute criteria for measuring value are truth, goodness, beauty, dignity, freedom, honor, justice, responsibility. These criteria are the real basis of human existence as a corresponding cosmic force.

2.6 The Conditions of Human Existence are Fixed in the Values

According to the theory of self-development of the Universe, values are those tablets (that is, what is written on the sacred,

cult text that preserves this text), on which the conditions of human existence are fixed. "Humanity, as such, exists not because it can eat, drink, dress and meet such needs of its own existence, but, above all, because it can reflect in space, to carry out its self-development, to think and feel" [6, p.133]. All manifestations of human existence are possible only based on values. Values are the unifying integrating principle.

2.7 The Aim of the Research

The article aims to establish the values that dominate each of the periods of human life. And also form the basis for overcoming psycho-social crises.

2.8 Research Methods

The study used the scientific work of Erikson "Periodization of human mental development", as well as methods: theoretical (analysis of scientific sources, systematization, and structuring of selected information, a generalization of the results) and empirical (questionnaire).

Within the framework of the unfunded educational project "Akhia" (author T. Miier) six groups of respondents were involved in the survey: Group I - from 4 to 7 years; Group II - from 8 to 13 years; Group VII - from 35 to 60 years; Group VII - from 60 years; Group VI - from 35 to 60 years; Group VII - from 60 years to the end of life. The content of the questionnaire was aimed at research of respondents' understanding of the essence of the phenomenon of "value"; a compilation of six lists of values chosen by respondents at different stages of their lives; ranking the components in six lists to establish the likely dominant values that influence the choice of ways to respondents.

2.9 Stages of Research of the Process of Formation of Human as a Spiritual Being

The empirical part of the study was built using the periodization of human mental development, which was developed by Erikson [3]. In this periodization, the psychologist organized the entire life path of a person in eight stages. Each of these stages corresponds to a certain way of solving a person's psycho-social crises and, as a consequence, the appearance of certain integral neoplasms in his psyche. The study focused on five stages of periodization, including:

- Stage III lasting from 4 to 7 years; the way of solving psycho-social crises led to the formation of initiative as opposed to guilt as an individual mental neoplasm;
- Stage IV lasting 8 to 13 years; the way to solve psychosocial crises has led to the formation of skills and competencies as opposed to feelings of inferiority;
- V stage lasting from 14 to 19 years; the way of solving psycho-social crises led to the formation of personal identity despite the dysfunction of personal position as an individual mental neoplasm;
- Stage VI lasting from 20 to 35 years; the way of solving psycho-social crises has led to the formation of the ability to intimacy and love in spite of isolation and abandonment;
- Stage VII lasting 35 to 60 years; the way to solve psychosocial crises has led to the formation of productivity despite stagnation and regression;
- 6) Stage VIII, lasting from 60 years to the end of life, the way to solve psycho-social crises served the emergence of the formation of integrity and wisdom in spite of disintegration and destruction.

3 Results and Discussion

3.1 Values that Dominate in the Period from 4 to 7 Years

In the Psychological Dictionary-Guide values appear as "an interdisciplinary scientific category that denotes objects, properties or ideas that are important to human, embody ideals and are a standard for the individual, give meaning to life" [13,

p.201]. For comparison: respondents from 4 to 7 years under the concept of "value" understand:

- "Significant and important";
- "The most expensive for me";
- "How I measure everything that happens in life";
- "The most important";
- "Decisive for me."

According to the respondents, parents' love, belief in their own dreams, toys, parents (ie their presence), kindness, friendship, sincerity are values n the range of 4 to 7 years (Figure 1). It is these values that influence the way psychosocial crises are resolved in this age group and indirectly cause the formation of such an integral neoplasm in the child's psyche as: initiative as opposed to guilt.

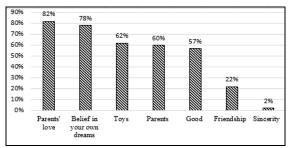
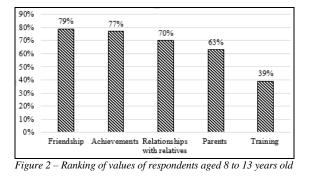


Figure 1 - Ranking of values of respondents aged 4 to 7 years

3.2 Values that Dominate in the Period from 8 to 13 Years

It is significant that friendship dominates among other values (achievements, relationships, parents, education) (Figure 2) as a value that influences the choice of ways to solve psycho-social crises in the age group from 8 to 13 years and indirectly affects the formation in the psyche of a child of this age such an integral neoplasm as the formation of skills and competencies as opposed to feelings of inferiority.



3.3 Values that Dominate in the Period from 14 to 19 Years Old

In the age range from 14 to 19, respondents identified other values, including the following: love, independence, communication, beauty, creativity, freedom, self-development, honesty, recognition of others as individuals (Figure 3). Love, independence, communication are among the dominant values in choosing ways to solve psycho-social crises and the formation in the psyche of a young person such an integral neoplasm as: the formation of personal identity in spite of the dysfunction of personal position.

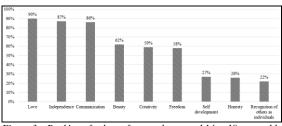


Figure 3 – Ranking of values of respondents aged 14 to 19 years old

3.4 Values that Dominate in the Period from 20 to 35 Years Old

According to the personal data, financial situation, own housing, family, self-realization, career, work, finding the meaning of life and their place in it, hedonism, optimism, family, mutual aid, experience, personal relationships, education, financial independence, psychological stability, patience (Figure 4) were attributed to the values chosen by respondents aged 20 to 35 years. The list is dominated by such values as: financial situation, own housing, family. In the vast majority of cases, these values influence the choice of ways to resolve psychosocial crises and indirectly lead to the formation in the human psyche from 20 to 35 years of such an integral neoplasm as the ability to intimacy and love in isolation and abandonment.

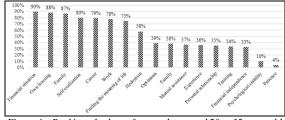


Figure 4 - Ranking of values of respondents aged 20 to 35 years old

3.5 Values that Dominate in the Period from 35 to 60 Years Old

Between the ages of 35 and 60, respondents chose the following values: respect, career, work, understanding, family, health, gratitude, tolerance, and charity (Figure 5). Respect, career, work are among the values that influence the choice of 35- to 60-year-old ways to solve psychosocial crises and indirectly influence the formation of such an integral neoplasm in the human psyche as productivity against stagnation and regression.

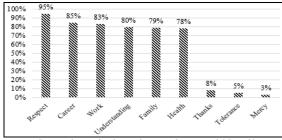


Figure 5 – Ranking of values of respondents aged 35 to 60 years

3.6 Values that Dominate from the Age of 60 until the End of Life

The list of values that are significant between the ages of 60 and the end of life includes the following components: family, health, forgiveness, truth, wisdom. As shown in Figure 6, in the vast majority of cases, health and family are elevated by respondents to the rank of values that influence their choice of ways to solve psychosocial crises and the formation in the human psyche of this age such an integrated tumor as: integrity and wisdom in the face of disintegration and destruction.

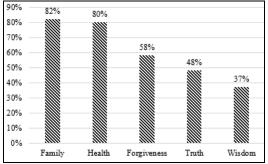


Figure 6 – Ranking of values of respondents aged 60 and over

The generalization of empirical data shows that human development throughout life is accompanied by the creation of his own spiritual world. This process is characterized by a change in values. In turn, the change of values is caused by the development of human as a person, the expansion of his own experience based on knowledge of the world, self-knowledge and involvement in the evolution of the Universe and the accumulation of spiritual energy [16]. The change of values throughout a person's life is an indicator of his formation as a spiritual being.

4 Conclusions and Implications

According to the theory of self-development of the Universe, the origin of human is a consequence of the evolution of the Universe, which develops, self-preserves and self-organizes according to the laws of the open system [19]. In this context, values are one of the components of the objectified form of existence of the spirit [6]. The introduction of the phenomenon of "spirit" is necessary for the understanding of the human personality as a spiritual being, which is formed and acts in a space other than the material. This space is the spirit, it is in it that the spiritual energy of humanity accumulates. Manifestations of the spirit cause the process of selfdevelopment of the Universe at the level of reflection and goalsetting [6]. The constant source and the beginning of the building of spirituality is human [3]. Person creates values, joins them, ensures their life in their own spirituality. The attachment of human to the spirit, which has its own plane of existence, exists superindividually in real forms, in particular in values. They do not lose their significance as values only in the case of freedom of choice by human [14].

Understanding values as something significant and important is a typical phenomenon for people of any age. A typical phenomenon is that "significant and important" is repeatedly rethought by human and reproduced in new values. The values are chosen by a person affect his life.

It was found that at each age of life in the category of "significant and important" respondents classified different values. In particular, these are:

- Love of parents, faith in their own dreams, toys, parents (their presence), kindness, friendship, sincerity (from 4 to 7 years);
- Friendship, achievements, relationships with parents, parents, education (from 8 to 13 years);
- Love, independence, communication, beauty, creativity, freedom, self-development, honesty, recognition of others as a person (from 14 to 19 years);
- Financial situation, own housing, family, self-realization, career, work, finding the meaning of life and its place in it, hedonism, optimism, family, mutual aid, experience, personal relationships, education, financial independence, psychological stability, patience (from 20 to 35 years);
- Respect, career, work, understanding, family, health, gratitude, tolerance, charity (from 35 to 60 years);
- Family, health, forgiveness, truth, wisdom (from 60 years to the end of life).

Key ideas of the theory of space self-development [19] and the concept of spirit [6], as well as the results of a study conducted as part of the educational project "Axia" (author T. Miier, https://sites.google.com / view / project-axia /), complement the understanding of the essence of the phenomenon of "value" with ideas about:

- The importance of values for: human development as a spiritual being; self-development of space as an open system;
- Assigning to the values that are chosen by a person independently, the rank of regulators of his own life;
- The formation of a wide range of values throughout human life;
- Interpretation of existing changes in human values throughout his life as an indicator of its formation as a spiritual being.

Literature:

1. Baltes, P.B., Lindenberger, U., & Staudinger, U.M. (2006). Life span theory in developmental psychology. In W. Damon & R.M. Lerner (Eds.). *Handbook of child psychology. Theoretical models of human development* 1(6), 569-664. New York, NY: Wiley.

2. Bardi, A., Calogero, R.M., & Mullen, B. (2008). A new archival approach to the study of values and value-behavior relations: Validations of the value lexicon. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 93, 483-497.

3. Erikson, E. (1996). *Detstvo i obshchestvo* [Childhood and Society]. Sankt-Peterburg: Universitetskaya kniga.

4. Fischer, R. (2013). What values can (and cannot) tell us about individuals, society and culture. In M. J. Gelfand, C.-Y. Chiu, & Y-Y. Hong (Eds.). *Advances in culture and psychology*, 4, 218-272. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

5. Goodwin, R., Polek, E., & Bardi, A. (2012). The temporal reciprocity of values and beliefs: A longitudinal study with a major life transition. *European Journal of Personality*, 26, 360-370.

6. Gorak, G.I. (1997). *Filosofiya: kurs lekcij* [Philosophy: a course of lectures]. Kyiv: Vilbor.

7. Gouveia, V.V. (2013). Functional theory of human values: Fundaments, applications, and perspectives [in Portuguese]. São Paulo, Brazil: Casa do Psicólogo.

8. Kaznacheyev, V.P. & Spirin, E.A. (1991). *Kosmoplanetarnyy fenomen cheloveka* [The cosmoplanet phenomenon of human]. Moscow.

9. Maio, G. R. (2010). Mental representations of social values. In M. P. Zanna (Ed.) *Advances in experimental social psychology*, 42, 1-43. New York, NY: Academic Press.

10. McAdams, D.P. (1995). What do we know when we know a person? *Journal of Personality*, 63, 363-396.

11. Pibls, F.D.E. (1975). *Fizicheskaya kosmologiya* [Physical cosmology]. Moscow: Mir.

12. Pibls, F.D.E. (1983). *Struktura Vselennoy v bolshikh masshtabakh* [The structure of the Universe on a large scale]. Moscow: Mir.

13. Prihodko, Yu.O. & Yurchenko, V.I. (2012). *PsihologIchniy* slovnik-dovIdnik: navchalniy posIbnik [Psychological Dictionary-Dovidnik]. Kyiv : Karavela.

14. Quoidbach, J., Gilbert, D. T., & Wilson, T. D. (2013). The end of history illusion. *Science*, 339, 96-98.

15. Rerikh, N.K. (1997). *Kultura i tsivilizatsii* [Culture and Civilizations]. Moscow : MTsN.

16. Rikkert, G. (1913). *O sisteme tsennostey* [About the value system]. Moscow: Logos.

17. Roberts, B. W. & Mroczek, D. K. (2008). Personality trait change in adulthood. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 17, 31-35.

18. Sheler, M. (1988). *Polozheniye cheloveka v Kosmose. Problema cheloveka v zapadnoy filosofii* [The position of human in Space. The problem of human in Western philosophy]. Moscow.

19. Teyyar de Sharden. (1987). *Fenomen cheloveka* [Human phenomenon]. Moscow.

20. Zeldovich, Ya. B. & Novikov, I.D. (1985). *Stroyeniye i evolyutsiya Vselennoy* [The structure and evolution of the Universe]. Moscow.

Primary Paper Section: A

Secondary Paper Section: AM, AN



PAPERS PUBLISHED IN THE JOURNAL EXPRESS THE VIEWPOINTS OF INDEPENDENT AUTHORS.