

ПЕДАГОГІЧНІ НАУКИ

*Kharkivska A. A.,
Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, Professor,
Vice-rector for scientific and pedagogical works
of Municipal Establishment «Kharkiv Humanitarian Pedagogical Academy»
of Kharkiv Regional Council*

THEORETICAL BASIS OF THE RESEARCH OF VALUES

Nowadays, in the conditions of the development of the Ukrainian state, the spread of the ideas of humanism and democracy, the issue of values and social values is worth the special attention. According to it, there is a necessity to rethink the system of values and ideals.

The problem of values acquires particular importance in the process of reforming education, when the attention is paid to the formation and development of a holistic personality, which is an active participant of the transformations in the modern world.

The concept «value» is the main in axiology (value theory). It contributed to the formation of a special branch of philosophy. This scientific branch explores the nature of values, their place in reality, the structure of the value world, considers the relationship of different values, their reflection in the structure of the personality.

Today, the concept is one of the central ones of modern public opinion. It is used in philosophy, sociology, psychology, pedagogy, legal sciences to denote objects and phenomena, their peculiarities, as well as abstract ideas that objectify moral ideals.

Theoretical analysis of this problem has revealed that values are the subject of many studies. Scientific research on this issue has been carried out since ancient times. The works of Plato, Socrates, Aristotle, I. Kant, and M. Weber are devoted to the problem of values and social values. Among modern scientists there are such as T. Alekseenko, O. Bezpalko, A. Lazaruk, I. Meizhis, I. Melnychuk, O. Petinova, O. Ostapenko, V. Ryashko, L. Kharchenko, Y. Shaygorodsky and others.

A. Lazaruk notes that a retrospective analysis of the problem makes it possible to state that the theoretical understanding of value in general was obtained in ancient times. Then the Stoics, differentiating philosophy into logics, physics and ethics, defined the last one as a science of morality, which not only focuses on values but still defends them [2].

According to L. Kharchenko [6], values in society are socially significant marks of the subjects' activity, factors of the development of political history, through which a person can satisfy the own needs. Actually the presence of values is a distinctive feature of personality. The scientist also emphasizes that values are the basis of culture. It is manifested through a system of values and ideas that regulate the behaviour of members of the society.

Y. Shaygorodsky defines values as one of the most important principles and tools of social reforms, which are acceptable to the majority of citizens. The scientist pays attention to the fact that the values of the personality may be even those that seem «external» components to the environment of the individual. Thus, they are not only the selective reflection of the material and spiritual values of the society [7].

I. Melnychuk, generalizing philosophical approaches to understanding the concept «value», defines the essence of the multi-vector direction of its interpretations. The content of this concept is the ability to satisfy the needs and interests of the individual. It is reflected in the special significance of things, phenomena, processes, ideas for the vital activity of the subject, his / her needs and interests. It is a form of manifestation of various human relations. It is a special individual reality that has a certain positive significance for the subject who experiences it [4, p. 8].

Researching values and social values in particular, we consider it is appropriate to take into account the opinion of Kant [5]. According to his understanding the categorical imperative. It proclaims the necessity of human attitude as to oneself, and denies the attitude to others only as to the means of the aim achievement. It defines the personality as the highest value.

I. Meizhis emphasizes that values can be considered as an ethical indicator of what can and should be wanted in this life, how to evaluate other people and oneself in the relations with others, what should be striven for and try to achieve with only those means that approved by the society [3, p. 19].

T. Aleksenko's opinion [1] is correct that values always have social and dynamic character. They are created on the basis of social practice and forms of human communication, as well as in the conditions and boundaries of certain historical and social relations. The scientist also emphasizes that all social values are associated with the ideal ones. They are reflected in the human mind. Moreover, they influence on the actions of people in all the activities.

Thus, values reveal the inner state of a person, his / her desire to embrace certain structures of social area. There are basic, biological (inherent both humans and animals) and social values, which belong to a person, and which depend on the level of culture. Values can change, deviate or reborn.

Social values are the values of society (norms of morality and culture of behaviour) to which the individual belongs. The highest manifestation of these values is the necessity for self-realization, self-affirmation, and self-expression.

To sum up, the issue of values and social values has been studied for a long period of time. However, it remains relevant until these days. This aspect indicates the desire of mankind for spiritual growth and development. And although the understanding concept «value» has been deepened and changed over time, the respect for both the individual and society remains unchanged.

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Kharkivska A. I.,

*Lecturer of Department of theory and methods of preschool education
of Municipal Establishment «Kharkiv Humanitarian Pedagogical Academy»
of Kharkiv Regional Council*

SYSTEM SIMULATION OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATION CULTURE OF FUTURE KINDERGARTEN TEACHERS OF PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE MAGISTRACY CONDITIONS

The impetuous development of the modern innovation society puts forward new demands to the master's degree preparation of future kindergarten teachers of preschool educational institutions, taking into account the development of such qualities as mobility, initiative, independence, creativity, communicativeness in the process of new knowledges acquisition, availability to effective cross-cultural and occupational interaction.

Today, the higher educational establishment calls to prepare a kindergarten teacher of «novel type» who is capable to efficient and effective realization of professional tasks. Thereby, the problem of communication culture development is getting particular importance in ensuring of occupational success of a specialist. All people have possessed basic communicative qualities since their childhood. But the content of modern kindergarten teachers' activity demands them to have developed communicative culture, which unites fluency in mastery of the body of