

---

---

**SUMMARY****Humanitarian journal – 2016 – № 3 – P. 5-11.***Bataeva Katheryna***COMMUNICATIVE AND INSTRUMENTAL MODELS OF  
EDUCATIONAL PROCESS IN MODERN PHILOSOPHY AND SOCIOLOGY  
OF EDUCATION**

The paper presents analysis of main principles of instrumental and communicative paradigms of educational process studied in modern philosophy and sociology of education. The basic principle of communicative teaching model is the special interest to the process of intellectual interaction between a tutor and students at lectures and seminars aimed at achieving understanding of a problem under discussion and mutual understanding between all participants of interaction. Another important principle of the communicative model of learning is to encourage intellectual non-conformism of all participants of educational interaction, to develop skills of producing, translating and defending their own understanding of some problem. There is a structural and organizational principle of a communicative teaching model that can be roughly noted as de-hierarchization and de-authoritarianism of educational process. We are talking about impossibility of using the authoritarian style of teacher's behavior with respect to students (and, conversely, of inadmissibility of «dictation» practices from students' side that can be done by a teacher). Egalitarian principles of the communicative process in the student audience have, as its source, an idea of authority (and not dictatorship) of teacher that should create an atmosphere of mutual respect.

The basic principles of instrumental learning models in higher education institutions are in inverse relationship to the principles of communicativity. Firstly, instrumentalism presumes focusing not so much on the process of learning but on how to get final grades or degrees, on visible success, on getting functional skills that later can be mechanically applied at a particular place of work and become a Perfect Functioner. Secondly, instrumental learning is connected with hierarchism and authoritarianism principles in relationship between the subjects of the educational process by idealizing the situation of unquestioning obedience, servility and conformism that do not exclude the use of other people as a tool for reaching their own utilitarian goals. Thirdly, instrumentalism does not exclude repressing some opinions of the educational process subjects, that may be stigmatized as inadequate, incorrect, too original, or, conversely, too banal. One of the central principles of instrumental education paradigm is the belief in necessity and possibility of modifying the subjects of educational process in accordance with a certain «correct model», the correctness of which is justified in accordance with subjective preferences of educational program author. The totalitarian

character of such practices is obvious, especially if we consider that in such a situation a student turns into a passive object that is initially deprived of opportunities for free «self-constitution» and self-determination (the teachers themselves decide who or what he/she must be by managing the educational process with using positive/negative evaluation of correct/incorrect speech acts). In instrumental learning model, a student turns into a non-free, inexperienced being that is doomed to accept intellectual food that is prepared by the teacher-priest for him/her. In contrast, in the communicative model, freedom space is reserved for all participants of educational interaction; a student has a right to freely choose intellectual trajectories that he/she is able to learn «here and now»; he/she may re-design or re-establish their perception of the world, but only as a result of free awareness of the necessity of such a «self-assembly».

To sum up, two models of communicative relation principles and instrumentalism can be described. Firstly, it is a contradiction model (instrumentalism versus communicativism), which includes two subspecies: 1) instrumentalism displaces communicativity (exactly this variation has become a sad reality of universities in industrialism era) and 2) communicativity replaces instrumentalism (this option may be considered as the purpose of strategic changes in universities of post-industrialism era). Secondly, there is a conjunctive model (communicativity and instrumentalism), in which these two principles complement each other. Thus, communicativity becomes a strategic task implemented in a variety of interactions between social actors of a university system, and the principle of instrumentalism becomes the tactic method of application of knowledge learned. It will be possible to accept the conjunctive model as the best manner that fits postmodern intentions on pluralization and diversification of educational strategies.

---

---

Humanitarian journal – 2016 – № 3 – P. 12-18.

*Kovalevska Olga*

**PHILOSOPHICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECT OF THE PROBLEM OF  
CRISIS OF MARGINAL CONSCIOUSNESS**

The article deals with the philosophical and psychological aspect of the problem of marginality, which is one of the most topical in the studied literature.

Modern philosophy, psychology and sociology have analyzed in detail the phenomenon of marginality, space and content of marginal situations and marginal behavior strategies. However, the problem of escape from marginal condition is not sufficiently developed, the solution of which will allow a person to achieve an adequate life position and to preserve his identity.

The objective of the paper is analysis of a problematic area in the context of understanding the possible causes of the crisis state of the marginal consciousness and indication of possible ways to overcome the deformation of human consciousness.

As it is well known, the well-established social life (habitat, professional and friendly ties, a steady and familiar rhythm of life) develops private hierarchy of values, norms and interests that form the historical and cultural identity of the individual. If there is a break of social ties, and the person begins to live in several worlds, a state of life difficulties and psychological strain appears that he is no longer able to overcome on his own.

Among the various and known causes of crisis of marginal consciousness, its psychophysical component becomes forgotten, which is expressed in specific structure of consciousness and psyche in the form of one-hemisphere thinking.

The problem of one-hemisphere thinking was widely discussed in the 80s and 90s in the context of pathology of children's mind; and the conclusions made in the result of practical research can be applied to the problems of the marginal consciousness.

Unipolar thinking is such thinking when mental processes involve only one hemisphere, mainly the left one, while the right one is dozing. In this case, a human poorly sees into subtleties of moral deviation, consciousness blurs the notion of good and evil, and surrounding people begin to notice some oddities. It is when a person needs a mechanism, which could help him overcome internal conflicts and contradictions, and find his stable "Myself".

History and culture have developed ways to help a person find his "self" and ensure his own mental ballast as his identity. This training is aimed at creation of moral and aesthetic development and at education as a socio-cultural process of formation of mental and intellectual potential of the individual. Education and training form the spiritual face of a human, which can be described as follows: "Education is what is left when all learned is forgotten."

The primary objective of education is teaching children experience, understanding subtleties and sense of irony. To achieve this, one should plunge into the world of art and creativity that involves a right hemisphere of the brain. As for the education, its modern context should be directed not only to teaching skills and competencies, but rather to the idea of the value and self-value of identity, the sense of what is a creative and productive self-fulfillment. Thus, an educated person becomes the one who stands by a stable position, overcomes internal marginalization in favor of the harmony of the spiritual and the practical sides of their own life.

---

---

Humanitarian journal – 2016 – № 3 – P. 19-29.

*Chorna Lidiya*

**PHENOMENON OF IDEAL COMPREHENSION IN SCIENTIFIC WORK BY  
EVALD ILIENKOV: PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS**

The article analyses the phenomenon of Ideal as value reference in human development considered through the views of the famous philosopher Evald Ilienkov. In the result of the analysis the role of Ideal as a sense-creating factor of social orientations is explicated. Despite the fact that most of the theoretical developments of the Soviet period were clearly regulated and were carried out in rigid ideological framework, the understanding of Ideal by the Soviet philosopher Evald Ilienkov is valuable due to his brilliant scientific analysis. Thus, to get a comprehensive understanding of the concept "Ideal" we should not renounce the experience of talented theoreticians and practitioners of the Soviet past. After all, no single philosophical current has to be "cut" from the history only because of its inconvenience for the modern world view.

The purpose of the article is to study peculiarities of forming and filling this concept with meaning during certain social development stages in the light of works by Ilienkov. Theoretical comprehension of the concept "Ideal" given by well-known thinkers of different philosophical schools is analysed.

The article shows that E. Ilyenkov reveals, above all, the essence of religious Ideal. He considers God as a perfectly poetic model of the ideal man, as a highest goal for human self-improvement. The philosopher supposes that religion (Christianity) has created a perceptible and comprehensible pattern of human perfection in the image of God. Since God understanding is too versatile, and the human mind is limited and subjective, Kant admitted that someone's relative vision (understanding) of God couldn't be defined as a standard or the ideal model that might be an external exemplar to other people. Indeed, in this case there is a threat of abuse by so-called intermediaries between man and God, since they will not just interpret His image, but also they can incite to behaviour according to their own vision. Thus, Kant offered his "categorical imperative" as the word of conscience, of human spirit that should be fully consistent with the moral norms of society. Sharing Hegel's opinion Ilienkov believed that history facts proved that the "categorical imperative" was not that very Ideal towards which civilization and culture were developing, but, on the contrary, culture evolved through internal contradictions.

The article stresses the Ilienkov's conclusions concerning Karl Marx's views to the issue of Ideal. Thus, Marx initially defended private property. He denied the communist ideal capability, because according to its principles state could imperatively guide the actions of every individual and interfere in everybody's life. Gradually, however, Marx's criticism of communistic ideas turned into a critical analysis of the conditions in which

they were born. And in the end it transformed into private property. Moreover, Marx decided that real needs of society caused by conditions of industrialism embodied in the form of communism.

So, in the light of philosophical analysis provided by Evald Ilienkov we can conclude that the understanding of Ideal was transforming from its theoretical comprehension to its practical implementation. Ideal gradually ceases to be interpreted as internal or external, directed to the past or to the future. Necessity of better social order embodiment in a short time has become a priority for ideologists and then for the society. Comprehension of incomprehensible Ideal came to its projection on man: man “partial” or “total” – that was the choice for future social development. And as a measure of all things there has become a multi-disciplinary person (“totally-developed individual”) that had to be understood not only by the peculiarities of one’s profession, but also fully participate in the political life of society.

To sum up, it should be noted that provided each member of the society follows his/her "categorical imperative" (which is the same for everyone, since it consists of moral values and the voice of conscience) and regardless of social organization form, a kind of social order, form of government or political system, any group of people would be trying to approach perfection in its best manifestation. But, taking into account the dual structure of human consciousness and its manifestations, as well as the conditions of world order, it should be stated that it is hardly possible to achieve the Ideal in this life. So moving towards the Ideal achievement, we can only firmly crave for our self-development in accordance with the standards of honesty and decency.

---

---

Humanitarian journal – 2016 – № 3 – P. 30-40.

*Kholodynskaya Svitlana*

**FUTURISTIC COMPONENT OF GEO (GEORGIY) SHKURUPIY'S  
CREATIVE HERITAGE**

The author of the article reckons that the history and theory of Ukrainian futurism, in whose formation Mihajl Semenko played a profound role, cannot be reconstructed impartially and in full beyond the personalized recreation of the life and creative work of other participants of this literary and artistic movement. Within this context the prose writer and the poet Geo (Georgiy) Shkurupiy (1903–1937) deserves special consideration.

Geo Shkurupiy made his debut as a prose writer in literary and creative miscellany 'Grono' when he was 17. Having published his works "My ('We') and "V chas velukyh strazhdan'" ('During the times of great sufferings') on literary miscellany's pages, the young writer joined the group of Ukrainian writers. At the same time, besides the prose works, Geo Shkurupiy had a go at writing poetry, publishing collected verses "Vyr revolyutsii" ('The vortex of the revolution') in the same literary miscellany.

It was during the period of the first literary experiments when Geo Shkurupiy was keen on futurism aesthetics and its rich opportunities for literary form. He cooperated fruitfully with M. Semenko for some years. When he was 19, Geo revealed his first collection of futuristic verses "Psyhetozy" ('Psycho theses. Showcase three'); and in 1923 his next collection "Baraban" ('Drum. Showcase two') was published. In those two books Geo Shkurupiy claimed to be the poet-futurist, having worked out the texts and edition design in detail that emphasized the uniqueness, originality of the works. These details included book cover to draw everyone's attention, inclusion of Latin font and layout for twenty three verses printed without capitals and punctuation marks, with the titles given in large letters exceeding the line size etc.

The first attempts towards innovative design of futuristic editions were made by Italian futurists F. Marinetti and F. Kanjullo while publishing promulgation manifesto 'The words in freedom' within 1912–1915. Russian poets (V. Kamenskiy, Vlad and David Burlyuki) followed the similar tendency. Not only poets-futurists but the representatives of other kinds of art, engaged in experiments of Russian avant-garde (e.g. Kazimir Malevich), acknowledged the principle significance of revolutionary processes in grammar as well as in traditional bookish graphic works.

In spite of their nationality, futurists tried to draw attention, shock the reader and challenge traditions. At the same time, such illogical design of their works set another goal: to make a reader lose one's train of canonical thought, suggest that a reader should expand the borders of imagination and fantasy and encourage one to become a co-creator. Alongside with those who considered the theatre to begin with the cloakroom,

the futurists were sure that immersion in their works should start with the first touch of their books.

Like all other editions of Ukrainian poets-futurists, G. Shkurupiy's 'Psycho theses. Showcase three' was keenly criticized. Though such critic reviews bore the ideas to be perceived critically too. Within this context, the author of the article uses the tool "criticism of criticism" referring to the representatives of several 'waves' of critique – M. Yogansen, V. Rolenko and L. Starinkevich. Therefore, the whole futuristic movement became the aggrieved party, as great majority of Ukrainian and Russian critique was not able to have a good look at all innovations the futurism kept. The most part of the criticism was aimed at the mockery and humiliation of young experimenters as well as at personal offense.

However, estimating the personal contribution of G. Shkurupiy to the development of futuristic aesthetics, the article states that a lot of young Geo Shkurupiy's searches coincided with M. Semenko's creative program. Geo denied poetic lyricism in his first literary experiments. Geo's artistic impulses agreed with M. Semenko's desire to stress his own "I". Thanks to the verses such as 'Self-portrait' the both poets singled out and fixed individualized model of new times' creator. It is evident that G. Shkurupiy was attracted by such feature of poetic form as rhythm. Like many futurists he was fond of word-formation ideas. In such a way his experiments have much in common with the samples of Velimir Khlebnikov's (1885–1922) poetic innovation. At the same time G. Shkurupiy's futuristic poetry cultivated the phenomenon of the 'new', that is the basic principle of his creative work in general – the creativity starts from making something new. It was the main task of the poet at the early stage of his own literary activity.

Within 1924-1927 G. Shkurupiy ceased his cooperation with futuristic unions. The elements of neo-romantic aesthetics penetrated into his creative work. During the period of breaking his active collaboration with futurists G. Shkurupiy became interested in cinematography, working as an editor and co-scriptwriter of the films produced at Odessa film studio in 1926. At that time he was fascinated with contents and formal opportunities of the art, showing interest not only in futurism and neoromanticism but also in dadaism. The author of the article states that the topic 'futurism-dadaism' occurs periodically in the context of European as well as Ukrainian avant-garde reconstruction. So the most traditional theoretical construction is to consider dadaism as forerunner of surrealism. Such position is supported by the Ukrainian anesthetist L. Levchuk.

After 1927 the creative life of G. Shkurupiy is connected with futurists and marked by an active participation in comprehension and working out the ways of further development of the new art. Geo, like all futurists, denied the idea of mimesis and tried to ground the idea of shift. Such interpretation of rather loquacious theoretical notes by G. Shkurupiy creates the specific foundation for the correlation of 'revolutionary conditional character' with 'the fourth dimension' as the feature of futuristic art and human possibilities to exist in that 'fourth dimension'.

Since 1925 G. Shkurupiy promoted himself as a prose writer attracting the readers



---

with the collection of short stories “Peremozhets’ drakona” (‘The dragon’s winner’). The following years Shkurupiy published a set of different prose works in the genre – ‘Staff of Death’, ‘January Riot’, ‘Doors to a Day’, ‘Ugly moment’, ‘Ruined captivity’ etc. – which were of great interest both to readers and critics. The noticeable moment in the poet’s life was connected with his trip to Mongolia (1930), the stories ‘Mongol stories’ were the result of it.

At the period mentioned, the active cooperation of G. Shkurupiy with futuristic movement was going on, which is significant for his organizational career: since 1930 he was at the head of “New Generation” Kiev branch and an editor of its printed organ “Avant-garde literary miscellany of New Generation proletarian writers”. Creative work of G. Shkurupiy ended tragically on December 3, 1934: he was arrested as a member of Kiev terroristic organization - Union of Ukrainian Nationalists; on April 27, 1935 he was sentenced to 10 years. He passed away in 1937.

The following conclusions are made: 1. In G. Shkurupiy’s creative heritage, futurism as an artistic movement and as a specific aesthetic and artistic platform is quite significant; 2. His fascination with neo romanticism and dadaism, though enriched creative searches of the young poet, had no principal significance for his personal outlook; 3. Being the youngest among the first generation of futurists, G. Shkurupiy accepted the demands of futuristic aesthetics, enriching it in his further work and giving it the individual coloring; 4. While reconstructing the history of Ukrainian futurism the author emphasizes that the object of theoretical analysis has to be the bookish graphics that became the main way of popularizing and bringing futuristic ideas to the audience by means of publishing G. Shkurupiy’s poetic collections and all models of futuristic movement; 5. Having only 14 years (1920–1934) between his literary debut and arrest that put an end to his freedom, and later, the poet’s life, Georgiy, firstly, was able to shape himself as an outstanding personality, secondly, to create unique poetry and prose, and, thirdly, to take an important place in the history of Ukrainian literature.

**Humanitarian journal – 2016 – № 3 – P. 41-47.**

*Tarasyuk Larisa*

**HERMENEUTIC METHODOLOGY IN THE STUDY OF INTEGRITY  
PROBLEM**

The article considers hermeneutical approach that is used to investigate the problem of personality integrity. Attempts are made to understand the phenomenon of androgynism as integrity of personality. Hermeneutical approach includes the principle of integrity. Deep interpretation of the text is the basis for discovering any term's essence. The author can succeed in conveying through one's own form of the text only that experience which he or she has experienced himself. If the phenomenon of androgynism as personality integrity is experienced by the author himself (at least at some degree), understanding and meaning of the terms "androgynism" and "integrity" are submitted through the form of the text.

In the modern world perhaps the most important issue is the search of life meaning, that is its content, holistic personality being, as well as finding a common language between people, understanding one another and the ability to compromise that defines *the topicality of this problem*. Every social, national, professional group has its own microclimate, patterns of thinking and behavior. People united in a particular group have to talk to each other about something. Hermeneutics, that is the theory (or rather the process) of interpretation has to solve common problems of communication, finding common ground for conversation, sharing thoughts, understanding problems in the framework of some collective or group. The article is aimed at better understanding and deeper awareness of personality integrity problem, with the help of hermeneutics method. Hermeneutics is always necessary where the meaning of the utterance seems hidden from direct vision, encrypted and therefore needs explanation or interpretation.

Categories "integrity" and "androgynism" are made more precise: they are interconnected but not identical. Androgynism is the highest step, the completion of personality integrity restoration, as our study tried to prove. We can say that androgynism as a process is a conscious personality integrity deployment. While analyzing a number of existing concepts regarding to the individual androgynism and integrity phenomenon, we can conclude: androgynism is the culmination of human existence integrity.

Originality of different philosophical concepts of integrity of the world and the human provides an opportunity to clarify the essence of the problem, to explore the multifaceted aspects of the issue. The idea of integrity is expressed in such characteristic for the national philosophy concepts as "conciliarism", "integrity of mind", "all unity", "symphonic personality" and "solidarity". Thus, the importance issues are personality integrity forms which a human can build pertaining to oneself, to one's gender, to another person, to one's uniqueness and originality, to personality values and to values of Another.

---

---

Humanitarian journal – 2016 – № 3 – P. 48-55.

*Kasinuk Larisa*

## **EXPERIENCE AND PROBLEMS IN REFORMING LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN UKRAINE: PHILOSOPHICAL AND LEGAL ASPECT**

The article considers local government as one of the most important democratic institutions of society and state. The essence and the process of formation and development of local government in Ukraine are analyzed and current state and actual problems are defined. The emphasis is made on main aspects of reforming and prospects of local government development in Ukraine nowadays.

Great attention is paid to the process of formation and development of local government in the territory of Ukraine. Having originated in pre-government period, having formed elements of local government during Kiev Rus, having experienced local government provided by Magdeburg Law, having acquired peculiar forms in the period of Ukrainian Cossack state, local government was finally liquidated after the unification of Russia and Ukraine.

The article considers further attempts for renewal of local government institution. Adoption of the Constitution and a number of laws in Ukraine contributed to this process and opened a new area for forming local government. However, the system of centralized power in our state that Ukraine inherited from the Soviet Union and which is inherent in complete dependence of its territories from the centre and impossibility of community members to solidary actions in order to defend their rights and interests, didn't contribute to local government development.

A special attention is paid to the research of main trends in the reform based on the fundamental principles secured in the European Charter of local government in 1985 and the Concept of local government reforming and territorial organization of power in Ukraine ratified on April, 1<sup>st</sup>, 2014 at the session of Ukrainian Government and reckoned for 2014-2017.

The article analyzes the following trends in the reform:

1. Determination of territorial basis of local government bodies and executive power, introduction of a three-level system of administrative-territorial units: basic level (community), district level (district) and regional level (the Crimea, regions, towns and cities).

2. Delimitation of powers between local government and executive power according to the subsidiarity principle when the most important powers are given to the community level.

3. Delimitation of powers between local government and executive power on the basis of power decentralization that means transfer of power and budgetary funds from government bodies to local government bodies.

4. Provision of local government bodies with necessary financial resources, including their involvement in state taxes. The taxes become the basis of a local budget.

5. Accountability of local government bodies to electors and state. People have to understand that their voting can influence the way the power works and if there any betterment in the life of citizens or not.

One of the important factors in reforming local government bodies is a display of civil engagement. Citizens' belief in omnipotence of state is to be left in the past. Besides, passivity of citizens provokes decrease in quality of reforms. So, for this purpose not only a new legislation but great educational work should be implemented. Only the reform that is understood and supported by the society could gain success in the future.

---

---

Humanitarian journal – 2016 – № 3 – P. 56-66.

*Bairachnyi Vadym*

## INTERDISCIPLINARY INTERPRETATIONS OF SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY PHENOMENON

At the present stage of human civilization development the scientific activity sphere is constantly expanding, and the impact of science on society is growing steadily. This process promotes new ways of interaction within science, leading to the emergence of such scientific knowledge forms as interdisciplinary studies. In our view the concept of “interdisciplinary research” should be understood as results of research, aimed at complex study of some elaborately organized system object based on generalization of subject knowledge which belongs to the related fields of science as well as knowledge at the intersection of various sciences, according to the principle of complementarity and synthesis at the philosophical-methodological level.

Referring to the philosophical and methodological aspects of interdisciplinary research, it should be noted that there remains that very leading methodology relying on the laws of dialectics formulated and developed in dialectical-materialist philosophy by Hegel. Particularly in this study we rely on systematic analysis of social responsibility category that is investigated by means of the following methodological principles: the principle of integrity; the principle of subsidiarity and the principle of semantic position harmonization.

The category of "responsibility" is considered by many sciences during all the stages of evolution of social relations development. Therefore, it is obvious that its analysis is outlined by such fields of science as philosophy, ethics, sociology, psychology, political science, law and economics, and requires an interdisciplinary approach.

Considering an interdisciplinary analysis of social responsibility as a system, the author concludes:

1. Social responsibility is a complex entity that forms a system, which is a prerequisite for interaction between the individual and society. As the activity principle, it acts as requirement, purpose and the activity process of an individual in the same time, which in turn must be coordinated with the needs and purposes of society.

2. It allows identifying the determinants of individual behavior and individual choice of their social role and socially active position in society.

3. The social responsibility system is characterized by dynamics of its structural elements: subject – object – instance that while functioning can be transformed and replace each other. The effectiveness of this system operation is determined by the level of society development and social qualities of subjects – social responsibility carriers.

4. The social responsibility system is shown in the interaction between the

individual and society, including:

- Responsibility is inherent in human, though not by nature, but as a result of influence of certain social conditions on a specific person;

- Responsibility is a socio-cultural quality of the individual that is directly related to the volitional commitment of individual, reflected in his social activity implementation within a particular society;

- Responsibility stands as mechanism of social control, regulation of socio-public relations of the individual and society, and social basis of society.

Thus, in our view the formation of interdisciplinary research areas should be considered as a new type of scientific revolutions that has recently emerged and has not received a thorough philosophical analysis yet, which is characteristic to the current stage of scientific knowledge development and philosophy of science. It is the interdisciplinary approach that provides an opportunity to consider the concept of social responsibility as a system. The integrity of social responsibility as the system is its starting point. With many interrelated elements, the system of social responsibility is a qualitatively new integrated phenomenon whose properties are not reduced to the properties of its individual units or their total. Social responsibility as a unit is a dialectical unity of objective and subjective, internal and external parts that are studied by the various branches of human knowledge supplementing and enriching one another.

---

---

Humanitarian journal – 2016 – № 3 – P. 67-74.

*Shashkov Pavel*

## CONGENIALITY AS A MEDIATOR OF INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION

If we should stop peering into our "bright future" and look back just for a second, what would we see? Endless attempts of society and individual to redefine its nature, continuous trials and errors over our "ideals", reaching compromises both with Others and Ourselves, and destroying carefully built theoretical systems in case they fail to work. A human, as a consciously thinking and acting entity, creates his own reality playing with culture like with kaleidoscope combining colored glass in some unique pattern and thus changing him at the same time. Aristotle in his Politics work defines a human being as a «political (social) entity». Personality is created and exists because of social connections that are basically developed in the sphere of language communication. It is verbal interaction that helps a human being to arrogate to culture and assume himself as Colour Guard of Culture sharing its "light" with others. But when two Colour Guards with different Cultural values and ideals meet on international level and even on "thin cross-roads" they may initiate intercultural conflict.

Due to fast rates of unfolding globalism as well as consumer and network infrastructures, society produces an increasing threat to cultural conflicts. We believe that conflicts are produced not by abstractions of cultural values, but by "mirrors" that reflect their own reality. Therefore, nature of intercultural communication has epistemological features, i.e. in the process of communication the identity synthesizes the discourse (representation of one's reality) using discrete concepts and images in accordance with a certain plan, and analyzes perceived Logos of a different worldview. In our opinion, attention should be paid to imaginative tools of cognition, because they play an epistemologically key role in shaping the world picture and its translation into other "mirrors".

Neurobiologists in their studies of ideas assimilation identified by means of the silent cinema experiment that regardless of the native language the brain activity of all the subjects was observed in the same regions of the brain, and had a common correlation. Scientists tend to make errors sometimes, but assuming that diagram curves match the idea contained in interactive image, we can conclude that in some cases humans are able to understand discourse identically (in this experiment movie episodes were very intensive and participants might not have had any chances to be distracted by any stimuli). Participants' imagination was totally involved in assimilation of ready-to-use images, though verbal communication is not so univocal due to a creative side of verbalization of thought-forms.

The author argues with some statements of a meaningful discussion by Karl Popper.

In his article "The Myth of the Framework" the philosopher of science states that the presence of different "conceptual framework" produced by communication participants is a constructive grain, but he missed one key point - in this form of communication participants must have something common, namely an interest to argue and dispute. However, as it is said, dispute generates hostility rather than the truth.

We designate congeniality as a connecting link between different imaginations, i.e. a mediator in intercultural communication. In our opinion, it is commensurate creative resources that are a common basis for effective dialogue. Therefore, the aggregation in communication process is possible between different cultures, if apart from the general semiotic dialogue system creative potentials of communicants are congenial. The subject of a mediator is imagination, which mediates the understanding and the object of cognition, and therefore should be structurally commensurate with the subject of intentions. Incommensurability of imagination and its subject matter leads to conflict, and communication here acts as a catalyst. Effective and mindful acceptance of the theory (view on the world) is possible if the person is a participant of creative process. Creation of new knowledge takes place in the laboratory ("sets") in order to obtain predictable, expected results (identity). But the Reality plays a bigger role in meanings creation than the Social. So, personality may respond on social life challenges in unexpected ways. And this component is a most natural part of consciousness.



---

---

Humanitarian journal – 2016 – № 3 – P. 75-82.

*Ryzhkova Victoriia, Velychko Ann*

**TOPICAL ISSUES OF APPLIED LEXICOGRAPHY: SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF COMPILING PRINTED FIELD-SPECIFIC DICTIONARIES OF TECHNICAL TERMS (AVIATION ENGINE-BUILDING)**

The paper concerns specific aspects of compiling printed field-specific dictionaries of technical terms and also discloses a process of making such a dictionary.

According to the task set, the authors have considered modern lexicography trends, the classification and the general structure of dictionaries, in particular dictionaries of technical terms, and specific aspects of compiling dictionaries of technical terms. The authors have also compiled a printed field-specific dictionary of technical terms on aviation engine-building, which is also a multilingual, definition-and-translation, illustrated dictionary.

Dictionary classification is an important issue of lexicography. Thus, according to different criteria, there are linguistic and encyclopaedic, monolingual, bilingual and multilingual, alphabetic and ideographic, definition, frequency dictionaries etc.

Any dictionary traditionally comprises three sections: an introductory section, a dictionary body, and various appendixes.

It is common practice to use the same entry structure for different dictionaries for the users' convenience, the entry comprising a headword, a meaning of the word, labels, and examples of usage.

A dictionary of technical terms is a specialised glossary comprising a term system of a certain field of science, industry, or art.

The dictionary compiled by the authors according to the task set covers 755 lexical units on aviation engine-building and relates to definition-and-translation dictionaries of technical terms.

Since the dictionary compiled is a field-specific one and its size is not big, it comprises the following structural elements:

1) Preface, 2) Guidelines for using the dictionary, 3) English alphabet, 4) Dictionary body, 5) Bibliography.

The dictionary body is organized in a precisely alphabetical order. An alphabetical index is aligned according to the center and typed bold in order to optimize the process of the word search.

The dictionary body includes both simple and compound terms, as well as abbreviations. All the selected terms directly relate to the field of aviation engine-building and denote various parts, devices or equipment, processes etc.

Each entry comprises the following elements:

1) a headword; 2) a transcription; 3) Ukrainian and Russian translations;

4) an illustration; 5) an English definition; 6) a definition source; 7) an example of usage; 8) an example source. The elements 1 – 4 correspond to a left part of an entry, and the elements 5 – 8 correspond to a right part of an entry.

A headword is typed bold in lower case. The type face of definition and example sources are smaller than the rest of the text. Such a text markup promotes more effective information perception and simplifies the process of the term search.

The term transcription follows the headword and is typed in International Phonetic Alphabet characters. Ukrainian and Russian term translations follow the transcription and aim to make it easier for a user to translate technical texts in the aviation field.

An illustration promotes more thorough understanding of the term making it more explicit.

A definition briefly discloses the meaning of the term. A reference to the definition source allows a user to find more information related to a certain term.

An example of term usage illustrates a possible place of a lexical unit in a sentence and provides information about an object denoted by the term. A reference to the example source allows a user to find more information about this object.

Therefore, «The Dictionary of Technical Terms on Aviation Engine-Building» makes it much easier for a user to translate technical texts in the aviation field, regardless of his experience and tasks set.

The research results can be used in translating technical texts in the aviation field, as well as in self-education.

---

---

Humanitarian journal – 2016 – № 3 – P. 83-88.

*Kudoiarova Olha, Solohub Karina*

**COMPILATION OF ELECTRONIC LEARNER'S DICTIONARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS (BASED ON AUTOPILOT TERMINOLOGY)**

The article deals with the problems of electronic dictionary compilation. The main task of our research was to create technical electronic dictionary on autopilot subject.

Computational lexicography offers wide navigational features. In addition to traditional methods of alphabetical and thematic arrangement of terminology, lexicographer has an ability to create the most user-friendly vocabulary relationships between objects, lexicographical units, articles, comments, lists of sources, list compilers, etc.

O. Rubleva determined the main advantages of electronic dictionaries as ability to process and store large amount of information, easy access to information and ability to search it in a large database, fast processing of huge amount of information and compressibility.

Electronic dictionary is a completely separate product that has its own form, structure and content. Computer lexicography can be considered as a special focus on practical lexicography, which has its own approach to dictionary presentation and its content as well.

Nowadays there exists a wide range of software to develop electronic dictionaries of different types and in different fields of expertise. The brightest examples of such software are DictMaster, Context 7.0, RIC 6, MultyLeks, ABBYY Lingvo x5 and many others. We have analyzed peculiarities of each platform and found out that the most convenient and multifunctional software to create our own terminological technical dictionary appeared to be ABBYY Lingvo x5.

Our main task was to create our own electronic dictionary on autopilot subject. ABBYY Lingvo x5 is an electronic dictionary containing 220 general, interpretative and thematic dictionaries in Russian, English, German, French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Chinese, Turkish, Ukrainian, Latin, Hungarian, Greek, Danish, Kazakh, Dutch, Norwegian, Polish, Tatar and Finnish. Its content is represented in the form of so-called 'cards' which include not only full characteristic of the word but also such multimedia features as listening to correct pronunciation of the word, video and photo materials. Such approach undoubtedly helps to study specific vocabulary in the fastest way.

ABBYY Lingvo x5 software helps not only to find words but also to create own cards and dictionaries. It includes an application called Lingvo Tutor, through which, it is possible to learn words, compile own dictionaries and check knowledge of specific vocabulary.

Firstly, we selected 500 basic terms in autopilot field. All terminology was divided

into eight thematic groups: Telecommunication, Coordination, Indicators, Displays, Systems, Devices, Navigation and Other. Such division of vocabulary on thematic groups is of great importance in learning of complex terminology.

Each lesson consists of five tasks. The first task called 'Introduction' is an introduction to the words and their translations, in the second task ('Mosaic') it is necessary to find consistency between word and its English translation. The third exercise ('Options') involves choosing the right translation of the word options. In the fourth exercise ('Word') learners should independently translate the word to fit the special translation field. The fifth and the last exercise ('Self-Test') is an individual translation of proposed words.

The result of the work is represented by electronic learner's dictionary on autopilot subject. It can be used in translation course as well as during the professional English lessons for autopilot engineers. Such dictionary will be useful for students and teachers of aviation universities and for all specialists in aviation field.

---

---

Humanitarian journal – 2016 – № 3 – P. 89-96.

*Haniieva Maria, Ilchenko Margarita*

**COMPILATION OF MODERN TERMINOLOGICAL AIRCRAFT  
AERODYNAMICS GLOSSARY**

The paper deals with specific aspects of compiling modern terminological glossaries on aircraft aerodynamics.

According to the task set, the authors have considered modern lexicography trends, studied the classification and general structure of modern glossaries, in particular terminological ones, and specific aspects of compiling glossaries of technical terms. As a result, a modern three-language terminological glossary on aircraft aerodynamics has been compiled, which is both a definition-and-translation and illustrated dictionary.

Rapidly developing modern computer lexicography provides linguists with a series of methods and software tools for processing text information, which will be the basis for the compilation. It is owing to computer technology that lexicographers have an opportunity to create electronic dictionaries and reference books of various types, including terminology, intended for relevant sectors of science and technology.

The terminological glossary compiled by the authors according to the task set consists of 572 lexical units on airplanes and belongs to definition-and-translation dictionaries of technical terms.

In order to create a comprehensive term glossary on aircraft aerodynamics the authors relied on the methods of conceptual and component analyses. In information science a conceptualization is an abstract simplified view of some selected part of the world, containing the objects, concepts, and other entities that are presumed of interest for some particular purpose and the relationships between them. As a higher level abstraction, conceptualization facilitates the discussion and comparison of its various ontologies, as well as the process of knowledge sharing and reusing. Conceptualization provides theoretical organization of knowledge and schematic interrelations between the concepts that reflect the possible changes in the reference fields of objects. This allows one to make hypotheses about the nature of the concepts involved and the patterns of their interrelations.

The authors have investigated into the notion of concept as a minimum unit of knowledge representation. Thus, AIRCRAFT AERODYNAMICS becomes a central concept of the glossary. Other concepts-terms are included to the extent they are inter-related to the central concept. To determine the adequacy of links between various concepts the authors have used frame theory rules. They insist that frame theory provides conceptual and procedural guidance for enhancing the cognitive and language development capability which in its turn is essential for compiling terminological glossaries. The presented glossary is a comprehensive assembly of all relevant aspects

and trends of aerodynamics, giving clues to the questions like "what?", "who?", "how?", "where?", "when?" etc.

The glossary is a user's dictionary integrated into ABBYY Lingvo Dictionary software that delivers a combination of trusted content, easy word look-up and flexible software. The users can look up word translations and usage examples, get conjugations for verbs, listen to pronunciation and create flash cards to memorize new words.

Besides, included into the ABBYY Lingvo Dictionary is the Tutor application that is of help when a person needs to learn and memorize new words on some topic.

The structure and content of the developed glossary are also determined by its communicative purpose. Thus, the Terminological Glossary on Aircraft Aerodynamics is intended for aviation industry experts, translators of technical literature, teachers of English, readers of texts on aviation in English, and also for native English speakers who learn Ukrainian and/or Russian language and are interested in the aviation industry. The glossary also aims to help the users to work with professional literature in the field of aerodynamics of aircraft, as well as linguists-translators who work with technical texts on this topic.