



COLLECTIVE MONOGRAPH



COLLECTIVE MONOGRAPH

EDUCATION AND SCIENCE
IN UKRAINE IN THE PERIOD
OF TODAY'S GLOBAL
CHALLENGES

Compiled by
VIKTOR SHPAK

Chairman of the Editorial Board
STANISLAV TABACHNIKOV

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The collective monograph is a scientific and practical publication that contains scientific articles by doctors and candidates of sciences, doctors of philosophy and art, graduate students, students, researchers and practitioners from European and other countries. The articles contain research that reflects current processes and trends in world science.

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Authors: Tsira Abdriakhimova, Payman Abhari, Igramotdin Aliiev, Leila Aliieva, Bohdan Andrushkiv, Kateryna Anhelovska, Mariia Barinova, Olena Bazyl, Oleksandr Bohdanovych, Petro Demyanchuk, Andrii Fomenko, Valentyna Groza, Bohdan Havryshok, Liudmyla Holovkova, Volodymyr Horbalynskiy, Viktoriia Ilchenko, Vasyl Ilkov, Eduard Ivashkevych, Ernest Ivashkevych, Yevhen Kharchenko, Lesia Klevaka, Liudmyla Kovalenko, Maksym Kovhan, Yuliia Kravchenko, Petro Krul, Nataliia Kyrych, Volodymyr Levchenko, Artur Markov, Oleg Markov, Marianna Markova, Ruslan Meleshko, Ruslana Melnykova, Valentyna Moiseienko, Nataliia Mykhalchuk, Ihor Nalyvaiko, Larysa Nalyvaiko, Oleh Nalyvaiko, Volodymyr Nikiforenko, Iryna Nizhenkovska, Tsahik Ohanisian, Serhii Puzik, Svitlana Shevchuk, Andrii Skarzhynets, Myroslav Syvyi, Stanislav Tabachnikov, Oksana Tur, Olena Velchynska, Yurii Voloshchuk, Yana Yurchyk, Oleksandr Zaporozhets, Hennadii Zilberblat.

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V. Moiseienko, L. Omelianchyk, R. Protsiuk, Zh. Virna.

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Myroslav SYVYI,

Doctor of Geographical Sciences, Professor,

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-3150-4848

Petro DEMYANCHUK,

Candidate of Geographical Sciences, Associate Professor,

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-4860-7808

Bohdan HAVRYSHOK,

Candidate of Geographical Sciences, Associate Professor,

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-8746-956X

Ternopil Volodymyr Hnatiuk National Pedagogical University
Ukraine

CEMENT RAW MATERIALS IN KHMELNYTSKYI REGION: GEOSPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF RESERVE DISTRIBUTION, CURRENT STATUS, AND UTILIZATION PROSPECTS

Cements are classified as binding materials and are widely used in construction practice. The primary raw materials for producing Portland cement are calcareous-carbonate rocks (limestone, chalk, marl) and clay materials (mainly low-melting clays, clay shales, loams, loesses, and argillites), which are combined in specific proportions in the so-called raw mix. Typically, a mix of 2-3 parts limestone or chalk and one part clay is used. An exception is natural marls, where the clay and carbonate components are naturally in proportions optimal for the raw mix, which is then fired to produce cement clinker.

In addition to the main components, the raw mix includes active mineral additives such as opoka, tripoli, diatomite, volcanic tuffs, pumice, trass, pozzolans, quartz sand, and iron ore- mostly rocks containing free silica. Other active mineral additives can include blast furnace slags, coal ash, and pyrite cinders, among others. These additives enhance the durability of concrete when used in moist environments or underwater. They are added to the cement mixture in quantities of 10-15 %.

To control the setting time of the cement, gypsum is also added to the mix. The amount of gypsum varies depending on the composition of the clinker and the type of cement – for Portland cement, it is typically around 5% of the total product weight.

When the mix of primary components is fired, clinker minerals are formed (silicates, ferrites, calcium aluminates). To produce these, the raw minerals must predominantly contain calcium oxide, silica, alumina, and iron oxides. Limestone, chalk, and marl provide the necessary calcium oxide, while clay materials supply alumina, silica, and iron oxides.

In cement production, carbonate rocks are considered suitable if they contain at least 45% CaO and require an addition of clay components. Additionally, carbonate rocks should contain (in%): MgO no more than 8.7, SO_3 no more than 1.3, K_2O+Na_2O no more than 1.0, and PzOs no more than 0.44. Harmful components for cement production include magnesium oxide, phosphorus, alkalis, and sulfur (especially if bound in gypsum). Siliceous inclusions, dolomitization, and extensive development of clay-filled karst cavities are also undesirable, as they complicate grinding.

The most suitable materials for cement production are marly and porous limestones with a relatively low compressive strength limit (100-200 kg/cm²). These materials are easy to crush and do not require high firing temperatures¹.

The clay component must also be uniform in structure, free of large quartz grains and coarse fragments. The fraction of particles larger than 0.2 mm should not exceed 10 %, and those larger than 0.08 mm should be no more than 20 %.

In Ternopil and Khmelnytskyi regions, Silurian limestones and argillites, Upper Cretaceous marls, limestones, chalk, Neogene limestones, clays, Quaternary clays, and loams have been studied as raw materials for cement production. Silurian deposits are widely distributed in the Dniester area, from the village of Molodove (Khmelnytskyi region) to Ustechko (Ternopil region), and are well exposed in the Dniester valley and its left tributaries. The lithological varieties of Silurian rocks mainly include limestones, argillites, marls, and dolomites. The visible thickness of limestones interbedded with argillites and marls ranges from a few meters up to 80 meters, although the total thickness of Silurian deposits reaches 800-900 meters². Their depth of occurrence does not exceed several tens of meters. The CaO content in limestones is 46-49%, and MgO ranges from 1 to 18%³.

A disadvantage of using these materials as cement raw material is the frequent dolomitization and the associated high MgO content. On the other

1 CMBMii M. CMpOBMHHa 6an 1, eMeHTHol nnoMMCIOBOCTi YKpaiHM : cyqacHMii CTaH, nepcneKTMBM // B<teni 3anuCK u TaBpiuCbKozo Hat. (. yn-my iM. B. BepnaOCbKozo. 'I. 3. feopac<liR. 2011. T. 24. N• 2. C. 185-191.

2 JlanpeHKO E. K., Cpe6poJ; OJibCbKMii E. I. MiHepaJioriR IloJ; iJJJJL llbBiB: BMA-BO llbBiB. yH-Ty, 1969. 344 c.

3 CMBMii M. JI. MiHepaJibHi pecypcM IloJ; iJJJJJ: KOHCTPYKTMBO-reorpaiqHMii aHaJii3 i CMHTe3. TepHoniJib: IliApyq-HMKM i noci6HMKM, 2004. 656 C.

hand, the reserves of carbonate rocks in the Podolian Dniester region are vast and largely unexplored, leaving the possibility of discovering pure limestone varieties in the future that would meet the quality standards required for cement production.

In the Upper Badenian, two facies may be of practical interest: the so-called «tess» or «sawable» limestone facies and the reef limestone facies. The tess limestone facies consists of organogenic-detrital, lithothamnion, and rarely oolitic limestones with sand and clay interlayers, 10-20 meters thick. Lithothamnion limestones are composed of calcite grains and lumps with inclusions of foraminifera and lithothamnion in the form of rounded nodules, along with numerous mollusk shells and shell fragments. Organogenic-detrital limestones consist of fragments of lithothamnion, bryozoans, echinoderms, pelecypods, and other organisms in a carbonate pelitomorphic cement. These limestones are quarried as building stone and contain up to 53 % CaO.

Reef limestones are associated with the development of the Podolian Cliffs. Their thickness is variable, ranging from 1-2 meters to over 100 meters. They are predominantly composed of lithothamnion varieties. A significant feature of these limestones is the considerable heterogeneity of their physical and mechanical properties: soft detrital varieties can alternate with strong recrystallized limestones, whose mechanical strength can reach 800-900 kg/cm². Limestones of this type typically contain the following average percentages: CaO up to 52.5; SiO₂ 0.88; MgO up to 2.0; CO₂ up to 43; and P₂O₅ 0.69⁴. Deposits of such limestones are usually small in area, with a typical length of 2-3 km and a width of 600-800 meters.

Certain varieties of Neogene limestones are entirely suitable for use as a carbonate component in cement production. The most promising area for establishing raw material bases for the cement industry is the Tovtra Ridge, particularly its southeastern part (Khmelnyskyi region). In this regard, Neogene limestone deposits should be developed in a comprehensive manner: as raw material for the cement industry, for lime burning, as valuable wall material, and as raw material for the sugar industry. However, it is essential to consider that extensive quarrying operations could cause irreparable damage to the unique nature of the Podolian Cliffs.

In Khmelnyskyi region, five cement raw material deposits have been thoroughly explored and put on record (Kryvynske, Humenetske, Kamianets-

4 Mi .qeHKO B. C. EKOHoMiqHinpiop11rer11 po3BI1TKY i1 ocsoeHHR MiHepanbHOC11pOBI1HHo16a311 YKpa1HI1. K11IB : Hay-KOBAyMKa,2007.360 C.

Podilskyi, Smotrytske, and Kryvynske-1). Additionally, five more deposits (Mizhirsk-Kashchenske, Dunayevetske, Zelenchanske, Loshnyvetske, and Teremkivske) have been preliminarily explored, with reserves assessed according to categories C_1+C_2 (see Table 1).

The majority of deposits are located within the Dunayevetska amalgamated territorial community (3 deposits), which includes one carbonate raw material deposit, one complex deposit, and one clay raw material deposit. There is one complex deposit each in the Humenetska and Staroushytska communities, while two clay deposits are found in the Netishyn community, one in the Bilohirsk community, and two in the Kamianets-Podilskyi community. Thus, the reserves of cement raw materials in the region are concentrated within six territorial communities across two administrative districts (Shepetivskyi and Kamianets-Podilskyi).

In the accounted deposits, the carbonate raw materials (limestones +marls) are estimated at 87,768 thousand tons according to categories $A+B+C_1$, while the clay raw materials (clays + silty clays) amount to 75,105 thousand tons in categories $A+B+C_1$, and over 39,879 thousand tons in category C_2 ⁵.

Table 1

The structure of explored reserves of cement raw materials in the Khmelnytskyi region (calculated by the authors based on the data of the DNVP «Geoinform of Ukraine»⁶)

Rayon, territorial community (TC), field, plot	Useful fossil	Stocks in detail of explored fields, accounted for in the balance sheet by category (thousand tons)		Reserves of previously explored and surveyed fields (thousand tons)	Raw material production in 2021 (thousand tons)
		$A+B+C_1$	C_2	C_1+C_2	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Shepetivskyi district Netishyn TC					
Kryvynske	Clay	1351	28174	-	-
Kryvinske-1	Clay	3298	11705		-
Belohirsk TC					
1. Mizhirsko-Kashchenske	Clay	-	-	4000	-

5 CMBMii M., faBpMliiOK E.,): (eM';!Hq)'K IT. MiHepanBHO-cMpOBMHMii noTeHliaJI XMeJibHJ.IqqJ.IHM : MOHorpa<PIR. Tep-HoniJib: THIIY iM. B. fHaTIOka,2023. 332 c.

6 Ibid.

Continuation of table 1

1	2	3	4	5	6
Kamianets-Podilskyi district <i>Dunaivtsi TC</i>					
1. Dunayevetske	Limestone	-	-	10920	-
2. Zelenchanske	Limestone	-	-	72800	-
	Clays	-	-	59800	-
3. Loshkivetske	Clay	-	-	16700	-
<i>Humentsi TC</i>					
1. Humenetske					
Plots:					
a) Humenetska	Limestone	58369	-	-	2949
6) Kolubayevska	Marl	29399	-	-	521
	Clay	25018	136261	-	187
	Loam	2235	-	-	-
B) Pudliwetska	Clay	19686	-	-	-
r) Kolubayevska-2	Loam	2863	-	-	-
	Clay	-	-	-	-
<i>Stara Ushytsia TC</i>					
1. Teremtsivske	Limestone	-	-	81600	-
	Tripoli	-	-	25800	-
Kamianets-Podilskyi TC					
Kamianets- Podilskyi (Dobrovliska section) Smotrytske	Loam	4542	-	-	-
	Clay	2121	-	-	75
	Loam	1835	-	-	103
Total in the region	Limestone	58369	-	263600	2949
	Clays	63640	39879	116500	262
	Marls	29399	-	-	521
	Loam	11475	-	-	103
	Tripoli	-	-	25800	-

In the preliminarily evaluated deposits, there are 263,600 thousand tons of carbonate raw materials, 116,500 thousand tons of clay raw materials, and 25,800 thousand tons of hydraulic additives.

All assessed deposits are classified as large, with reserves exceeding 10 million tons. Currently, four sections of the Humenetske deposit are being exploited: Humenetska (limestones), Kolubayevska (clays), Pudlovetzka (days), and Kol-

ubayevska 2 (clays and silty clays). The Kryvynske deposit is dedicated to clay, while the Kamianets-Podilskyi deposit (Dobrovil'ska section) extracts silty clays, and the Smotrytske deposit is focused on clays and silty clays.

The Humenetske deposit has been developed since 1970 by the Kamianets-Podilskyi Cement Plant (now PAO Podilskyi Cement). In 2021, the deposit yielded 2,957 thousand tons of limestone, 187 thousand tons of clay, and 521 thousand tons of marl. Limestone from the quarry is transported by road to the crushing department, located 2.5 km away, and then conveyed by a 4 km long conveyor belt to the plant. Clay is transported by road to the slurry preparation department, 1.5 km away, and then through a 4 km long slurry pipeline to the plant.

Based on the current extraction volumes (for comparison, in 1992, 3,853 thousand tons of limestone, 1,197 thousand tons of clay, and 166 thousand tons of silty clay were extracted), the supply period for the plant's limestone reserves will last nearly 19 years, for clay- 239 years, and for marl-56 years.

The plant primarily produces Portland cement of grades 400 and 500, with consumers mainly being enterprises across Ukraine. The average consumption of raw materials and additives (in tons) for the production of 1 ton of clinker is as follows: limestone – 1.37 tons, clay – 0.54 tons, iron-containing additives – 0.02 tons, slags-0.13 tons, ashes and ash-slag wastes from thermal power plants-0.02 tons, and gypsum – 0.07 tons.

Another assessed deposit in the region is the Kryvynske deposit, located in the Netishyn community, which is being developed by commercial entities and PJSC «Dikergoff Cement Ukraine». Clay from the quarry is transported to the plant by rail over a distance of 40 km. No extraction data were reported for 2021. With assessed reserves (categories A+B+C₁) of 13,516 thousand tons and category C₂ reserves of 28,174 thousand tons, and a current extraction rate of approximately 100 thousand tons per year, the plant has enough clay for 135 years. However, if considering the plant's designed capacity of 700 thousand tons, the clay reserves would last only 19 years.

The increase in cement raw material reserves in the region can occur through the following measures:

- a) Conversion of reserves: By upgrading the reserves classified as category C₂ at the Kryvynske deposit to industrial categories.
- b) Exploitation of the Kryvynske-2 deposit: This deposit has assessed clay reserves of 3,298 thousand tons, with additional C₂ reserves of 11,705 thousand tons.

- c) Detailed geological exploration: Conducting detailed geological exploration in previously explored or prospectively identified deposits, such as the Mizhhirsko-Kashchensky (clay), Dunayevetsky (limestone), Zelentsyansky (limestone, clay), Loshnyvetsky (clay), and Teremkovsky (tuff) deposits.

Additionally; no prospective areas for gypsum have been identified near the cement plant. Therefore, it may be possible to consider the transportation of gypsum from the Shishkivetske deposit in the Ternopil region, located about 40 km away. Furthermore, it is entirely feasible to utilize waste from the processing of limestones for the sugar industry at neighboring deposits, such as the Nygynsko-Verbetsky and Verbetsky deposits, especially since some estimates suggest that the amount of this waste could reach approximately 14 million tons upon complete exploitation of the deposits.

Here is a brief characterization of the explored cement raw material deposits in the region:

Mizhhirsko-Kashchensky Deposit

- Location: 8 km northwest of the town of Bilogirya on arable land.
- Useful Mineral: Sarmatian clays with an average thickness of 6.0 m.
- Overburden Thickness: 14.8 m.
- Characteristics: The clays are dense, viscous, fatty; and come in greenish-gray and ash-gray colors, exhibiting variable lithological and chemical compositions. They can be used as a clay component in cement mixtures due to their composition and modulus size.
- Reserves: Estimated at 40,000 thousand tons under category C_r with prospects for reserve increase.

Dunayevetsky Deposit

- Location: Near the eastern outskirts of the town of Dunayevtsi on arable land.
- Useful Minerals: Oolitic limestone with a thickness of up to 11 m and clay with a thickness of 3 m.
- Overburden Thickness: 3-3.5 m.
- Characteristics: The limestone belongs to the Sarmatian stage, is gray; and consists of fine and coarse oolites with interlayers of recrystallized limestone. The clay, also from the Sarmatian stage, is dark green, calcareous, and contains detritus and gravel.
- Calcium Carbonate Content: Ranges from 81-98% in the limestone.

- Reserves: The limestone reserves are estimated at 109,200 thousand tons under category C_1 . Clay reserves have not been assessed yet.

Zelenchansky Deposit

- Location: 12 km northwest of the town of Dunayevtsi, near the village of Zelencha, on low-yield agricultural lands.
- Useful Minerals: Loam, clay, and limestone.
- Loam Characteristics: Quaternary age, dark brown, yellowish-brown, porous, clumpy, with an average thickness of 1.6 m.
- Clay Characteristics: Sarmatian stage, yellowish-gray, sandy, greenish-gray, marly, light gray, and gray marls with an average thickness of up to 28 m.
- Limestone Characteristics: Sarmatian stage, clayey, detrital, and shell-detrital, with an average thickness of 3.8 m.
- Reserves: Clay reserves estimated at 59,800 thousand tons under category C_1 , and limestone reserves at 72,800 thousand tons under category C_2 . There is potential for increasing both clay and limestone reserves, including on low-yield lands. After detailed exploration, this deposit could serve as a base for the Kamyanets-Podilsky cement plant.

Loshkivetsky Deposit

- Location: 2 km northwest of the town of Dunayevtsi on arable land.
- Useful Mineral: Clay with an average thickness of 12m.
- Overburden Thickness: 12 m.
- Clay Characteristics: Sarmatian stage, red-brown and gray, bluish-gray with carbonate inclusions.
- Potential: The loam from the overburden may also be identified as a useful mineral for use as a clay component in cement mixtures after additional studies.
- Reserves: Estimated clay reserves at 16,700 thousand tons under category C_1

Humenecky Deposit

- Composition: This deposit consists of four sections: Humenecky, Kolu-baivsky, Pudlivetsky, and Kolubaivsky-2. Specific characteristics and reserve estimates for these sections would typically detail the types of useful minerals found, their thicknesses, and any relevant data regarding exploration and exploitation.

Humenetska Site. The Humenetska site is located 9 km northeast of Kamianets-Podilskyi on arable land. The useful mineral is limestone with a total thickness of 85 m. The limestones belong to the Sarmatian stage and are

characterized as serpulid-algal and lithotamnium-detrital. The overburden thickness is 4.6 m. The limestones are distinguished by the uniformity of their chemical composition and a high content of calcium oxide. When mixed with Sarmatian clays in a ratio of 3:1, they yield a practically identical mineralogical composition when incorporating waste materials up to 1-1.5 %. The clinker exhibits a low silicate modulus (1.93 – 2.0) alongside a high alumina modulus (1.7- 2.0). This site is being developed by PJSC Podilsky Cement. As of January 1, 2022, the remaining reserves amounted to $A+B+C_1$ – over 58 million tons. Any potential increase in reserves is only possible within the boundaries of the Tovtriv Ridge.

Kolubaivska Site. The Kolubaivska site is located 3.5 km east of the cement plant near the village of Kolubaivtsi on arable land. The useful minerals are clay, marls, and loams. The overburden thickness is 0.6 m. The loam is of Quaternary age, yellowish-brown with carbonate inclusions, cloddy, with an average thickness of 1.9 m. The Quaternary clay is brown, yellowish-brown, sandy, with an average thickness of 1.4 m. The Sarmatian clay is light gray, dark green, carbonate, dense, and plastic, with an average thickness of 11.9 m. The Sarmatian-age marl is clayey, dark gray, finely layered, dense, with an average thickness of 14.1 m. The marls of this site, when mixed with iron additives, can be used as an aluminosilicate component in the production of Portland cement clinker. As of January 1, 2022, the reserves of loams and clays amounted to 2,235 and 25,018 thousand tons ($A+B+C_2$), respectively, and marls amounted to 29,399 thousand tons.

Pudlivetska Site. The Pudlivetska site is located near the village of Pudlivtsi, 5 km west of the cement plant on arable land. The useful minerals are loam and clays, which are found in the overburden above the limestones being exploited for the production of cold asphalt concrete. The loam is of Quaternary age, brown, sandy with carbonate inclusions, with an average thickness of 2.4 m. The Quaternary clay is brown and greenish-brown, dense with carbonate inclusions, with an average thickness of 1.9 m. The Sarmatian clay is greenish-gray, dense, plastic, and layered, with an average thickness of 14.5 m. The reserves of clays and loams amount to 19,686 thousand tons. This site is listed as a reserve for the cement plant. An increase in reserves is possible.

Teremtsi Deposit. The Teremtsi deposit is located 40 km southeast of the Kamianets-Podilskyi cement plant near the village of Teremtsi on low-productive and non-arable land. The useful mineral is tripolite with an average thickness of

11.5 m. The associated useful mineral includes reeflimestones, organic, and detrital, with a thickness of 31.5 m. The quality of the tripolite meets the standard DST 21-9-74 «Active Mineral Additives for Binding Agents». The reserves classified as category C_2 are: tripolite- 25.8 million tons, limestones- 81.6 million tons.

Kryvynske Deposit. The Kryvynske deposit is located near the village of Stary Kryvin, 38 km from the town of Zdolbuniv on arable land. The useful mineral is clay with an average thickness of 10 m. The overburden is 2.4 m. The clay belongs to the Sarmatian stage, is variegated in color, black, and coal-bearing. This clay is suitable for producing Portland cement of grades 400-500 in a mixture with loam and chalk from the Zdolbuniv deposit. The mixture ratio of the clay component is: clay- 1.36 parts, loam- 1 part. The reserves of clay in industrial categories as of January 1, 2020, amounted to 13,516 thousand tons, with reserves in category C_2 totaling 28,174 thousand tons. The clay is utilized by commercial structures and PJSC «Dickerhoff Cement Ukraine». Currently, there is no data on extraction, and production capacities have been used at 18-20% in recent years. An increase in reserves is possible.

In the early 1990s, an expedition from Ukrgeolbud conducted a re-evaluation of the clays from the upper part of the variegated thickness as expanded clay aggregate raw materials at two sites located near the cement plant's quarry. Laboratory and pilot tests established the suitability of the clays from the Southern area, as well as from both the Southern and Northern areas, in a 1:1 ratio with the addition of 0.7 % organic fuel for producing expanded clay gravel. The reserves of clay for expanded clay gravel were approved in categories $B+C_1$ – 2,547 thousand m^3 .



ИIEBqyK CBiTrau:a Borro)J)IMHpiBHа,
 KaH)J;l1gaT ϕinmrori<IHMx HayK,rrpoϕecop,
 YKpa:iHCbKHH gep)KaBHHH yHiBepcHTeT
 iMeHiMMXat':!na P,paroMaHoBa
 ORCID ID: 0009-0006-1817-4633
 YKpa1Ha

MOBAEHH€BA KYAbTYPa B OCBiTHiVi nPOct>ECiVi!HiVi Cct>Epi cniAKYBAHHSI

Y cyqachomy cBiTiMOBJieHH€Ba KYJihTupa e Ba)KmiBMM qJ1HMKOM eϕeK-TMBHOCTi Ta rpoϕeciMHOCTi KOMYHiKau;i'i. B erroxy mo6aJii3au;i'i, po3BJ1TKY u;11ϕpoBMX TexHoJioriti Ta MYJibTMKYJibTYPHOCTi yMiHH51 qiTKO ■ rpaMOTHOBMCJIOBJIOBaTM CBOI p;yMKM Ha6yBa€ OC06JIJ1BOfo 3HaqeHH51. Y 6yp;b-51KiM cϕepi rpoϕecii1Ho'i p;iHJibHOCTi MOBJieHH€Ba KYJihTupa 3a6e3ppeqe He JIMIIIe ycrriiiiHe rpep;aBaHH51 iHϕopMau;i'i, aJie M Cllp1151€ CTBOpeHHIO II03J1TJ1BHOfo rpoϕeciMHOfO iMi):J;)Ky,ϕopMysaHHIO /;OBipMMi)K yqachMKaMM CIIiJKysaHH51 Ta YHMKHeHHIO KoHϕJiiKTHMX CMTyau;iti.Hep;oTpMMaHH51 MOBJieHH€BMX HopM MO)Ke 3YMOBJ1TJ1 Herpo03yMiHH51, 3HJ1)KeHH51 rropo;yKTMBHOCTiTa HaBiTb rpoϕeciJ.1Hi p113MKM,oco6JIMBO y cϕepax,p;e KoMyHiKau;iH e roJIOBHMM eJieMeHTOM po6oTM, 51K-OT Me):l;MQMHa,OCBiTa,6i3HeC Ta IOpMCIIypp;eHIJ;i51.

MeToiO u;horo p;ocJiip;)KeHH51 e BM3HaqeHH51 3HaqeHH51 Ta oco6JIMBOCTeii MOBJieHH€Bo'i KYJibTYPM B ocBiTHiii rpoϕecii1Hiii KOMYHiKau;i'i,a TaKO)KaHaJii3 qJ1HMKiB, :m;o BIIJIMBaiOTb Ha i'i ϕopMyBaHH51 Ta rrip;TpMMaHH51. ,J1,ocJii):J;)KeHH51 Cllp51MOBaHe Ha BCTaHOBJieHH51 OCHOBHMX MOBJieHH€BJ1X HopM Ta rrpMHQMIIiB, IIOTpi6HJ1X):J;l51):J;OC51fHeHH51 BMCOKOfO piBH51 KOMYHiKaTMBHOeϕeKTJ1BHOCTi B OCBiThbOMY rpoϕeciMHOMY cepep;OBM:rn;i.

OB'€KTOM):J;OCJii):J;)KeHH51 € rropou;ec rpoϕeciMHOfO CIIiJKyBaHH51 51K Ba)K-JJ1BJ1M eJieMeHT ocBiThbopo cepep;oBM:rn;a. IIepep;MeToM e MOBJieHH€Bioco6JIM-BOCTi;rn;o MiCT51Tb JieKCJ1qHi,rpaMaTJ1qHi,CTJ1JiicTJ1qHiTa eTJ1qH KOMIIIOHeHTM, HKiϕopMyiOTb ocHoBy MOBJieHH€Bo'i KYJibTYPM y rpoϕeciiiiiHoMy ocBiThbOMY cepep;oBM:rn;i. Po3yMiHH51 u;horo acppeKTY p;o3BOJ151€ rrip;BM:rn;MTM eϕeKTMBHicTb B3a€MO):J;i'i,a TaKO)KCllp1151€ ycrriiiiHOMY o6MiHy iHϕopMaQi€IO Mi)K BMKJiap;a-qaMM Ta CTyp;eHTaMM.

OnKe, u;e p;ocJiip;)|{eHH51 crpHMOBaHe Ha po3yMiHH51 MOBJieHH€Bo'i KYJib-rypw 51K φyHp;aMeHTaJibHOICKJiap;OBOICliiJKyBaHH51 B OCBiThbOMY cepep;o-BWI.Qi, ru;o 3a6e3rreqye He JIWille eφeKTWBHicrb KoMyHiKau;i'i, aJie 11 rrip;swru;ye 3araJibHW11 piseHb rpoφecioHaJii3My. BwcHOBKW p;ocJiip;)|{eHH51 p;orroMO)|{YTb BW3Haqwrw OCHOBHqJl|HHWKW po3BWTKY MOBJieHH€BOKYJihrypw B OCBiThi11 cφepi, a TaKO)|{ crpw51TWMYtb φopMyBaHHIO rpaKTJl|qHJl|X peKOMeHp;au;i11 p;Jl51 rrip;BWI.QeHH51 piBH51 MOBJieHH€BWX HaswqoK cepep; 3p;o6ysaqiB BWI.QOIOCBiTW pi3HWX rajiy3e11 3HaHb.

MosJieHH€Ba KYJihrypa e CKJiap;HWM i6araroswMipHwM 51BWI.QeM, ru;o Micrwrh cwcreMy MOBHWX ra KOMYHiKarwBHWX HopM, rrpaswJl i CTpareri11, 51KWX cJiip; p;orpwMyBaTWC51 p;l51 p;OC51fHeHH51 ycrriiiiHOfo CllijKysaHH51. || BW3HaqaiOTb 51K 3p;aTHICTbliOp;WHJl| roqHo, JIOfiqHo i p;O. QillbHO BWCJIOBJIOBaTW CBOp;yMKJl| y Bep-6aJibHi11 φopMi, 3Ba)|{aiOqJl| Ha KOHTeKCT CllijKysaHH51, .Qilli i xapaKrepWCTJl|KJl| ayp;wropi'i. MosJieHH€Ba KYJihrypa e He JIWille rroKa3HWKOM piBH51 ocsirw ra iHTeJieKryaJibHOfo p03BWTKY JIIOp;WHW, aJie 11 BW3HaqaJibHWM qJl|HHWKOM B OCBiThbOMY CllijKysaHHi.

KoMrroHeHraMw MOBJieHH€Bo'iKYJihrypw e JieKcwqHw11, rpaMarwqHw11, crwJii-crwqHw11 raKoMyHiKarwsHw11 acrreKrw. JleKcwqHw11 KOMIIOHeHr crocyerbc51 rpa-BWJibHoro sw6opy cJiib, ru;o sip;rrsip;aiOTb HopMaM JiireparypHo'i MOBW, a raKO)|{ BMiHH51 yHwKarw KaHu;eJl51pW3MiB, cyp)|{WKi3MiB, BYJibrapw3MiB qw)|{aproHi3MiB y rpoφeci11HOMY MOBJieHHi.

«KO)|{Ha MOBa – u;e OKpeMa Ha.QiOHaJibHa 11 iHTeJieKryaJibHO-eCTerwqHa Kap-TWHa CBiry, i ru;o BOHa 6yJia i 3p;i11CHIOBaJiaC51, MYCWTb rpa.QIOBaTW TaKa KpW-TJl|qHa Maca JieKCWKW, l.QO Bip;pi3H51TWMe fi Bip; iHIIIWX»¹. Jpofecop K.Twru;eHKO YKJiaB cxeMy JieKcwqHw 36iris MOB Esporw; BW51BWJIOC51, ru;o Mi)|{ yKpa'iHCbKOIO Ta poci11CbKOIO JieKCJl|qHa p036i)|{HiCTb CTaHOBWTb 38 %, OT)|{e, 62 % 36iriB: 44 % JieKCJl|KJl| TOTO)|{HiMopφeMHO i 18% – MopφeMHO rrop;i6Ho'i. IJ;op;eHHO MJl| CTJl|-Ka€MOC51 i3 B3a€MollepeKJiap;amw MOB i qacriiii BOHJl| 3BOp;51TbC51 p;o φoHerwqHOI ap;arrrau;i'i, ru;o rropop;)|{ye cyp)|{WK, 51KW11 rropyiie 6yp;b-HKY JiireparypHy HopMy. 5lswru;e iHrepφepeHu;i'i (sip; Jiar. inter – Mi)|{, B3a€MHO ra ferens, ferentis – 51KW11 Hece, IlpWHOCWTb) B3a€MOp;i51 MOBHWX CWCTeM B YMOBaX 6iJiiHfBi3My, T06TO rrepeHeCeHH51, HaKJiap;ahH51 03HaK Op;Hi€MOBJl| Ha iHIIIy², 3arrycKa€ cyp)|{WK y rpoCTopw MOBW. MosHa iHrepφepeH.Qi51 BJiaCTwsa BciM piBH51M YKPa'iHCbKo'i

<!>apioH I. /I.: MoBHa HopMa: 3Hi1LqeHHJl, nolllyK, BiAHOBa (KYIibTypa MOBJieHHJl ny6niqHIX JIIOAei1): MOHOrpa<!>iR. IcaHo<!>paHKiBCbK: MicTo HB, 2013.332 c. C.134

2 «YKpa'iHCbKa MOBa». EH1.11KiloneAiR/ peAKOJl. PycaHiBCbK111 B. M., TapaHeHKO O.O., 3Jl6Jil1K M. II. Ta iH. K111B : YKp. eH!.11KiloneAiR, 2000. 752 c. C.209

MOBM: Bip; <PoHOJIOfiqHOfo *p;o* CJ1HTaKCJ1qHOfo. CKa)KiMO, p;JHI TMX, XTO CIIiiiKy-BaBC51 pociMChKOIO MOBOIO, HOpMaTMBHMM € IOM'51KIlleHa BMMOBa rrpMfoJIOCHMX 3BYKiB rrepep; e:rriTepaTypa.

IHTep<PepeHu;iH Ha rreKcJ1qHoMy piBHirropop;)Kye ceMaHTJ1qHKaJihKM, To6To MoBu;irrepeHOC51Th qy)KoMOBHe 3HaqeHH51 B YKPaiHChKY <PoHeTJ1qHy o6orroHKy. ,1J,)KeperroM p;rr51 ceMaHTJ1qHJ1X KaJihOK *e* 6araT03HaqHicTh crroBa. HarrpMKrrap; , pocitcbKe crroBo OTHOilleHMe Mae 4 3HaqeHH51, ■ CYM <PiKcye Mati)Ke p;ocriBHO u;i3HaqeHH51:

1. *CmocyHoK, nputtemHicmb do Kozo, ttozo-He6ydb; 36,H30K з KUMCb, ttuMcb;*
2. *B3at::M036,H30K MiJC npedMemaMu, H6Uut,aMu (pidKo modbMu);*
3. *Зачм. cma6neHHH (6 1 3Hatt.)*
4. *Jl,ino6uu nucm, w,o Hadcunat::mbCH 6 ycmaHo6y a6o oifii.1.iUHiu oco6i.*

E. AHTOHeHKO-1J,aBMP:OBJ1q BKa3yBaB Ha TepMiHorroriqHe 3HaqeHH51 u;horo CJIOBa: «Y MameMamU1.1i, a maKOJIC y ifjinocoifjil U TIOZi.1i CTIO60 6idHOuteHHH € €dU-HUU 6idno6idHUK pociUCbKOMY HayK060MY mepMiHy omHOuteHue, HanpUKTlad: 6id-HOuteHHH a:b = c:a>».

B iHIIIMX 3HaqeHH51X rroTpi6Ho rrocrryByBaTMC51 TaKMMM Bip;rroBip;HMKaMM: 6idHOuteHHH do cmydeHmi6 – cma6TleHHH do cmydeHmi6;

y 6ciX 6idHOuteHHHX – з yCHKOZO (KOJICHOZO nOZTIHdy), HK He ZTIHHb, HK He nodu6UCb, з ycix 6oKi6, yce6ittHo, 3yci6itt;

6 1.1bOMY 6idHOuteHHi – i3 6oKy, з 1.1bOZO nOZTIHdy, ut,odo 1.1bOZO, y 1.1iM HanpHMi, cynpomu 1.1bOZO.

TBipHoiO ocHoBoiO *p;o* crroBa *eiououtemm e* p;iecrroBo *eiouocumuch* Ta rro-xip;He *eiouocuo*, 51KiTe)K B)KMBaiOTh HerrpaBMJihHO. HarrpMKrrap;:

6idHOCUmUCH do6pe – cma6UmUCH do6pe;

6idHocumbCH do XXI cmopittttH – cmocyt::mbCH XXI cmopittttH;

6idHocumuch KpumuttHo – cma6umuch, nocma6umuch KpumuttHo;

6idHOCUmUCH HK do modeu – Bac 3a modeu Ma10mb;

6idHOCHO yMo6 – cmoco6HO yMo6;

6idHOCHO nOTIOJICeHHH yKJai'H1.1i6 – ut,OdO cmaH06Uut,a yKJai'H1.1i6;

6idHOCHO 11-0ZO- ut,OdO 11-0ZO, ut,0 cmocy€mbCH 11-0ZO.

HMHIB OCBITHHOMY ceper;OBMiu;iaKTMBi3yBaBC51 rrpMKMeTHMK *eipuuu* ■ rrpM-CJiiBHMK *6ipHo*, 3BJ1qaJ1Ho)1c. nip; BIIJIMBOM pocitcbKo1MOBM M11 qacTo qyeMo:

6ipHa 6idno6idb – npa6UTIbHa 6idno6idb;

6ipHuu cnoci6- HadiUHUU cnoci6;

6ipHUU nepeKllaO- npa6UllbHUU nepeKllaO;
6ipHuu npozpam – HeMuHyttuu npozpam;
6ipHa KOniH- npa6UllbHa KOniH.

BeJiwKww myMaqHww CJIOBHwK cyqacHo'i yKpa'iHChKO'i MOBw <PiKcye u;epKoB-
 HOcjioB'HHi3M pociWChKOMOBW,;rJ;i€CJIOBO *npeO'H81IHmU, iMeHHJl[KJl[npeO'H81IUK/
 npeO'H81IUuyt. 3a CJIOBHwKOM npeO'H81IHmU Ma€ ;rJ;Ba 3HaqeHHH: 1. JloKa3J6amu
 HKuucb ooKyMeHm (36utttauHo Ha niom6epomeHHH ttozo-He6yob). 2. 3aH61IHmu
 npemeH3ii: cma6UmU HKi-He6yob 6UM0ZU CmOC06HO KOZOCb, 1-IOZOCb. 06pa3HO J
 cnollytt. Ji ell. npa6o. BuMazamu 6U3HatteHHH c6oix npa6 Ha ur,o- He6yob.*

Ee3rrepeqHo, B cyqacHiw YKPa'iHChKiw MOBi e BJiacHiBi;o;rrroBi;rJ;HWKW, B qoMy
 MJl[rrepeKOHY€MOCHHa TaKWx rrpWKJia;rJ;aX:

npeo'H6Umu 00Ka3U – nooamu 00Ka3u;
npeo'H6UmU n0306 – nooa6amu, cnpa61IHmU n0306;
*npeo'H6UmU 36UHJ6atteHHH – 3(o6)6UHJ6atty6amu, 6UCJHJmU 36UHJ6a-
 tteHHH;*
npeo'H6umu npemeH3i1o – 3aH61IHmu npemeH3i1o;
npeo'H6UmU paxyHOK – noOa6amu paxyHOK;
npeo'H6umu 6UMozy- cma6umu 6UMozy;
npeo'H6Umu 00KJMeHm – noKa3amu, nooamu 00KJMeHm.

TaKwx KaJihKOBaHwx cJiIB 3ByqWTh ;o;)l(e 6araTo B ocBiTHOMY cepe;o;oBwru;l1
 He JIWille. Cepe;o; Hwx ■;o;iecJioBo *nocmynumu-nocmynamu:*

nocmynumu no JaKoHy- 6ttUHumu, 3pobumu JaKOHHO, Ja JaKoHoM;
nocmynumu 6 nionopHoKy6aHHH- nepeumu y (oo) nionopHoKy6aHHH;
nocmynumu y 61lacHicmb – nepeumu y 61lacHicmb;
nocmynumu 6 npoaJICy – Haoiumu y npoaJIC;
nocmynumu 6 yHi6ercumem- 6cmynumu oo yHi6ercumemy;
nocmynumu Hapobomy- cmatu oo p6oMy, 61lammy6amuCH Hapobomy;
nocmynulla 3aH6a- HaoiUULLa 3aH6a.

CTBopiOeMo BWCJIOBW qw cJioBocprijyqeHHH 3a 3pa3KOM pociwchKO'i MOBw,
 rrocJiyoByiOqwch ;o;iecJIOBOM *npuihtamu, npuuuHmu, HKe 3a BTC CYM Mae
 I83HaqeHh,;o;eHK3 Hwx He BJiacTwBYKPa'iHChKiw MOBi,ru;o I13acBi;o;qyiOTHrro;o;aHi
 HJl[l]qe rrpwKJia;o;w:*

npUUHHmU 3a OCH06J- 63HmU (6pamu) 3a OCH06J;
npuuHHmu pe30ll101.1i10- yx6allumu pe30ll101.1i10;
npuuHHmu pimeHHH- 6upimumu, yx6allumu, 6UHecmu yx6ally;
npuuHHmu oo 6iooMa- 63HmU (6pamu) oo 6iooMa,

3HaxOdUmbCH 6 on03UU,ii- on03UU,i{tHUU do ..

3HaxodumbCH B 6e3neu,i – 6ymu B 6e3neu,i;

3Haxodumbch B 3aneJJCHocmi – 3aneJJChuu Bid Kozo;

3Haxodumbch y KopucmyBaHHi- € B yJKumKy;

3Haxodumbch nid Bapmo10- yB'H3HeHuu;

3HaxOdUmbCH y BidpHdJKeHHi – menep y BidpHdJKeHHH:

3HaxOdUmbCH Ha TliKJBaHHi – nepe6yBa€ Ha TliKJBaHHi;

3Haxodumbch y npomupi1.t1.ti 3 KUM. – cynepe1.tumb KoM.y;

3HaxOdUmbCH Ha CTIJJK6i- {6ymuj Ha CTIJJK6i, M.amu nocady;

3Haxodumu BUXid 3i cmaHOBuut,a – damu co6i pady;

M.iCU,e3HaxOdJKeHHH – M.icu,e nepe6yBaHHH,p03M.iut,eHHH,p03maULyBaHHH.

Mo)I(Ha fl. p;arri rpop;OB)KyBant p51p; crriB, HKiB)KMBaiOTb y HeBrracTMBOMY IM 3HaqeHHinip; BIIJIMBOM 6araT03HaqHOCTJ1 IXHiX pociWCbKMX Bi,JJ;IIOBi,JJ;HMKiB. TpMBarre 3pocil1.rn;eHH51, HK 3a3Haqa€ OrreKcaHp;p lloHoMapiB, rrpM3Berro p;0 BTpaTM p;oporOBKa3iB y KOpMCTyBaHHip;HOIO MOBOIO.

fpaMaTMKa (3 rpeu;. grammatike Bip; gramma – «ITepa», «HarrMcaHH51») – po3p;iii MOB03HaBCTBa, ll.J;0 BJ1Bqa€ CMCTeMy Mop<PorrriqHJ1X ■ CJ1HTaKCJ1qHJ1X 0,JJ;MHMl.J;b, T06TO BJ13Haqa€ 3aKOHOMipHOCTiCJIOB03MiHM Ta IIO€p;HaHH51 CJiib y CJIOBOCIIOJiqeHH51 J1. peqeHH51. 3yMOBJieHiu;irrpabMJia BHyTpiiiiHiMM 3aKOHaMJ1 MOBM J1. BJ151BJ15110TbC51 B CMCTeMirpaMaTJ1qHJ1X <PopM ■ KaTeropiJ1..

Hap;3BJ1qaJ1.HO BJiyqHo cxaPaKTePM3yBaJia pOIlb rpaMaTMKM ,JJ;J151 MOBM IpMHa <l>apioH: «CMJia rpaMaTMKM B TOMy, ll.J;0 BOHa BMCTpyHyqy€ MOBy, rpyrryqJ1 HeCKiHqeHHY KiJibKicTb CJiib B o6Me)KeHe KOJIO KJiaciB, ll.J;0 TBOp51Tb a6CTpaKTHy rpaMaTJ1qHi KaTeropil, HarrpMKJiap; pop;y, qJ1cJia, Bip;MiHka, p;i€Bip;MiHM TOll.J;O» [1. <l>apioH, c.I9Q]. 3aB,JJ;51KJ1 rpaMaTMI.J;iTeopeTJ1qHi3HaHH51 CTaiOTb rrpakTJ1q-HJ1MJ1 yMiHH51MJ1.

Mop<PorrriqHHopMM – rrpabMJibHMW BM6ip Bip;MiHKOBoi: <PopMM iMeHHMKiB, 51Ki, IIO€;J;HYIOqJ1Cb 3 iHIIIJ1MJ1 CJIOBaMM, 3MiHIOIOTb <PopMy ■ l.J;MM Bmpa)KaiOTb CMMCJIOBbi,JJ;HOllleHH51:iMeHHJ1KJ1 qoJIOBiqoro pop;y p;pyro:Bi,JJ;MiHM y Ha3J1BHOMY Bi,JJ;MiHKY MHO)KJ1HJ1 MaiOTb 3aKiHqeHH51 -11,aHe -a,51K y pociWCbKiW MOBi:

yKnadeHo dozoBopa – yKnadeHo dozoBopu;

3aKpumo u,exa – 3aKpumo u,exu;

nepeBipH1Dmb iHcneKmpa- nepeBipH1Dmb iHcnepmopu.

<l>opMy pop;OBofO Bip;MiHka BMMaraiOTb p;i€CJIOBa i3 3arrepeqHOIO qacTKOIO He; a 6e3 Hei: – 3Haxip;Horo:

nopyULJE 3aKOH npo M.OBJ -He nopyULJE 3aKOHJ npo M.OBJ;

36epHy6 Ha e yBazy- He 36epHy6 Ha e yBazu;
 c6o6ooy cnuHumu – c6o6oou He cnuHumu.

)J;o BJiaCHe)TKpalHChKMX Bi,IJ;MiHKOBMX <PopMHaJie)KJ1Th6e3IIPMMMeHHJ1KOBJ1M
 pO,!!;OBMM Bi,IJ;MiHOK qacy:

HacmynHOZO OHJ!- 3aMicmb Ha HacmynHUU oeHb;

lieu! YKpalHka Hapounach 1871 poKy- 3aMicmb y 1871 po i.

)J;oBOJii CKJia,IJ;HMM € pO,!!;OBMM Bi,!!;MiHOK iMeHHMKiB qoJIOBiqoro po,11;y 3
 OCHOBOIO Ha rrpMfOJIOCHMM, 60 Ma€ BapiaTMBHi 3aKiHqeHHH -a **(-H), -y (-10)**,
 3YMOBJieHi JieKCJ1qHJ1M 3HaqeHHHM, HafOJIOCOM Ta Mop<PeMHOIO 6y,IJ;OBOIO. Y
 HJ13.QiMeHHMKiB 3HaqeHHH CJIOBa (rrpOTMCTaBJieHHHKOHKpeTHMX Ta a6cTpaKT-
 HJ1X iMeHHMKiB, a TaKO)KiMeHHMKiB 3i3HaqeHHHM cyKyrrHocTi) BIIJIMBa€ Ha
 3MiHy 3aKiHqeHHH:

aKma (ooKyMeHm)- aKmy (npo ec);

anapama (npunao)- anapamy (ycmaHo6a);

6noKa (1.JaCmUHa cnopyou)- 6noKy (o6't:oHaHHJ! oepJICa6);

eneMeHma (KOHKpemHe)- eneMeHmy (a6cmpraKmHe);

36YKa (mepMiH)- 36YKY (npo ec);

i;weuna (nmumboBa eneKmpoHHa CKpUHbKa) – i;weuny (cucmeMa eneKmpoHoi- nmumu);

iHOUKamopa (npunao, noKa3HUK) – iHOUKamopy (pe1.t06UHa);

Kopnyca (myny6)- Kopnycy (cyKynHe);

nucmonaoa (;wich b) -nucmonaoy (npowc);

opuziHana (oco6a)- opuziHany (ooKyMeHm);

paxyHka (ooKyMeHm)- paxyHKY (oiH);

meneifjoHa (anapam) – meneifjoHy (6UO 36,H3KY);

mepMiHa (cnoBo)- mepMiHy (cmroK);

ma6noHa (KpecneHHH; npucmpiu) – ma6noHy (3pa3oK);

nomHza (noi3o)- nomHzy (no1.JymmH).

Hati,!!;aBHiiiioO J1 BM3HaqarrhHOIO Bi,!!;MiHKOBo-rpaMaTJ1qHoiO 03HaKoiO
 yKpalHChKOIMOBM € 3aKiHqeHHH **-OBi (-eBi, -€Bi)** iMeHHMKiB qoJIOBiqoro po,11;y
 ,11;pyro'i Bi,!!;MiHM y ,!!;aBaJibHOMY Bi,!!;MiHKy:

Ilpe3yoeHmoBi

oeKaHoBi

npopeKmpoBi

npokyropoBi

oupeKmpo6i

Komt B TeKcTi B)KWTO rrop51,11; ,J;Ba iMeHHWKW qoJioBiqoro po,11;y y ϕ opMi ,IJ;aBaJibHOfo Bi,IJ;MiHKa O,IJ;HWHW, TO crroqaTKY BWKOpWCTOBYBa€MO 3aKiHqeHH51 -OBi,-eBi(-€Bi),IIOTiM- y (-10):

naHoBi zeHepany;
BiKmpoBi AHopyt,eHKJ.

Opy,!!;HWM Bi,!!;MiHOK Ha3WBa€ 3Hap51,11;,11;51 ,IJ;il,a He ,IJ;iMOBY oco6y,HarrpWKJia,IJ;:

nionucaHopenKmpoM
3amBepomeHo 61.JeHuM ceKpemapem
HanucaHo emyoeHmoM

TaKi ϕ opMw B cyqachit:1 yKpa'iHChKi:t1 JiiTepaTypHi:t1 MOBi e HeHopMaTwB-HWMW,Ha rn;o BKa3ye Bi,IJ;OMWM MOB03HaBeu:h OJieKcaH,!!;p IloHoMapiB⁵. «U:e TaK 3BaHi IlaCWBHi KOHCTpyKu;i'i, 51Ki He xapaKTerHi ,IJ;!!51 yKpa'iHChKOIMOBW, u;e pociMChKWM CWHTaK CJI[qHJI[M 6JIOK (*npobHeM pacMampy6aTIUCb MHOZUMU UCCTle006ameTIHMU*), HaiiOBHeHWM yKpa'iHCbKJI[MJI[CJIOBaMW. 0,11;HaK CWHTaK-CJI[C He yKpa'iHChKWM»⁶. IipaBWJihHO IIOTpi6HO B)KWBaTW *peKmp niOnuca6, cmyoeHm Hanuca6, 61.JeHu ceKpemap 3ambepou6, npobHeMu u,iKaBunu baza-mbox OocniOHUKi6.*

Bi,!!;Mimmoqw iMeHHWKW,qoMych i,IJ;OHWHy cBi,IJ;OMOCTMOBIJ;51 He 3a ϕ iKco-BaHo KJIJI[qHJI[M Bi,IJ;MiHOK, HaTOMicTb B)KWBaiOTh Ha3WBHWM. 3py:t1HOBaHa IJ;Jia MiKpocwcTeMa MOBW, xoqa Ha3BY KjiwqHoro Bi,IJ;MiHKa 3a ϕ iKcoBaHo y IipaBo-rrwci 1990 poKy.

3Bwqa:t1HO)IC. ϕ opMy KJIJI[qHOfo Bi,!!;MiHKa BWKOpWCTOBY€MO y 3BepTaHH51X, Ha3WBaiOqJI[oco6y, ,11;0 51KOI3BepTa€MOC51. Y 3BepTaHH51X, rn;o CKJia,IJ;aiOThC51 3 ,!!;BOX Ha3B (,IJ;BOX 3afaJibHWX Ha3B,i3 3afaJibHOHa3BJI[Ta iMeHi,3 ,!!;BOX BJiaCHWX Ha3B, i3 3afaJibHOIHa3BJI[Ta rpi3BWIJ;a), ϕ opMy KJIJI[qHOfo Bi,IJ;MiHKa MaiOTh o6W,IJ;Ba CJIOBa:

naHe Miniu,iHHme;
no6pamuMe CmenaHe;
Ilempe Bacunbo6u1.Jy;
Konezo IlempeHKJ.

3aKiHqeHH51 iMeHHWKiB y ϕ opMiKJIJI[qHOfo Bi,!!;MiHKa 3aJie)KJI[Tb Bi,!!; Bi,!!;MiHW, rpyrrw, HafOJiocy. qJI[HHWM rpaBOIWCOM Ta op ϕ opa ϕ iqHJI[MJI[CJIOBHwKaMW 3aKpirrJieHa BapiaTWBHicTb ϕ opM KJIJI[qHOfo Bi,IJ;MiHKa:

po6imHuKy i po6imHu1.Je;

5 IloHoMapis O. Kynhrya cnosa. MoBHOCrMnicrMqHinopa,!!M:Hasq, noci6HMK. KMIB:liM6i.!!b, 1999. 240 c. C.175

6 Cep6eHCbKa O.A. BoliOIIaK M.YI. AKryanbHe iHReps'ro 3 MOB03HaBleM: 140 3anMTaHb **i Bi, !**Inoa.rei1. KMIB: BM,!!.

1.eHTp «IlocBiTa>>,2001. 204 C. C. 97- 98

OneJJCe i Onezy;
noBcmampo i noBcmah11.e;
yMillbU,10 i yMillb11.e.

B o<Piu;ijimo-,o;ijioBoMy crriJIKysaHHiB)I{WBaiOTb cJiosa **rraHe/rraHi**, crroJiyqa-
 IOqw IX 3 HOMeHKJiaTypHWMJI[Ha3BaMW:

llaHe llpe3uOeHme;
naHe KOHCyne;
naHe zonoBo.

CJioso **rraH/rraHi** He MO)I{Ha B)I{WBaTw 3 iMeHeM ĩrro-6aTbKOBi, 6o u;e e rpy-
 6wM rropyrneHHHM JiiTepaTypHo'iHopMw,'ix B)I{WBaiOTb a6o Jiwrne 3 iMeHeM, a6o 3
 iMeHeM ĩrpi3BWI.QeM

naHe llempе, naHi Onbzo, naHe BiKmope.

IHTe<PepeHTY ocHosy Mae ĩrropyrneHHH HopM po,o;y iMeHHWKiB, 6o yKpa'iH-
 ChKipO,!,OBixapaKTePWCTJI[KJI[rrpOTWCT05ITb O,I;HiO,I;HWM, HarrpWKJia,IJ;, iMeHHJI[KJI[
6inb, opi6, 3anuc, nepеKuc, onuc, npooaJJC, pyKonuc, cmeniHb, cmyniHb, HpMapoK
 HaJie)KaTb ,o;o qoJiosiqoro po,o;y,a B pociH:cbKiH: MOBi– ,o;o)I{iHoqoro po,o;y.

iMeHHWK **rryn**, B yKpa'iHChKiH: MOBiHaJie)KWtB ,o;o)I{iHoqoro po,o;y,a B pociH:-
 ChKiH: – ,o;o qoJiosiqoro. BapTo rraM'HTaTw, rn;o e HW3Ka iMeHHWKiB, rn;o MaiOTb
 rrapaJieJibHY <PopMy po,o;y:

6aHKHOM – 6aHKHOMA;
3all – 3ana;
Kaxenb – KaxnH;
oa3uc – oa3a;
napaconb – napaconH
cycio – cycioa.

HwHi B)I{WBa€MO u; iMeHHWKW rrepesa)I{HO i3 3aKiHqeHHHM **-a**. B yKpa'iHcb-
 KiH: JiiTepaTypHiM MOBi<PYHK.QiOHYIOTb iMeHHWKW,B 5IKWX 3aKiHqeHH5I **-a** 3MiHIO€
 IXH€ 3HaqeHH5I:

Kpu3 (MeOU11.HUU iHcmPyMeHm) – t<pu3a (3azocmpeHHH cmaHo6uut,a)
aopec (BimallbHa noutmi6Ka)- aopec (Micu,e nroJJCy6aHHH)
ot<pyz (mepumopiallbHa oOUHU,H) – ot<pyza (Ha6K01IUutHH Micu,eBicmb)
Kap'Ep (Micu,e Oo6y6aHHJ! KOnallUH) – Kap'Epa (ycniutHe npocy6aHHJ! 6
OiHllbHocmi)

W:o,o;o po,o;y iMeHHWKiB B o<Piu;iH:Ho-,o;ijioswx ,o;oKyMeHTax,TO B YKpa'iHCbKOMY
 rrpasorrwc3a3HaqeHo,rn;o si,o; iMeHHWKiB qoJiosiqoro po,o;y;TsoPiO€MO iMeHHWKW
 Ha 03HaqeHH5I oci6)I{iHoqo'iCTaTi3a ,IJ;OIIOMofJI[cy<PiKciB **-k- (-a), -HH-(-H), -H.Q-**

(-H),-ec- (-a).Hawrrpop;yKTMBHiiiiMM e cy<PiKc -K- (-a),6o woro MO)I{Harroep;HaTM 3 pi3HJ1MJ1 TMIIaMM OCHOB: aBmopKa, oupeKmopKa, peoaKmopKa, OU3a{mepKa, nrocpecopKa. Cy<PiKc -MH- (-H) rrpM€P:HY€MO p;o OCHOBM Ha -eu;b: KpaBttUHH, npoaBttUHH, nnaBttUHH; a TaKO)I{ Ha rrpMrorroCHMw:MawCTpMHH.Cy<PiKc -Mu;-(-H) CIIIOJiy<la€MO 3 OCHOBaMM Ha -HMK-: BepcmaHbHUU,H, nopaoHUU,H. Cy<PiKc -ec- (-a) pip;KOB)I{MBaHMW B YKPa1HChKil1MOBi: ouHKOHeca, noemeca⁷.

AHaJii3yiOqJ1 TMIIObi Mop<PorrriqHi IIO MJ1JIKJ1 OCBiThbOfO cepep;OBMiu;a, MO)I{Ha fOBOpMTM rrpO TBOpeHHH CTyrreHiB rropiBHHHHH IIpMKMeTHMKiB: HaU-nonyHhpHiUti npozpaMu (a He caMi nonynhpHi npozpaMu); HauzonoBHiute (a He caMe zonoBHe); HaUBU«i oochmeHHH (a He caMi BU«i oochmeHHH); rrpO YTBO-peHHiHaKa30BOfo CIIIOCo6y p;i€CJIIOBa, KOJIM 3aMicTb HOpmATMBHOkPopMM

nonpau, 10uMo

nozoBopiMo

6yobMO KopeKmHUMU

p036epiMOC5f

o<Piu;iwHo-p;irroce crrirrKysaHHH, pap;io, Terre6aqeHHH 3arrorroHMJIM rroKpyqi Ha B3ipeu;h pociUCbKOi.MOBU

OaBaume npaU, 10Bamu

OaBaume nOZOBOpUMO

OaBaume 6yoeMO KopeKmHUMU

oaBaume p036epeMoch

Y u;hoMy KOHTeKCTiCJIIOBO p;asa:if.Te IIO36aBJieHe 6yp;b-HKOfo 3HaqeHHH, a OT)I{e, rrocrryrosysaTMCH HMM HerrpaBMJihHO. B)I{MBaHHH 3aMiCTh HopMa-TMBHo1<PopMM HaKa3osoro crroco6y crrosa p;asa:if.Te – u;e serr11qe3Ha TpasMa p;JH yKpalHCbKOMOBM, ap;)I{e BTpaqa€MO <PopMy, B HKiW yKpalHCbKa iCTopiH, yKpalHCbKMx p;yx.

Tpe6a HarorrocmTM Ha ru;e op;Hiw 3 6araTbOX Hau;ioHaJibHMX oco6rrMBOCTel1 yKpalHCbKOMOBM – u;e Bip;MiHIOBaHHH CKJiap;HMX qJ1cJiiBHMKiB Ha IIO3HaqeHHH p;eCHTKiB,B HKMX 3MiHIO€TbCHJIMille p;pyraqcTMHa: n'HmOeCHMU, n'HmOeCHmbMa, ciMoecHmu (a He n'HmuoecHmu). HaToMicTb y cKrrap;HMX qJ1crrriBHMKax Ha IIO3HaqeHHH coTeHb 3MiHIO€MO o6Mp;BicKrrap;osiqacTMHM: oBoxcom, oBoMcmaM, oBoMacmaMu (a He oBoxcma, oBoMcma, oBoMacma) 3a aHarrorieiO sip;MiHIOBaH-HH qJ1cJiiBHJ1Ka CT0, HKMW Ma€ p;BiBip;MiHKOBi<PopMM – cmo y Ha3J1BHOMY ■3Ha-

⁷ YKpatHCbK1iiinpason11c/ HAH YKpatH1JH-T MOB03HasrcsaiMeHiO. Ilore6Hi,JH+ T)KpatHCbKOTMOB11,YKpa:iHCbK11ii-MOBHo-iH<jlopMal.iiiiiH1ii <jloHl. K111s: HayK. IYMKa, 2019. 391 c. C. 39-40

Xi,IJ;HOMY Bi,IJ;MiHKaX, *cma* – B ycix iHIIIWX Bi,IJ;MiHKaX, arre II)I3aKOHOMipHiCTb He IIOIIIWp10€TbC51 Ha CKJia,IJ;HiqJl[CJiiBHJl[KJlI Ha 1103HaqeHH51 COTeHb

He 3aB:>K,IJ;Jl MOBHiIIOKpyqMOB.QCIIpWMMaiOTb 51K IIO MWJIKJl[,6o BOHJl[3a3BJl[- qaJ.1 HaJie)KaTb ,11;0 «KapTOTeKW fOTOBWX BWCJIOBiB»,y HKiM 6araTO HeyKpa'iHCbKWx, HarrpwKrra,IJ;:

H npuuutoB Ha paxyHoK KypcoBol – H npuuutoB ut,ooo KypcoBoi;

paxy10 MOJICIIU6UM – 66aJlCa10 3a MOJICIIU6e;

KOJlChA X6UIIUHa Ha paxyHKJ – KOJlChA X6UIIUHa oopoza;

Bionana Heo6xioHicmb – HeMat: nompe6u;

J cmpozomy CMUCIli CII06a – J mottHOMJ 3HatteHHi CII0Ba;

HeMat: cMucny – HeMat: nompe6u;

nepeuutoB zpaHul1i MomnuBozo- nepe6paB Mipy (nepeuutoB ttepe3 Kpau).

OT)l{e, iHKorrrw rroTpi6Ho rpoBO,IJ;WTW csoepi,!!;HY ririeHy «KapToTeKW», 3arrw- IIIaTw TaM Te,IJ;O € BJaChe yKpa'iHCbKWM Ha6yTKOM,IIO36ysaTWC51 qy)l{OfO.

MO)l{Ha fOBOpWTJl[rpo opφoerriqHi, aK.QeHTya.QiMHi, CTWJiiCTJl[qHIIOMWJIKJl[, IJ;O 3a6py,!!;HIOIOTb OCBiTHiM rpoCTip,IX qJl[MaJIO 51K y MOBJieHHICTy,IJ;eHTiB, TaK ■ BWKJia,IJ;aqis.

51K 3a3Haqae OrreKcaH,!!;pa Cep6eHCbKa «IX swsqeHHH – Ba)KJIWBa HayKoBa rpo6rrreMa. A,11;)1{e aHarri3yiOqw pi3HOMaHiTHiMOBJieHH€BirropyiiiHHH, KoMy- HiKaTWBHHeB,IJ;aqi, Ili3HaiOqJl[MeXaHi3MJl[IIO MWJlOK – orpixiB, OIIWCOK, He- TOqHOCTeM,aHoMarriti,rrHrcycis – MO)l{Ha po3KpwTw rrcwxorrorriqHy CTpYKTYPY IIO MWJlKOBO)l;ii,BW3HaqJl[TJl[3aKOHJl[MOBJieHH€BOIIOBe,!!;iHKJl[JIIO,IJ;Jl[HJl[■Ha.QiM OCHOBIWpo6Jl51TJl[rpaKTJl[qHipeKOMeH,IJ;a.Qi'i»⁸.

OT)l{e, OCBiTa 3a6e3rrreqye 6a30Bi 3HaHH51 rpo MOBHiHOpmw, rpaMaTJl[qHi rpaBWJia,rn;o € φYH,IJ;aMeHTOMMOBJieHH€BOKYJibTypw B OCBiTHbOMY cepe,!!;OBWIIJ;i. MosrrHH€Ba KYIihTypa He o6Me)l{y€TbCH rrwiii .QMMW 3HaHHMW,BOHa oxorrrr10e IIIwpoKwii crreKTP KoMyHiKaTWBHWX HaswqoK, rroTpi6Hwx ,IJ;IiH eφeKTWBHo'i B3a€MO,!!;i'i B ocsiTHbOMY cepe,IJ;oBwrn;i. KoMyHiKaTWBHWX acrrreKT MOBJieHH€Bo'i KYIihTypw rrepe,11;6aqae BMiHHH spaxosysaTw co.u;iarbHWM Ta rrcwxorrorriqHwii KOHTeKCT KOMYHiKa.Qi'i, BW6paTW rpaBWJibHi CTpaTeri'i Ta TaKTJl[KJlI B3a€MO,IJ;ii' BCTaHOBJIOBaTW eMO.QiMHWM KOHTaKT ■ ,IJ;OTpwMyBaTWC51 eTWKeTHWX HOpm crriirKysaHHH.

Oco6rrwso Ba)KJIWBe Mic.u;e MOBJieHH€Ba KYIihTypa rroci,IJ;a€ B ocsiTHbOMY cepe,!!;OBWIIJ;i ,IJ;Jl51 rpo6y,IJ;OBJl[eφeKTWBHOfo HasqaJibHOfo rpo.u;ecy, BOHa €

8 Cep6eHCbKa O.,Einoyc M. EKonorR yKpatHCbKoro cnoBa: npaKTMqHJl1ii cnoBHMqoK- AOBIAHMK IIBiB: BMAaBHMqMii IieHTp JIHY iMeHiBaHa < >pahKa, 2003. 68 c. C.4

fOJIOBHWM eJieMeHTOM B3a€MOp; i'i Mi)K BWKJiap; aqaMW Ta CTyp; eHTaMW, a TaKO)K Mi)K CaMWMJI[yqacHWKaMW HaBqaJibHOfo rrpou; ecy, CTBOpeHH5I CIlpWHTJJI[BOI aTMoc<Pepw p; /l5/ 3p; o6yBaqiB BWiu; OI OCBiTW Ta rppo<PeciJiHOI rrip; rOTOBKJI[Mai16yTHix <PaxiBu; iB. ,ll; JIH BWKJiap; aqiB MOBJieHH€Ba KYJihTypa rppoHBJiH€TbCH B yMiHHiqTKO Ta 3p03yMiJIO rrepep; aBaTW 3HaHH5I, p; oTpwMyiOqJI[Cb JiiTepaTypHWX HOpm, <PopMyBaTW B CTyp; eHTiB

Bip; IOBip; HiMOBJieHH€Bi HaBJI[qKJI[Ta KYIibTYPY CIIiJIKyBaHH5I. JIeKu; i'i, rpaK-TJI[qHi3aH5ITT5I, CeMiHapw IIOTrpe6yiOTb Bip; BWKJiap; aqiB He JIJI[Ille rpaBWJibHOfo BWKJiap; y MaTepiaJiy, aJie J1 BpaxyBaHHH eMou; itiHoro Ta rrcwxoJiopiHoro CTaHy aBp; WTopi'i, CTBOpeHH5I aTMoc<Pepw B3a€MOIIOBafJI[Ta p; OBipw.

Oco6JiwBo'i ysarw 3acJiypoBye poJibMOBJieHH€Bo'i KYJihTypw B p; wCTaHu; itiHoMy HaBqaHHi, HKeHa6yJio 3HaqHo'irrorryJIHpHocTB ocTaHHpOKw. BWKJiap; aqi roBWHH BMiTW ap; arryBaTW CBOKOMyHiKaTWBHCTpaTeri'i p; o YMOB OHJiaMH-CIIiJIKySaHHH, p; e Bep6aJibHi3aco6w MaiOTb 6iJihiiiY Bary qepe3 Bip; cyTHicTb 6e3poccepep; Hboro KOHTaKTY 3 ayp; wTopi€10. IlpaBWJibHa opraHi3au; iH MOBJieHH€BOfo rrpou; ecy y u; w<PpoBOMY cepep; OBWiu; ip; OIIOMara€ 36eperTW 5IKicTb HaBqaHH5I Ta B3a€MOp; iIO 3ICTyp; eHTaMW.

MoBJieHH€Ba KYJihTypa rroJIHrae y BMiHHi 6yp; yBaTw KoMyHiKau; iio Bip; - rroBip; Ho p; o BWMOf i crreu; w<PiKW MaJ16yTHBoTppo<Peci'i, KO)I(Ha 3 5IKWX Ma€ CBOI OC06JIWBOCTI, 3YMOBJieHicreu; w<PiKOIO CIIiJIKyBaJibHWX CWTyau; iJ1, xapaKTepoM Mai16yTHbo'i p; iHJibHOCTW Ta rppo<PecitiHwMw CTaHp; apTaMw. HarrpwKJiap; , nip; qac rrip; rOTOBKW crreu; iaJiiCTiB Mep; wqHo'i c<Pepw MOBJieHH€Ba KYJihTypa Mae KpWTJI[qHe 3HaqHH5I, IIO3a5IK HerrpaBWJibHe a6o HeToqHe <PopMyJIIOBaHH5I iH<PopMau; i'i MO)Ke crppwqwhwTw ceptio3HiHacJiip; Kw p; /liH 3p; opoBH rrau; ieHTa. BwKJiap; aq Mae 3aKu; eHTyBaTw yBary CTyp; eHTiB Ha ToMy, ru; o cTocyHKW Mi)K JiiKapeM Ta rrau; i€HTOM IOBWHH 6a3yBaTWC5I Ha p; OBipi, 5IKa 6araTO B qoMy 3aJie)KJI[Tb Bip; TOfo, 5IKOIO MipoiO JiiKap BMi€ 3po3yMiJIO, TaKTOBHO iKOpeKTHO rroHCHWTW cTaH rrau; ieHTa, MeTop; w JiiKyBaHHH Ta MO)KJIWBipw3WKW. Oco6JiwBo'i yBafJI[IIOTrpe6yiOTb CWTyau; i'i, KOJJI[JiiKap Ma€ IOBip; OMJI[TJI[rrau; i€HTY rppo CKJiap; HWMp; iarH03. Y TaKWXBWIIap; KaXBa)KJIJI[BOp; oTpwMyBaTWC5I eTJI[qHJI[XHOpm Ta BWKOpWCTOByBaTW MOBHi3aco6w, HKi6yp; yTb 3po3yMiJiWMJI[p; JIH rrau; i€HTa, BpaxyByiOqw tioro eMou; ii1Hwi1 cTaH. KpiM Toro, Mi)I(Mep; wqHe crriJIKyBaHHH TaKO)K BWMarae BwcoKoro piBHH MOBJieHH€Bo'i KYJihTypw. KoMaHp; a JiiKapiB, Mep; cecTep Ta iHIIIOfo Mep; wqHOfo rrepcohaJiy IOBWHHa B3a€MOp; i5ITJI[qiTKO Ta 3Jiarop;)KeHo, TOMY ru; o Bip; u; horo 3aJie)KWTb HKicTb JiiKyBaHHH i, 3peiiiTOIO, 3p; opoBH rrau; ieHTiB.

Maw6yTHi10pwcnt Ta ap;soKaTw TaKO)K rroBWHHi p;oTpwMysaTJ1C51 swcoKwx CTaHp;apTiB MOBjEHH€Bo'i KYJihTypw, TOMY rn;o sip; ToqHocTi Ta qiTKOCTi φopMyJIIOBaHb3aJie)KJ1Tbpe3yJibTaT cyp;OBJ1Xrrpou;eciB TaCKJiap;aHH5110p11p;J1qHJ1X p;oKyMeHTiB.IOpwp;wqHiTeKcTw MaiOTb 6yTw HarrwcaHBP03YMirro,6e3 Hap;MipHo'i CKJiap;HOCTia6o p;B03HaqHOCTi, 60 u;e MO)Ke 3YMOBJ1Tb Herropo3yMiHH51 ■ HaBiTb 10p11p;J1qHiiiOMJ1JKJ1.

Ilip; qac cyp;oswx 3acip;aHb MOBjEHH€Ba KYJihTypa ap;soKaTa a6o rrpokypopa MaeBa)KJ1J1Be3HaqeHH51p;rr51rrepeKoHaHH51cyp;p;a6o rrpwc51)KHJ1X.ApryMeHTOBaHa MOBa, JIOriqHa IIOCIiip;OBHicTb BJ1KJiap;y Ta qiTKe p;oTp11MaHH51 rrpofeciWHOI eTJ1KJ1p;03BOJ15110Tb eφeKTJ1BHO 3aXJ1IJI;aTJ1 iHTepecJ1 KJii€HTa. Y .QbOMY KOHTeKCTi Ba)KJ1J1BOIO € TaKO)K 3p;aTHicTb BpaxoByBaTJ1 eMO.QiWHJ1W CTaHyqacHJ1KiB rrpou;ecy Ta 6yTJ1 TaKTOBHJ1MJ1 y Bip;IIOBip;51X ■ BWCTyrax.

Y rrpou;eci rrpofecil1Horo HasqaHH51 CTyp;eHTJ1 osorrop;isaiOTb crreu;iarrbHJ1M1 KoMyHiKaTJ1BHJ1M1 HaswqKaMw, rn;o sip;rrosip;aiOTb o6paHi1 rrpofeci'i, sqatbC51 eφeKTJ1BHO rrepep;aBaTJ1 iHφopMa.QiiO, apyMeHTyBaTJ1 CBOIO 110311.QiiO Ta p;oTpwMysaTWCb eTwKeTHWX HopM crriirKysaHH51. Oco6rrwso Ba)KJ1J1B1M1 e TpeHiHfl1 Ta rpaKTJ1qHi3aH51TT51, 51Kip;03BOJ15110Tb CTyp;eHTaM 3p;o6yTJ1 p;OCBip; y pearrbHWX KoMyHiKaTJ1BH1X cwTyau;iHx.

Y cyqacHOMY OCBiTHbOMY cepep;OB11IJI;iBa)KJ1J1BJ1M qJ1HHJ1KOM MOBjEHH€BOI KYJihTypw e u;wφosi3a.Qi51KoMyHiKau;iw.3pocTaHH51BJ1KopwCTaHH51erreKTpoHHo'i IIOIITJ1, MeCeHp;)KepiB, Bip;eOKOHφepeH.QiW ■ cou;iaJibHJ1X Mepe)K cyTT€BO BIIJ11HYJIO Ha MaHepy CIIiIKyBaHH51 BJ1KJiap;aqiB 3i CTyp;eHTaMJ1. 11φosi KoMyHiKau;i'i BWMaraiOTb sip; φaxisu;is 3HaHb ■ HaswqK u;wφosoro eTwKeTy,rn;o perrpe3eHTY€ BMiHH51 φopMyrriOBaTw p;yMKJ1 qiTKO ■ cTwrro,yHwKaTw arpecwsHo'i a6o HeφopMaJibHo'i rreKCJ1K1, rraswrroHO 6yp;ysaTw CTPYKTYPY rrosip;oMrreHb.

wφosi3a.Qi51 TaKO)K BJ1Marae ap;arrTau;i'i p;o oco6rrwsoCTeJ1 sipTyarrbHoro crriirKysaHH51. Y TaKwx YMOBax Hese6arrhHi cwrHarrw, 51Ki e Ba)KJ1J1B1M1 B oqHoMy CIIiIKyBaHHi, BTpaqaiOTb CBOIO eφeKTJ1BHicTb, ■ Ha rrepiii11W IJiaH BJ1XO/I:1Tb 51KicTb Bep6aJibHOfo KOHTeHTy,rn;o OC06IJI1BO Ba)KJ1J1BO p;J151 OCBiTJ1, p;e 3HaqHa qacTJ1Ha po6OTJ1 Bip;6ysa€TbC51 B pe)KJ1MiOHJiaWH.

Yp;ockoHarreHH51 MOBjEHH€Bo'i KYJibTypw e Ba)KJ1J1B1M rrpou;ecoM p;rr51 rrip;swrn;eHH51 eφeKTJ1BHOCTi ocsiTHbo'i KoMyHiKau;i'i Ta ycrriiiiHoro p;oc51rHeHH51 rrpofecil1Hwx u;irrew. ew rrpou;ec rrepep;6aqae cwcTeMaTwqHy po6oTy Hap; po3B1TKOM MOBjEHH€BJ1X HaBJ1qOK,3HaHH51MJ1MOBHJ1X HopM Ta KOMyHiKaTJ1BHO€ TJKJ1.

Hap; yp;ockoHarreHH51M MOBjEHH51 oco6rrwsy porrb sip;irpae caMocTiWHa po6oTa: qwTaHH51 rrpofecil1Ho'i rriTepaTypw, CTaTew Ta HayKoswx rrpau;h crrp1151€

36araqeHHIO CJIOBHMKOBofo 3array Ta IIOfJIJ16JieHHIO po3yMiHH5I crreu;wpiqHOI JieKCJ1KJ1.)J;Jl5I 6iJibIII fJIJ16OKofo p03BJ1TKY MOBjieHH€BJ1X HaBJ1qOK ,IJ;OIJ;iJibHO rrpM,II;IJl5ITJ1 ysary HaBqaHHIO HaBJ1qOK IIMCbMa, IJ,O ,IJ;OIIMara€ CTy,IJ;eHTaM φopMyJIIOBaTJ1 ,IJ;YMKM JIOfiqHo Ta IIOCIII,IJ;OBHO,3 ,IJ;OTpMMaHH5IM MOBHMx HOPM.

IHTeHCMBHe HaBqaHHH, opieHTOBaHe Ha rpaKTMKy, e eφeKTMBHMM iHTpy-MeHTOM ,o;rrH B,II;OCKOHarreHHH MOBjieHH€Bo'i KYIIBTYPM B ocBiTHbOMY cepe-,IJ;OBMIJ,i. Cu;eHapHi TpeHiHrM, CMMYIHHy;i'i ,o;irroBi irp11 Ta porrhoBi Mo,o;erri ,11;03BOJIIIOtb Ma:t16yTHM φaxiBJ;5IM Bi,o;rrpau;boByBaTM HaBJ1qKJ1 B KOHKpeTHMX KoMyHiKaTMBHMx CMTyau;HX. HarrpMKrra,o;, ,o;rrH 10p11cTiB u,e MO)KYTb 6yTM CMMYrrHu;i'i cy,o;oBMX 3aci,o;aHb, ,o;e BOHM rpaKTMKYIOtb MOBY BMCTyriB, aprYMeHTaiJ;iiO ■BMiHH5I BeCTM ,o;iarrop; ,IJ;Jl5I Me,IJ;MKiB – BIIpaBM Ha CIIiiiKyBaHH5I 3 rrau;ieHTaMJ1,5IKi,IJ;OIIMaraiOTb y,o;oCKOHaJIIOBaTM 3,1J;aTHICTb ,IJ;OCTYIHO ■TOqHo rroHCHIOBaTM Me,o;MqHi peKoMeH,o;au;i'i. TaKi TpeHiHrM Ha,o;aiOTb MO)KIMBicTb CTy,o;eHTaM OTpMMaTM 3BOPTHJ1M 3B'5I3OK Bi,IJ;BMKJia,o;aqiB, 5IKiMO)KYTb BKa3aTJ1 Ha IIOMJ1JIKJ1 y MOBjieHHiTa Ha,o;aTM peKOMeH,o;au;i'i ,IJ;Jl5I IX IIOKpaIII,eHH5I.

3aB,I1;5IKJ1 ,IJ;OTpMMaHHIO HOPM MOBjieHH€BOKYJibTypM,yqacHMKM OCBiTHbOfo rrpou;ecy MO)KYTb p03BJ1BaTJ1 rroqyTT5I B3a€MOIIOBafJ1, ,IJ;OBipM Ta CIIiBrrpau;ii <l>axiBu;3 BMCOKMM piBHeM MOBjieHH€Bo'i KYIIBTYPM 3,1J;aTHio;o611paTM rpaBMJihHi CJIOBa, φopMyJIIOBaTJ1 Bi,IJ;IIOBi,IJ;i TaK, IJ,O6 He BJ1KJI1KaTJ1 ,IJ;O,IJ;aTKOBofo Harrpy-)KeHH5I, a TaKO)K 36epaTJ1 IIO3J1TJ1BHJ1M TOH HaBiTb y CKJia,IJ;HMx CMTyau;HX. BMpilleHH5I KOHφprikTiB qepe3 ,o;iarrop;B5IKOMY BpaxOBYIOtb IIO3MIJ;il ciX CTOPiH, 3a6e3rreqye KpaIII,i pe3yJibTaTJ1 ,IJ;Jl5I BciX yqaCHMKiB rrpou;ecy, OCKiJibKM BOHM rroqyBaiOTbC5I rroqyTTTT ■ 3p03yMiJIMMJ1. 3pellITOIO, u,e CIIp115I€ Ili,II;TpMMIJ;i 3,11;opoBoro po6oqoro cepe,o;oBMIIJ,a ■3a6e3rreqye ycrriXM y HaBqaHHi.

OT)Ke, MOBjieHH€Ba KYIIBTypa e rporrhoBHM erreMeHTOM ycrriIHO'i ocBiTHbO'i ,o;IAAhHOCTi. BoHa BeJIMKOIO Mipoio 3aJie)KJ1Tb Bi,o; iT 3opieHTOBaHocTiHa ocHOBHi p11c11 6e3,o;oraHHoro,3pa3KOBoro MOBjieHHH. forrhoBHMM KOMYHiKaTMBHMM O3-HaKaMM (KpMTepi5IMJ1) K)1JibTyp11 MOBjieHH5I €: rpaBMJibHicTb, 3MicTOBHicTb, rroriqHicTb,6araTCTBO,ToqHicTb,BMpa3HicTb,,o;opeqHicTb ■ ,o;ou;irrhicTb ⁹.KyrrHTyBa MOBjieHH5I 3a6e3rreqye eφeKTJ1BHicTb OCBiTHbOIKOMYHiKau;i'i, IIOKpaIII,y€ 5IKicTb HaBqaHH5I,IIOJieflIIY€ B3a€MO,IJ;il0 3ICTy,o;eHTaMM Talli,II;TpMMY€ rpoφeci:t1Hy eTMKy.

9 IlleBq)'K.C. YKpatHCbKaMOBa 3a npo<jleci1HMM cnpRMyBaHHRM: niApyqHMK. KMIB: Anepra, 2023.536 c. C.67



BAPIHOBA MapiH E J;yap)J;uma,
);OKTOp Me);WIHMx HayK,);Ol(eHT,
 Han;ioHaJihHMH yHiBepcMTeT oxopoHM
 sgopoB'Jl YKpa1HM iMeHi IT. JI. IllyrrMKa
 ORCID ID: 0000-0003-1328-3807
 IQpqj1K Ilila MmwriiBHa, KaH);M);aT
 Me);M'IHMx HayK,);Ol(eHT,
 Han;ioHaJihHMH yHiBepcMTeT oxopoHM
 sgopoB'Jl YKpa1HM iMeHi IT. JI. IllyrrMKa
 ORCID ID: 0000-0003-2750-3866
 YKpa1Ha

**ULIITOMHAAOBiPYCHA iHct>EKUisi:
 OC05ALIIBOCTi KaiHi'-IHLIIX nPOSiBiB
 Y AEPMATOAOri'-IHLIIX XBOPLIIX**

OCTaHHiM qacoM .QMTOMeraJioBipyCha iH<PeK.QiH (U:MB) 6YJia BM3HaHa <PaK-
 ropoM,I.QO ClIp115i€ 3a.xBOp10BaHOCTiTa CMepTHOCTiB rreBHMx rpyppax Ila.Qi€HTiB ¹.
 PaHirne Hep;ouu;iHeHa, {{TJ1Xa> U:MB Bee qaCTirne o6roBop10€TbC5I B rpy6JiiKa.QiHX
 pi3HJ1X Mep;J1qHJ1X crreu;iaJibHOCTeM, OC06J1J1BO B rrepiop; mo6aJibHJ1X 3MiH y CBiTi,
 rn;o cyrrpoBO/I:)(YffiTbC5I CTpeCOM ■ rropyrneHH5IM iMYHHOfo CTarycy JIIOp:MHM.
 U:MB a6o Bipyc rrepprecy JIIOp:MHM 5 r11rry (HHV-5) – u;e p;BoJiaH.QIOfoBMH: ,1..1,HK-
 Bipyc pop;MHM Herpesviridae,HKMH: Mae crillHhip11c11 3 iHrMMM rrepprecBipycamm,
 BKJ110qa10q11 reHoM, CTpyKTYPy BipioHiB ra 3p;arHicrb BMKJIMKaTM JiareHTHi ra
 rrepcMCTymqiiH<PeKu;ie. EiJirne 50% HaceJieHHH iH<PiKoBaHo U:MB 3 rroiiiMpeHi-
 criO 6J1J13bKO 90% B rpyppax BMCOKOfO p113MKY (rOMOCeKcyaJiiCTM,rpa.QiBHJ1KJ1 ITO
 p;om5Ip;y 3a p;iTbMM,pe.QMli€HTJ1 rrepeJIMBaHH5I KpOBi■IJ;MB-HeCYMiCHMX opraHiB
 a6o KicTKOBOfo M03Ky, OC06J1,5IKiBep;yTb 6e3Jiap;He CTaTeBe)(J1TT5I)3. Y Kpa"iHax,
 I.QO p03BJ1BaiOTbC5I 6iJibiilicTb iH<PiKY€TbC5I B p;MTmOMY Bi.Qi,B p03BJ1HeHJ1X Kpa"iHax
 p;o 50 % MOJIOp;MX JIIOp;eH: cepoHeraTMBHi. IJ;MB € Hat1:6iJibiiliiOiiMpeHMM Bp0p;)(e-
 HJ1M iH<PeK.QiMHMM 3aXBOp10BaHH5IM i3 cepep;HbOIO IIOiiMpeHicTIO 0,58 %-0,64 %.

Gupta M, Sharman M. Cytomegalovirus. [Updated 2023 Aug 8]. In: StatPearls [Internet]. Treasure Island (FL): StatPearls Publishing; 2024 Jan-. Available from: URL: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK459185/>

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qacToTa ceporro3MTMBHOCTi3pocme 3 BiKoM $\bar{p};o$ 80 poKiB CTaHOBMTh 91 % ⁴. Haw-qacTirne iH<PeKIj;i5l rpoTiKa€ 6e3CJ1MIITOMHO, 3aJIMIIIa€ThC5l JiaTeHTHOIO rrpOT5IfOM ychoro)KJ1TT5l $\bar{M}O$ l(e 6yTM peaKTMBOBaHa. IlepBMHHe iH<PiKysaHHH Bip;6yBa€ThC5l y oci6 6e3 iMYHiTeTy, rrp11 iH<PiKysaHHiaHTMTirra $p;oi$ MYHorro6yrrriHy **MMO**l(YTh BJ15lBJ15lTJ1C5l qepe3 1-1,5 Mic5lu;iIliCJ15l 3apa)l(eHH5l \bar{M} 36epiaiOThC5l $p;o$ 5 Mic5lIj;iB. ,1J,pymJ1 TMIIiH<PeKu;i'iBJ1HJ1Ka€ 11p11 peaKTMBau;i'i Bipycy, TpeTiW TMIIIp05lBJ15l€ThC5l 11p11 IIOBTOpHOMY 3apa)l(eHHi(cyrrepiH<PeKIj;i5l) ⁵. Y iMYHOKOMIleTeHTHMX oci6 CJ1M-IITOMJ1 3aXBOpiOBaHH5l Ilp05lBJ15lIOTHC5l MOHOHYKJie030M, peaKTJ1Bau;i5l iH<PeKu;i'i qaCTirne po3BMBa€ThC5l y XBopMx 3 iMYHOP:e<Piu;MTOM, BIJI-rrro3MTMBHMX, rriCJIH TpaHCIIJiaHTau;i'i COllip;HMX opaHiB \bar{K} iCTKOBOfo M03Ky, y XBOPMX, 5IKiOTpMMYffiTb CMCTeMHY TeparriO ropMOHaJibHMMM,iMYH06iorroriqHJ1MJ1 rrperrapaTaMM,iMYHOp;e-rrpecaHTaMJ16. Y u;ie'i KaTeropi'i XBOPMX MO)l(YTh ypa)l(aTJ1C5l BCiopraHM \bar{M} CMCTeMM opaHi3My. Bipyc rpoHMKae B opaHi3M *IIIOp;MHM* qepe3 CJIM30Bb6orroHKM BepXHix p;MxarrhMX rrrr5lXiB,IllIIYHKOBO-KMIIKOBoro \bar{M} ceqocTaTeBoro IIIJ15lXiB, MicTMThCH B CJIMHi,ceqi,rryp;HOMY MOJIOJ;i,crrepMi,BariHaJibHMX BMp;irreHH5lX $\bar{M}O$ l(e rrepep;aBa-TJ1C5l orrocepep;KoBaHo qepe3 3a6yp;HeHi<PoMiTM. TaKMM qJ1HOM, rrepep;aqa **MB** 3p;iWCHIO€ThC5l IIIJ15lXOM TicHOfo KOHTaKTy, TpaHCIIJiau;eHTapHO,reMaToreHHO,11p11 TpaHcrrraHTau;i'i opaHiB, qepe3 6iorroriqHipip;MHM. Y rrrrop;a \bar{M} HOBOHapop;)l(eHoro qaCTiiiie MB-iH<PeKIj;i5l Bpa)l(a€ CJIMHHI3aJ103J1 \bar{M} HeHpoHM, y iMYHOKOMIleTeHT-HMX oci6 – rriM<Po'ip;Hy TKaHMHy, y IIIOp;ew 3 occra6rreHMM iMYHiTeToM – BHyTpirnHi opaHJ1⁷. Y KIIiHiqHiW rpaKTMIJ;p;iarHOCTMKa Ta MOHiTOpMHf MB-iH<PeKu;i'i rpYH-TY€ThC5l Ha BJ15lBJieHHiTa KirrhKichOMY BJ13HaqeHHiBipychO)l1J,HK y KpOBi, BJ15lB-JieHHi aHTMreHiB B iHIIIMX pip;MHax opaHi3MY a6o 6iorrci'i. Bpop;))l(eHa **MB** e OCHOBOIO iH<PeKu;iWHOIO IlpJ1qJ1HOIO rrryxoTM, rropyrneHb HaBqaHH5l Ta P03YMOBOI Bip;CTaJIOCT⁸. **MB** JiaTeHTHO rrepCMCTY€ B KpOBOTBOpHMx KJiiTMHax KicTKOBOfo M03KY Ta B eHp;OTeJiaJibHMX KJiiTMHax TKaHMH (Hep;M<PepeHIJ;i;WOBaHi CTOB6ypoBi KIIITMHM CD34+, Mierro'ip;HiKIIITMHM – rrrorrepep;HMKM CD33+, MOHOJ;MTM Ta $p;eH$ - p ;pMTHi KIIITMHM CD14+, B HKMX BOHM $p;03$ piBaiOTb) ⁹. 3a p ;orroMoroiO cKrrap;HMx

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MeXaHi3MiB QMB o6XO,IJ;WTb p03Ili3HaBaHH5I iMYJIHWX KJiiTWH, KO,I;TIOqJl iMYJIO-MO,IJ;YliiOIOqiMOJieKynw,rn;o rrpwmiqyiOTb <PYHKQii T-KJiiTWH ■rrpwpO,IJ;HWX Killepis, rn;o 3a6e3rreque sipycy ,IJ;OBiqHy rrepcwCTeHQi10¹⁰. IcHye 6araTO niTaMiB QMB, TOMY iH<PiKysaHH5I O,IJ;HWM IIIITaMOM He BWKJIOqae 3apa:>KeHH5I iHIIIWMM IlpOT5IfOM ycbOfO :>KWTT5In. Eyno IIOKa3aHo, rn;o iMYJIOcyrrpeciH e KJiiOqoswM TpwrepoM ,IJ;JH peaKTW-sau;il sipycy, a 3arraJieHH5I TaKo:>K BBa:>KaFtCb5I <PaKTopoM peaKTwsau;il. Ba)KJIWBWM € B3a€M03B 5I30K Mi:>K KJiiHiqHOIO Ta KJiiTWHHOIO peaKTWBaQi€10 Bipycy, IJ;O MO:>Ke Jie:>KaTW B OCHOBipeaJii3aQiBipyceMiIy JIO,IJ;eM 3 OCJia6JieHWM iMYJiiTeTOM¹². HaH:- 6iJibiiiJl[M pW3WK 3axBOp10BaHH5I y IlaQi€HTiB 3 ,IJ;e<PiQWTOM KJiiTWHHOJiaHKJl iMYJii- TeTy. QMB-crreu;w<PiqHi CD4+/CD8+ JiiM<Pou;wTw Bi,IJ;irpaiOTb Ba)KJIWBY poJib B iMYJIHOMY 3axwCTIiCJl5I iH<PeKQiTaPeaKTWBaQil.

Po3rJI5IHeMo oco6JiwBoCTi KJiiHiqHwx rpoHBiB y pi3HWX BiKoswx rpyrrax. Y HOBOHapO,I;:>KeHWXQMB € OCHOBHIO IlpJl[qJl[HOIO BpO,I;:>KeHWXiH<PeKQiM (0,2-6,1 %), qacTOTa TpaHCIIJiaQeHTapHOlrrepe,IJ;aqilliCJl5I rrepBWHHOIMaTepWHCbKOliH<PeKQii CTaHOBTb6JIW3bKO 32 %¹³. Y 6iJibiiiOCTHeMOBJI5IT QMBrrpoTiKa€6e3CWMITOMHO,y 10 % MO:>KYTB CIIOCTepiraTWC5I TpOM60QWTOIleHi5I,IleTexi'i,rerraTOMeraJii5I ■ CIIJieHO-MeraJii5I, rerraTwT,3aTpWMKa BHYTPiiiiHhoyTpo6Horo poCTy, ypa:>KeHHH u;eHTpaJib- Ho'i HepBOBOICWCTeMW (MiKpou;e<PaJii5I, BHyTpiiiiHbOM03KOBWM KaJibQW<PiKaQiH), o<PTaJibMOJioriqHi aHoMaJii'i (xopiopeTwHiT, aTpo<PiH 3oposoro Hepsa) ■ ceHco- HepsaJibHa rrpwmyxoBaTicTb. JleTajibHiCTb Bi,IJ; BpO,IJ;:>KeHOQMB-iH<PeKQiiHW3bKa (6JIW3bKO 5 %) ■ BWHWkae B pe3YJibTaTi,IJ;wceMiHoBaHoro BHYTPiiiiHbocy,IJ;wHHoro 3ropTaHH5I Kposi, rropYIleHHH <PYHKQii rreqiHKW a6o 6aKTepiaJibHo'i cyrrrepiH<PeK- u;ii14. IloBi,IJ;OMJl5IJlOC5I,IJ;O Bi,IJ; 10% ,I;0 20% ,IJ;iT€M 3 6e3CWMITOMHOIO iH<PeKQi€10 3fo,I;OMp03BWBaiOTb HeBpOJIOriqHBaxBOp10BaHH5I,a,IJ;TW 3 Ba:>KKJl[MJl CWMITOMaMW rrpw HapO,I;:>KeHHMaiOTb BWCOKWM pW3WK (Bi,IJ; 40% ,I;0 58%) cepM03HOfO ypa:>KeHH5I HepBOBOCWCTeMW (BTpaTa cJiyxy,IIOpYIleHH5I po3BWTky,,IJ;WT5JqJl[M u;epe6pallbHWM rrapaJiiq, errillerrciH, MiKpou;e<PaJiiH, rraToJioriqHa MOTopwKa). ,IJ;ocJii,IJ;:>KeHHH rrosi- ,I;OMJl5IJlW rrpO KOrHiTWBHIIOPYIleHH5I Ta IIOfaHWM p03BWTOK MOBJieHH5I y ,IJ;iT€M i3

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CMMIITOMarMqHoiO iHçeKu;ie10¹⁵. Ha sip;MiHy sip; spop;)KeHo'iHçeKu;i1,Ha6yre 3apa-
)KeHHH Bip;6ysa€TbC5l qepe3 pop;oBIIJUIXM a6o rpy;He MOJIOKO. Y p;e5lKJ1X MaJIIOKiB
 CIIIOCTepiraiOTbC5l CJ1MIITOMJ1 JiiMçap;eHOllaTil, rerraTMTy, IIHeBMOHil (qaCTiiie y
 Hep;OH0IleHMx p;iTeJ1). Y iMyHOKOMIleTeHTHMx p;iTeW rrepBMHHa iHçeKQi5l 3a3BJ1qaJ1
 IlpOTiKa€ B JierKiW çopMi,Ilp05IBJ15l€TbC5l JiiMçorreHi€10,JiiMçap;eHOllaTi€10, JIMXO-
 MaHKOI0 Ta rerraTOCIIJieHOMeraJii€10. Y p;iTeW 3 OCJia6JieHJ1M iMYHiTeTOM,HKiOTpM-
 MYIOTb iMYHocyrrpecMBHY reparri10 a6o rriCJIH rpaHcrrJiaHrau;il, **MB** MO)Ke 6yr11
 He6e3rreqHOIO p;JIH)KJ1TT5liHçeKQi€10¹⁶.

IlepBMHHa IlMB-iH<beKuiH y rropocJIMX 3a3BJ1qaJ1 Mae 6e3CMMIITOMHMW
 a6o cy6KJiiHiqHJ1W rrepe6ir. MoHOHYKJie03 e Haw6iJihiii rromMpeHMM rrpO-
 BOM, rn;o xapaKrepM3Y€TbCH JIMXOMaHKOI0, BMCMIIO M JieWKOQMT030M. Bip;-
 3HaqeHo , rn;o p;epMaToJioriqHirrpOHBM crroccepiraiOTbCH y rpeTMHM xsop11x
 3 MOHOHYKJie030IIOp;o6HMMi CMHp;poMaMM **MB**, BJ1CMIIaHH5l MO)KYTb 6yTM
 rrepe;cTaBJieHi MaKyJiorrarryJib03HJ1MJ1, po3eOJib03HJ1MJ1, epMTeMaT03HJ1MJ1,
 reMopariqHJ1MJ1, pip;ille - 110p0)KHJ1HHJ1MJ1 eJieMeHTaMM, Ilp05IBaMJ1 y BJ1fil5lp;i
 MYJibTMçopMHo'i epMTeMM¹⁷. Y rrau;ieHTiB 3 ocJia6JieHMM iMyHireroM Hal16iJihiii
 IIOIIMpeHMMM ypa)KeHH5lMJ1 € BMpa3KJ1, 3a3BJ1qaJ1 B rrepiaHaJibHiW o6JiaCTi
 i IIIKipi cip;HMqb, IQO BMHMkaiOTb B pe3yJibTaTiBIJIMBY Bipycy Ha eHp;OTeJiiW
 cyp;MH¹⁸. IHIIIi1p05IBJ1 BKJIIOqaiOTb aHeMiiO,rpoM60QJ1TOIleHiiO, 3MiHM IOKa3-
 HMKiB rreqHKM, 1103J1TJ1BHJ1W peBMaTJ1qHJ1W çaKTOp Ta rrip;BMIqeHMW piBeHb
 aHTMHYKJieapHMx aHTMTiJl. IlepBMHHa MB-iHçeKQiH MO)Ke 6yr11 rrp11qJ1HOIO
 JIMXOMaHKM Hesip;oMoro reHe3y ra JiiMçap;eHorrari'i. Y rrau;ieHTiB 3 iMyHocy-
 rrepecie10 **MB** 6iJibiii arpeCMBHMW y BJ1fil5lp;irerraTMTy, peTMHiTy (HaJ16iJibiii
 rromMpeHa orropyHicrMqHa iHçeKQiH y JIIOp;ew,xsop11x Ha CHI,I,I.), ypa)KeHb
 IIIJIYHKOBO-KMIIOKOBOfO rpaKTY (KOJiiT,raCTpMT, açTJ1 poTOBOH10p0)KHJ1HM),
 IIHeBMOHi'i (HaJ16iJibiii qacTMW rrpOHB y peQMIIieHTiB, Ma€ BMCOKMW piBeHb
 CMepTHOCTi), eHu;eçajiiTy (3yCTpifa€TbC5l pip;Ko), HeçpMTY (B OCHOBHOMY y
 XBOpMX 3 rrepecap;)KeHOIO HMPK010)¹⁹.

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Y mop:ew nOXWJIOfo BiKy ceponpeBaJieHTHicTb IJ;MB Ha,IJ;3BJ[qaJ1HO BWCOKa, U:MB-cneu;wφiqHi T-KJiiTWHW CKJiap:aiOTh 3HaqHy qacrwHy nyJiy T-JiiMφo-u;wriB, MaiOTh 3MiHeHWW iMyHWW φeHOTWn, xapaKTepW3YIOTHC51 3HW)I{eHH51M eKcnpeci'i CD28 Ha KJiiTWHHiw nosepxHiTa nip:swru;eHH51M eKcnpeci'i CD57 ²⁰. Y nepiop: naHp:eMi'i Bi,IJ;3HaqJiaC51 HaJ16iJihIlla Bpa3JIWBicTb JIIO,IJ;eW nOXWJIOfo BiKy p:o COVID-19, ■ 3rip:Ho 3 ocraHHiMw p:ocJiip:)}I{eHH51MW, u;e nos'513aHo He JIJII}Ile 3 BiKOBMMW φaKTOpaMW, a W3 BnJIWBOM IJ;MB ²¹. 3 BiKOM cnoCTepira€ThC51 3HJI}I{eHH51 eφeKTWBHOCTiBaKu;WH ■ nip:BWiu;eHa cnpWHH51TJIJI{BicTb ,11;0 iHφeK-u;ij1, 3 51BJ5110ThC51 ny6JiiKau;i'i, lu;O nip:TBepp:)}I{yiOTh 3B 5130K IJ;MB 3 po3BWTKOM nyXJIWHHWX npou;eciB, npw u;hoMy nip:BWiu;Y€ThC51 pW3WK po3BWTKY ayroiMyH-HWX 3aXBOp10BaHb²². IJ;MB-iHφeKu;i51 MO)I{e npW3BO,IJ;WTW ,11;0 BWpo6JieHH51 npo-3anaJibHWX u;wroKiHiB, HKinpoBOKYIOTh xpoHiqHe 3anaJieHH51. Bip:3Haqa€ThC51 pollb Bipocy y BHWKHeHH3aXBOp10BaHb cepu;eso-cyp:WHHOICWCTeMW, oco6-JIJI[B0 B yrsopeHHiarepokJieporwqHwx 6JI51IIIOK ■ eHp:OTeJiiaJihHO'i p:wcφyHK-u;i'23. IJ;MB MO)I{e nepcwCTyBaTW B KJiiTWHaX HepBOBOITKaHWHW, lu;O npW3BO-,IJ;WTh,11;0p:ereHepaTWBHWX ■ u;epe6poBaCKYIi51pHWX 3MiH,3HJI}I{eHH51KofHiTWBHWX φYHKu;ij1, HepBOBO-ncwxiqJI[X p03Jiap:iB, HanpWKJiap:, CJiy)KJI{Tb noTeHu;iWHWM φaKropoM nporpecyHH51 xsopo6w AJihu;rel1Mepa²⁴.

Jla6opaTOpHa ip:eHrwφiKau;iH3a p:onoMoroio KiJihKichwx IJIP-TeCTiB € Kparu;wM MeTO,IJ;OM BW51BJieHH51 Bipocy y nau;i€HTiB 3 nip:03p010 Ha IJ;MB-iHφeKu;i10,riCTona-TOJIOfiqHa p:iarHOCTWka € 30JIOTWM CTaHp:apTOM p:iarHOCTJI[KJI{ (IIIII51XOM BW51BJieHH51 BKJIOQeHb IJ;MB). Y nau;i€HTiB 3 iMYHOcyrrpeci€10 BipycHe HaBaHTa)I{eHH51 He 3aB)}I;W MO)I{HaBW51BWTW,TOMY HeraTWBHWW pe3yJihTaT IJIP He BWKJIOqa€ U:MB-iH-φeKu;i10. PeaKTWBau;iH Bipocy He € pip:KicTIO, iHop:i3 BipyceMi€10 ra no3WTWBHWM pe3YJihTaToM IgM3aHa51BHOCTiaHTWTiJI IgG.3a3BwqaJ1 u;e cnoCTepira€ThC51 nip: qac iHrepKypeHTHWX iHφeKu;iw a6o nip: qac CTpecy nau;i€HTa.)J;JH roro ru;o6 nip:rsep-p:wrw BHyrpIIIHhoyppo6HyiHφeKu;i10,p:iarHocrwKanoBWHHa nposop:wrwcH npoTH-

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roM rreprnw 3 Tl1)(1liB) KJ1TT5l. IJIP CJJ1H1 e Kparu;wM p;iarHoCTwqHwM TecToM p;ll5l CKp11HiHry BpOp;){eHOI J;MB y HOBOHapop;){eHJ1X. Ilp11 6iorrci'i lllKipH11X p;eφeKTiB BJ13HaqaiOThC5l KJiITJ1HJ1i3 30BHiiiiHiM BJ1fl5lp;OM «COBJ1HOfo OKa>>, ru;o rrepp;CTaBJI5l€ co6010 BKJlIOqeHH5l B iHφiKOBaHieHp;OTeJiiaJihHK lliTJ1HJ1,5lKB 6iJihiiieHB 2-3 pa3J1 6iJihrne HopMajibHoro po3Mipy, MicTHTh BeJiwKiBHyTpirnHhOHp;epHiBKJlIOqeHHH ■ OToqeHrp030p11M opeoJlOM ²⁵•,1J,wφepeHlJ;iaJibHap;iarHOCTJ1KaJ;MBrrpoBOP:l1ThC5l3 BIJI-iHφeKu;iero,reprrecBipychHoiO iHφeKu;iero 6 Twrry,BipychJ1M1Ta ayToiMYHHl1M1 rerraTJ1TaMJ1, iHφeKlJ;i€IO ErrrnTe:t1Ha-Eapp (BEE), iHlll1MJ1 MOHOHyKJie030lloP;i6-Hl1M1 Cl1Hp;poMaMj1, eHTepoBipychOIO iHφeKlJ;i€IO, J1J1XOMaHKOIO He5lCHOfo reHe3y Ta p;e5lKJ1M1 iHlll1M1. BaKu;wHa lJ;MB B p;aHw:t1 qac rrpoxop;wTh KJiiHiqHiBwrrpo6y-BaHH5l Ha rrau;i€HTaX lliCJl5l TpaHCllJiaHTau;i'i ■ B Ma:tf6yTHhOMY MO){e 6yTJ1 BJ1KOp11-CTaHa 6iJibiiil lli11pOK0²⁶•,1J,l5l JiiKyBaHH5l lJ;MB 3aCTOCObYIOtb rrpOTJ1BipychHrrpe-rrapaTJ1, crrpHMOBaHiHa ,1J,HK-rroJiiMepa3y Bipycy pUL54: u;wp;oφoBip, φockapHeT, raHlJ;J1KJlOBip,BalfahlJ;J1KJlOBip, Mapi6aBip, JieTepMOBip ²⁷• OCHOBJ1M TeparreBTJ1q-HJ1MrrperrapaToM e raHu;wKJioBip,5lKJ1:t1 BwCTyrraeBHKOCTHYKJie03wp;Horo aHaJiora, u;wp;oφoBip- u;eHYKJieOT1l/l:HI1M aHaJiof,5lKJ1M B){e φockop11llhOBaHJ1M ■ aKTJ1BHJ1M, φockapHeT 6e3poccepep;HhO rrpwmqye φYHKy;iro rroJiiMepa311.lIperrapaToM Bw6opy p;ll5l rrpocφiJiaKTJ1KJ1lJ;MB-iHφeKu;ily rrau;i€HTiB lliCJlH TpaHCllJiaHTau;i€ BalfahlJ;l1-KJlOBip. JleTepMOBip,HOBJ1M iHri6iTOp BipychOITepMiHa3J1,He 6yB CXBaJieHJ1M p;Jl5l peu;wrrieHTiB TpaHcrrJiaHTaTiB. BwcoKip;o311 Bajiau;wKJlOBipy, rreHlJ;WKJlOBipy, φaM-lJ;l1KJlOBipy ■ au;WKJlOBipy TaKO){ BJ1KOp11CTOCObYIOtbC5l p;Jl5l rrpocφiJiaKTJ1KJ1 lJ;MB y peu;wrrieHTiB TpaHCllJiaHTOBaHJ1X oprahiB, rrpote eφeKTJ1BHicTb lJ;J1X rrperrapaTiB 3HaqHo HJ1)Kqa. Mapi6aBip eφeKTJ1BHJ1:t1 p;JlH JiiKysaHHH lJ;MB ■BEE, e HYKJie0311-p;oM 6eH311Mip;a30Jiy, 5lKJ1M rrepemKOp;){a€ CJ1HTe3y BipychO;l,1J,HK, qaCTirne BJ1KO-p11CTOCObY€ThC5l rrpw pe311CTeHTHOCTip;o iHrnw rrperrapaTiB.lIpOTwBipycha TeparriH 3aCTOCObY€ThC5l y BJ1llap;Kax Ba){KOfO rrepe6iry lJ;MB-iHφeKu;ily rrau;i€HTiB 3 OCJia-6JieHJ1M iMYHiTeTOM 3 ypayBaHH5IM TOKCJ1qHOCTirrperrapaTiB.

IlpoHBj1Bwcrwrry rrpw lJ;MB 3yCTpiqaiOThC5l pip;Ko Ha Bip;MiHyBip; iHrnw Bipyc-Hl1X eK3aHTeM. Ilip; HaiilJ1M CIOCTepe){eHH5IM rrepe6yBaJlO 25 rrau;i€HTiB y Biu;BiB; 18 p;o 45 poKiB.lIpw o6CTe){eHHiy 19xBopwx Bl15lBieHo Bwcrwrr,ru;o rrpOHBJiHBCH p03eOJlOIO pi3HOfo CTyrrreH5lB11pa){eHOCTifa iHTeHCJ1BHOCti,3 rrepeBa)KHJ1M ypa-

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27 Ricardo Cedeno -Mendoza Cytomegalovirus (CMV) Treatment & Management Medscape Updated: May 17, 2024

)KeHH5IM BepXHbOlqacniHM Tyrry6a, y 6 6yrr11 CKaprM Ha ypa)KeHH5I CJJJ130BJ1X o60JIOHOK IIOp0)KHJ1HJ1 poTa Ta CTaTeBMX oprahiB, IIJ;O /;03BOJJIJ1O 3arrip;o3p11TJ1 sipycHy eTiorroriiO 3axsop10saHHH. Ha MOMeHT o6CTe)KeHH5I y 7 xsop11x 6yrr11 CJ1MIITOMJ1 KaTapaJibHMx 5IBMIJ;, rropyrneHH5I 3araJibHOfo CTaHy, rrip;BMIIJ;eHH5I TeMrrepaTypM Tijia. Y BciX XBOpMX B aHaMHe3i 6yrr11 pi3Hilp05IBJ1 arrepriqHJ1X peaKu;iH: a6o erri3op;M BMCMrri, HKiHiHK He iHTeprpeTysarrMcH. Eyrra rrpoccp;eHa rra6opaTopHa p;iarHOCTMKa, m;o BKJIIOqarra 3ararrbHMH: aHarri3 Kpoci Ta o6CTe)KeHH5I Ha crreu:M<PiqHiMyHorro6yrrriHM MeTop;oM IIJIP (BKJIIOqaiOqJ1 AT IgM, AT IgG K KarcMp;HoMyAf BEE,IJ;MB).Y 3)KiHoK rrip;Tsepp;MBCHp;iamo3 rrepBMHHoro IJ;MB (y 2 rrau;ieHTOK- rrpMcyTcTBOBaJIM HK AT K IgG, TaK i IgM, y 1 – TijihKM AT K IgM). KrrriHiqHa KapTMHa y BMrrrHp;MOHOHYKJie03orrop;o6HoH: BMCMIIKM cyrrpo-BOp;Kysarrach cy6<Pe6pMJiiTeTOM, CJia6KicTIO, B O/;HOMY BMIIap;Ky – JiiM<Pap;eHOIIaTi€10. *me* y 1 rrau;ieHTa p;iarHOCTOBoHO BEE-iH<PeKu;iiO 3 BJ15IBJieHH5IM AT K IgM. KrrriHiqHa KapTMHa 6yrra TMrra p;rrH MOHOHYKJie03y: 3ap;H5IIIMH:Ha rriM<Pap;eHorraTiH,TOH3MJiiT,cy6<Pe6pMJiiT, BMCMIl,rrip;BMID;eHH5I piBH5I JiiM<POIJ;MTiB 3 BJ15IBJieHH5IM aTMIIOBMX MOHOHYKJieapiB 12 %, IIOMipHMM JieMKOIJ;J1T03, MOHOIJ;J1-T03.,IJ;aHa rpyrra rrau;ieHTiB 6yrra crppHMOBaHa Ha rriKysaHHH p;o iH<PeKu;ioHiCTa. Y 15 rrau;ieHTiB,rrip11 peTeJibHOMY 36opiaHaMHe3y Ta o6CTe)KeHHi, BipycHa iH<PeK-IJ;i5I 6yrra CYMHibHOIO,xoqa y 3 rrau;ieHTiB 6yrr11 rrpMcyTHiAT K IgG IJ;MB Ta BEE, y IJ;MX BMIIap;KaX MM p03IJ;iHOBaJJIJ1 CMTyau;iiO 5IK paHiiiiie rrepeHeCeHy iH<PeKIJ;iiO.,IJ;iarH03J1 B u;iH: rpyrrriXBOpMX BepM<PiKyBaJJIJ1C5I 5IK rpyrra TOKCMKO-arrepriqHJ1X p;epMaTMTiB pi3HoTeTiorroril.B iHIIIMX 6 xsop11x BMHBJieHHHIGMHa <PoHBMHBJie-Horo IgG p;o IJ;MB p;o3BOJJI5I€ 3arrip;03pMTM peaKTMBau;iiO IJ;MB-iH<PeKu;il.BaHaM-He3iop;Horo xsoporo – TPMBarro iCHYffiqMH: cy6<Pe6pMrriTeT Hesip;oMoro reHe3y 3 HBMrn;aMM rrepiop;MqHoro eHTepoKorriTy, BMHBJieHiepo3MBHip;e<PeKTM Ha rorrisu;i CTaTesoro qrreHa 6yrr11 rrip;Tsepp;)KeHOIO rrprrccipycHOIO iH<PeKu;ieiO 2 TMrry. Y p;pyrora xsoporo – p;Mc6aKTepi03,36irrhiiiHH5I rreqiHKM,rriM<Pap;eHorraTiH,IIIKip-HMM rrpou;ec 6ys ip;eHTM<PiKOBaHMM 5IK JIMIIaM :>K116epa, MMOBipHO, TaKO)K Bipyc-HOeTiOJIOril. Y 2 rrau;ieHTOK 3iCKapaMM Ha BJ1CJ1IIaHH5I Ha CTaTeBMX oprahax p;iarHOCTOBoHO KaH/;11/;03 (rrip;TBepp;)KeHO rra6opaTOpHMMJ1 /;OCJiip;)KeHH5IMM), B o6ox B aHaMHe3i6yrr11 rrepiop;MqHiHe3HaqHiBMp;irreHHH 3 rriXBM, y op;Hi€16yrra ep03i5I IIIJ1MKJ1 MaTKM,y p;pyro'i- MMMOBiJibHMM a6opT. 2 rrau;ieHTJ1 CKap)K11JJI5I Ha rrepiop;MqHia<PT03HiBJ1CJ1IIaHH5I Ha CJJJ130BiM o60JIOHIJ;iiOpo)KHJ1HJ1 poTa, y O/;HOfo 3 HMX BJ15IBJieHO peu;Mp;MBHY rrprrccipycHy iH<PeKIJ;iiO 1 TMIIy,y iHIIIOfo – BIJI iH<PeKu;iiO. OTpMMaHa iH<PopMau;iH p;o3BOJJI5I€ 3arrip;03pMTM peaKTJ1Bau;iiO IJ;MB-iH<PeKu;iiB u;iH: rpyrrri. BciX rrau;ieHTiB HarrpaBMJIM Ha rrop;arrbrne u;irrecrrpH-

MOBaHe o6cTe)KeHH5I 3 MeTOIO MO)KJIJI[BOfo BW5IBJieHH5I iMyHop;eφiu;WTHWX CTaHiB
Ta nip;TBepp;)KeHHH p;iarH03y.

OnwcaHi Bwnap;Kw nip;TBepp;)KyroTh pi3HOMaHiTT5I KIIiHiqHwx npoHBiB
IJ;MB-iHφeKu;i'i ■ BWMaraiOTb nop;aJibllIOfo BJl[BqeHH5I BnJIWBY Bipycy Ha opraHi3M
KOHKpeTHOfO nau;i€HTa. IJpaKTWKYIOqJiiKapinOBWHH3HaTW,IIJ;O «TWXa» iHφeK-
u;i5I IJ;MB MO)Ke npW3BeCTW p;oHeCnpW5ITJIWBWX Hacrip;KiB, BKJIIOqaiQqJl[nip;BW-
rn;eHH5I cMepmoCTiB 3ararrhHi:t1 nonyrrHu;i'i. TpwBaroqip;ocrip;)KeHHH U:MB, p03-
po6Ka HOBWX MeTop;iB Tepani'i Ta npoφirraKTJI[KJl[3axBOpiOBaHH5I, 6e3CYMHIBHO,
Bi3bMYTb B Ma:t16yTHbOMY u;:ef Ba)KJIJI[BJl[M Bipyc nip; Hap;iMHWM KOHTpOllb.

TABAqHIKOB CTaHicllaB lcaKOBIPi,

);OKTOp Me);J1llIJ1X HayK,rrpo<!Jecop,
sacny)KeHHM niKap YKpa'iHH, Bi);MiHHHK ocBiTH YKpa'iHH,
ITpesH);eHT Han;ioHaJihHO'i aKa);eMi'i HayK BHM;o'i ocBiTH YKpa'iHH
ORCID ID: 0000-0002-6771-6412

MAPKOBA MapiaHHa Brra)J.HcrrasiBHa,

);OKTOp Me);J1llIJ1X HayK,rrpo<!Jecop,
XapKiBChKHM Han;ioHaJihHHM Mep;mHHM yHiBepcHTeT
ORCID ID: 0000-0003-0726-4925

3IJibBEPBJIAT feHHa!WI MHXaM:rrroBJPI,

reHepanhHM p;HpeKTop KH'iBChKoro o6nacHoro
IICHXiaTpmHO-HapKorOJiitiHOfo Me)J;J1IJHOfo o6'€)J;HaHHJ,
sacny)KeHHM niKap YKpa'iHH
ORCID ID: 0000-0002-0379-1448

AB)J,P51XIMOBa Il,ipa BopHciBHa,

);OKTOp Me);J1llIJ1X HayK,rrpo<!Jecop,
Han;ioHaJihHHM Me)J;HtiHHM yHiBepcHTeT iMeHi O. O.EoromoJihij;Jl
ORCID ID: 0000-0002-9406-2696

MAPKOB ApTyp Py6eHOBHI,

KaH);H)J;aT IICJ1XOJIOfitiHJ1X HayK,
AKa);eMiJl rpan;i, con;iaJihHX Bi);HOCHH ■TYPH3MY
ORCID ID: 0000-0002-2164-7159

nCLIXOTEPAniSI CTPEC-ACOUiVJOBahlIIX nCLIX'i-IHLIIX

P03AAAiB: YKPA "iHCbKi PEAai"i i CTahaAPTlII

3a p;aHwMw aHarriTwqHoro p;ocrip;)KeHHH KOMnaHi'i Gradus, BWKOHaHoro B
paMKax BceyKpa'iHCbKo'i nporpaMw MeHTaJibHoro 3p;opoB'5I «Tw HK?» nip; erip;o10
Ileplllo'i Jlep;iYKpa'iHw OrreHw 3erreHCbKo'i, onpwrrop;HeHoro y 2024 pou;i TirrhKW
13 % YKPa'iHu;iB «He Bip;qysaiOTb CTpecy ■ 3HepBoBaHocTiocTaHHiM qacoM», iHlllii

87 % B TOMY q11 iHIIOMY CTyrreHi Bip;MiqaiOTb HaHBHiCTb p;MCTpecoBMX CTaHiB pi3HOiHaiiOBHeHOCTi Ta iHTeHCMBHOCTi, rrpMqoMy KiJ:ibKiCTb TaKMX oci6 3pOCTa€ rropiBH5HO 3 2022 Ta 2023 pp.¹

3a p;aHMMM <PaxiBu;ib IHCTMTYTY cou;iorrori'i HAH YKpa'iHM, orry6rriKoBaHMMM y 2022 pou;i, B cycrriJibCTBax, 5IKirrepe)KJ1J1J1 Bi:tfHy, THrap IICJ1xiqHJ1X p03Ilap;ib € p;y)Ke Bip;qyTHMM: y KO)KHOfo r'rHTOfo (22 %) <PiKCY€TbCH TOH qJ1 iHIIIMH CTyrriHb p;errpeci'i,TPMBom,rrorrrpaBMaTJ1qHJ1H CTpecoBMH p03rrap; (IITCP) Torn;o.3a 'ixHiM rrpOrHo3oM,Ma:tf)Ke rrHTa qacTMHaHacerreHHH YKpa'iHM MO)Ke BMHBMTMCH oco6rrMBO Bpa3IIJ1BOIO ■ IIOOTpe6ysaTMMe 5IKIJ;O He IIp5IMOI IICMXiaTpMqHQIp;OIOMOfM, TO rrpMHaHMH,MO)KJ1J1BOCTOTpMMAmT KBarri<PiKOBaHy p;OIOMOfY IICJ1XOJIOfa².

EKcrrepTM BcecBiTHbo'i opahi3au;i'i oxopoHM 3p;opoB'5I (BOO3) 3a3HaqaiOTH, rn;oro rroHap; 10 MiihHOHiB YKPa'iHu;ib B YMOBax BiHHM CTpa)Kp;aiOTb Bip; rrcMxiqHJ1X po3rrap;ib, TaKMX HK p;errpeciH a6o TPMBora, 3 HKMX Ma:tf)Ke 4 MiihHOHM MO)KYTb MaTH IIOmipHia6o Ba)I{KBMllap;KM³.

3a rrpOrHo3oM Hau;ioHaJibHoro iHCTMTYTY CTpaTeriqHJ1X p;ocrip;)KeHb (2023), IIOOTpe6yBaTMMYTb IICMXOJIOfiqHQI p;OIOMOfM 40-50% HaCeJieHHH YKpa'iHM. Y rreBHMx cou;iaJibHMx rpyrpx KiJibKicTb TaKMX oci6 6yp;e CTaHOBTM cepep; BiHCbKOBMX Ta BeTepaHiB – 1,8 MJH,JIIOp;e:tf CTaPIIOfo BiKy – 7 MJH ■ 6J1J13bKO 4 MJH – p;iTe:tf Ta rrip;IliTKiB⁴.

MiHiCTepcTBOM oxopoHM 3p;opoB'5I YKpa'iHM orrrpMriOp;HeHo p;aHi, rn;o qepe3 Ili11pOKOMaCIITa6Hy BiHHY IICMXOJIOfiqHQrrip;TpMMKM IIOOTpe6yBaTMMYTb IOHap; 15 MJH yKpa'iHu;ib, rrpMqoMy 6J1J13bKO 3-4 MJH JIIOp;e:tf Tpe6a 6yp;e rrpM3HaqaTJ1 Mep;MKaMeHT03He JiiKyBaHH5I, a IliCJIH 3aKiHqeHH5I BiHHM Iu;OHa:tfMeHIIIe KO)I{Ha rrHTa oco6a MaTMMe HeraTMBHi Hacrip;KM p;rrH rrcMxiqHoro 3p;opoB' H. TaKO)K, 3a p;aHMMM MO3 YKpa'iHM, y 20-30% oci6, HKirrepe)KMJIM TpaBMaTJ1qHi rrop;ii, MO)I{Ha oqiKyBaTM po3BMTKY IITCP, a qepe3 5-7 poKiB – 3poCTaHH5I KiihKOCTi oci6 3 HapKOTJ1qHOIO, aJKOfOJibHOIO Ta iHIIIMM 3aJie)KHOCT5IMJ1. qepe3 rrcMxoeMou;i:tfHe Harrpy)KeHHH, crrpMqJ1HeHe Bil1HoiO, YKPa'iHu;i rroCTapiiOTb Ha 10-15 poKiB, T06TO XBOpo6M, rrpMTaMaHHp;J15I 3piiiOfO Ta JiiTHbofo BiKy, 6yp;yTb TpaiiJ15ITJ1C5I 3HaqHo paHille, Hi)K u;e 6yrro p;o BiHHJ1⁵.

1 Ili1xi'iHe 3):Iopos'R Ta cTajieHHR yKpa-iHliB ;I0 ncl1xonori'iHOT):lonomor11 nia qac BiMHII:XBIIJ1R 3. URL:https://drive.google.com/file/d/1BrOoqHpwTMnDVPR79V5wrm-r9u8tnCb5/view

2 YKpatHCbKe cycrriJibCTBO B YMOBax BiMHII. 2022. KoneKTIiBHaMoHorpa-jli.I! /C.,[(eM6il)bkIIM, O.3no6iHa, H.KocpeHKO Ta iH.; 3a pe)I. E: fonosaxw. K11s: IHCTIITYT COIjionoriI HAH YKpatHII. C. 384.

3 Bit!Ha i ncl1xi'iHe 3):Iopos'R yKpatHliB. URL:https://uain.press/_uploads/2024/01/Mariupol-39.jpg

4 IliATPIIMKa MeHTaJibHoro 3):Iopos'R B qac11 BiMHII. URL: https://niss.gov.ua/news/komentari-ekspertiv/pidtrymkamentalnoho-zdorovya-v-chasy-viyny

5 IITCP Ta JarocpeHHR xpoHi'iHII X xopos: RK sit!Ha snn11He Ha 3):Iopos'R YKPatHliB. URL: https://www.slovoidilo.ua/2022/11/01/infografika/suspilstvo/ptsr-ta-zah ...

Ha IWMKY eKrcrrepTa IIITa6-KsapntpM B003 y MeHeBi, crrisroJIOBM PečepeHTHo1 rpyrr11 3 rrcMxiqHoro 3,0;opos'51 Ta rrcMxocou;iaJibHo'i rri,o;TpMMKM <I>aMiXaHHa, p113MK 3axsopiTM BHacJii,o;oK siwHM Ha TaKrrcMxiqHip03Jia,o;M, 51K ,o;errpeci51 ■ IIITCP, MaiOTrrroHa,o; 8,5 MJIH yKpa1Hu;is⁶)J;e.ru;o iHIIIe,aJie rropiBH51HHe qJ1cJio Ha3MBa€ rpe,o;CTaBHMK B003 B YKpa'iHi51pHo Xa6ixT.3a woro cJioBaMM, BOHO CTaHOBMTTh ,11;0 qsepTiHaCeJieHH51 YKpalHM, T06TO MaW)Ke 10 MJIH oci6 rroTeprraTMMYTh si,o; TaKMX p03Jia,o;is, 51K TPMBora,CTpec Ta IIITCP ⁷ , ,o;o 2025 poKy KO)KeH,o;pyrMW yKpa'iHeiJ;b MO)Ke 3iTKHYTMC513 rpo6JieMaMJ1 y cčepiMeHTaJibHoFo 3,11;0pos'51⁸ • Ha ,IJ;YMKY ,o;e51KJ1X čaxisu; iB , ,IJ;I51 IICMXOJIOriqHo'i pea6iJiiTau; i'i yKpa'iH- u;is rricJi51 BiWHM 3Ha,o;o6MThC51 ,11;0 20 poKiB.

IIPorHo3oBaHa rroTpe6a B ,o;orroMo3i 3 IIMTaHh rrcMxiqHoro 3,0;opos'51 Ha rrepBMHHiw JiaHu; i Me,IJ;MIJ;MHM – 27 MJIH 3BepHeHh. Bo,o;Hoqac 6JIM3hKO 3–4 MJIH yKpa'iHIJ;iB MaTMMYTh rreBHMW p03Jia,IJ; IICMXiqHoFo 3,11;0pos'51 – IIOmipHOI čopMM, lu;O IIOtpe6ysaTJ1Me Ha,o;aHH51 IM crreu;iaJii30BaHOIICMXiaTpMqHOla6o Me,IJ;MKO-IICMXOJIOriqHOI;OIIOMOfJ1 ⁹ .

IJ;e CTBOpiO€ cepH03Hi BJ1KJ1J1KJ1 51K ,IJ;I51 ,o;ep)KaBM, TaK ,IJ;I51 cycrriJihCTBa. Ili,o;TpMMKa IICJ1xiqHoFo 3,11;0pos'51 JIIO,IJ;J1HJ1 CTaJia O,IJ;HMM i3 rriopMTeTHMX 3aB,IJ;aHb ,o;ep)KaBHOOIIOJiiTMKM. 3 Ofli51,IJ;Y Ha BMIIJ;e3a3HaqeHe, 51K Bi,IJ;IOBi,IJ;h Ha BMKJIMKM cboro,o;eHH51, a TaKO)K 3 ypaxysaHH51M cyqachMX csiTOBMX YHBJieHh rpo o6os'513KOBiCTh IICJ1XOTeparreBTJ1qHJ1X BTpyqaHb 51K «IleplIOUiiHil» TeparriICTpec- acou;iWOBaHMxp03Jia,o;is,MiHiCTpecTBO oxopoHM3,o;opos'51YKpa'iHM (MO3 YKpa'iHM) HarrpMKiHu; i 2023 poKy BM,IJ;ajIO HaKa3 Bi,IJ; 13.12.2023 NQ 2118 «Iipo oprahi3aiJ;i;iO Ha,o;aHH51 IICMXOCOIJ;iaJibHOI;OIIOMOfM HaCeJieHHIO», ,IJ;O,IJ;aTOK 4 ,11;051KOfo Ma€ Ha3BY «IlepeJiiK MeTO,IJ;iB IICJ1XOTeparriI3 ,IJ;OBe,o;eHOIO ečeKTJ1BHicTIO» ¹⁰ .

J;aHMW HaKa3 MO3 YKpa'iHM MicTMTh rrepeJiiK 24-ox rrcMxOTeparreBTJ1qHJ1X MeTO,IJ;iB 3 o6tpyHTysaHH51M IIOKa3aHb ,IJ;I51 BJ1KOpMCTaHH51 KO)KHOfO 3 HMX.

AJie TiJibKM 9 i3 HMX BMKOpMCTOBYffiTh ,IJ;I51 po6OTJ1 3i CTpec-acou;iJ1oBaHJ1MJ1 p03Jia,o;aMM: apT-TeparriH, ,o;eceHcM6MJi3au; iH ■ perrpou;ecyaJii3au; iH pyxoM oqeJ1 (EMDR),eMOI; iWHO čoKycoBaHa Teparri51,KOfHiTMBHO-IIOBe,IJ;iHKOBa Teparri51 (KiIT) (y TOMY qJ1cJii, TpasMo-čokycosaHa KiIT, HapaTMBHO-eKcrr03Mu;il1Ha TeparriH,

6 IloHaA8,5MJIH yKpatHIIb MaiOTb pH3HKncHxi'IHHX p03JJaAiB ncHxi'IHHX p03JJaAiB qepe3 BiiHy- B003. URL: <https://1www.ukrinform.ua/rubric-society/3567887-ponad-85-miljona-ukrain...>

7 Maif)(e 10 MJIH JIIOAeif MO)I(YTb crpa)I(AaTH BiA ncHxi'IHHX p03JJaAiB qepe3 BiiHy – B003. URL: <https://www.slovoidilo.ua/2022/12/20/novyna/suspilstvo/majzhe-10-mln-ly...>

8 ManoneTKOBa O. Ilorpi6Ha HOBa KYJibTypa craBJIeHHR A0 MeHTaJibHoro 3AopoB'P. URL: <https://ukurier.gov.ua/ukl/articles/potribna-nova-kultura-stavlennya-do-...>

9 Y Me)I(ax BceYKpatHCbKol nporpaMH MeHTaJibHoro 3AopoB'RH3Ha'IHJH nriopHTeTH nnoeKTH. URL: <https://www.ukrinform.ua/rubric-society/3695613-u-mezah-vseukrainskoi-p...>

10 HaKa3 MO3 YKpatHH N 2118 BiA 13.12.2023 «Iipo oprahiJalliO HaAaHHR ncHxocolliaJibHol AONOmorH HaceneHHIO» URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0126-24#Text>

KOfHiTWBHO-rrpou;ecyaJibHa Teparri51,KOfHiTWBHa Teparri51,rrpoJIOHfOBaHa eKCIIO3WIJ;i51 Ta iHiniHTepBeHu;iiTa MeTop;wKw 6a3oBaHHaKIIT),rroroTeparriH Ta eK3WCTeHu;iJima Teparri51, MaMHP;<PyrHec-6a30BaHWM rrip;xip;, II03JI[TJI[BHa IICJ1XOTeparri51, rrpOTOKOJI peKOHCOJiip;au;iiTpaBMamqOITraM51TI,IICJ1X0,11;paMaTJI[qHa Teparri51.

Tpe6a Bip;MiTWTW, rn;o cepe,n; u;wx MeTop;iB € TaKi, rn;o peKoMeHp;oBaHip;rrH po6OTJI[3i CTaHaMW yci€IaMIIiTyp;w HeBpOTJI[qHJI[X, IIOB'513aHWX 3i CTpeCOM, p03Jiap;iB i HaCaMrrepep;TaK Ba){KOBWKW}51K;KOfHiTWBHO-IIOBep;iHKOBaTeparri51, JIOfOTeparri51 3 eK3WCTeHu;iMHOIO Teparri€10, II03JI[TJI[BHa IICWXOTeparri51, iHIIIi – TiJihKW ;rr51 po6oTw 3 p03rrap;amw crreKTPY peaKu;ii Ha T51){KWM CTpec i p03rrap;w ap;arrTau;n, u;e: apT-TeparriH, MeTop; p;eceHcw6wrrri3au;i1 i perrpou;ecyarri3au;i1 pyxoM oqeJ1 (EMDR), Mai1H,n;<PyrHec-6a30BaHWM rrip;xip;, rrpOTOKOJI peKOHCO- rrip;au;ii TpaBMaTwqHo'i rraMHTi, rrcwxop;paMaTqwHa TeparriH. BwKopwCTaHH51 eMOIJ;iMHo-<PoKycoBaHOI TeparriI peKOMeH/;OBAHO BWKJIIOqHo rrpw po6oTi 3 IIOCTTpaBMaTJI[qHJI[M CTpeCOBWM p03rrap;OM.

Op;HaK,p;aHwti HaKa3 MicTWTb iH<PopMau;iiO rrpO Te,rn;o «u;eti IlepriK MeTop;iB i HaBep;eHiB HbOMY peKOMeHp;au;iiHe € BWKJIIOqHJI[MJI].3aCTOCObaTWcb MO){YTb iHiniMeTop;w, Bip;cyTHiB rrepriKy, HKi MaiOTb piBHip;oKa3oBocTiA qw B», a {...3aCTocysaHH51 KOHKpeTHOfO MeTop;y IICWXOTeparri'i (iHTepBeHu;il,MeTO/;WKW),11;0 KOHKpeTHOfO po3Jiap;y qJI[CTaHy BW3Haqa€TbC51 CTaHp;apTaMW Mep;wqHOI /;OIIOMOfJI[Ta Bip;IOBip;HWMJI[KJiiHiqHJI[MJI[rrpOTOKOJiamw].

HaKa3oMMO3 YKpa'iHw Bip; 19.07.2024 NQ 1265 3aTBepp;){eHo YHi<PiKoBaHwti KJiiHiqHJI[M rrpOTOKOJI rrepBWHOI Ta crreu;iaJii30BaHOI Mep;wqHOI /;OIIOMOfJI[(<foCTpa peaKu;iH Ha CTpec. IIOCTTpaBMaTwqHwti CTpecobwti p03rrap;.IIOpyneHH51 ap;arrTau;il», p03po6rreHwi1 MYJihTwp;wcu;wrrriHapHoiO po6oqo10 rpyrro10 rrpOBip;HWX <PaxiBIJ;iB YKpalHJI[Ha OCHOBiKJiiHiqHOIHaCTaHOBJI[3 yxaxyBaHH51M cyqacHWX Mi){Hapop;HWX peKOMeHp;au;iti Ta BWMOF)1;OKa30BOI Mep;WIJ;WHJI[3 MeTOIO BW3HaqeHH51 i po3po6KW KOMIIieKcy 3axop;iB 3 rrpO<PirraKTWKW,paHHbOfO i CBO€qacHOfo BW51BjeHH51, p;iarHOCTWKW, JiiKyBaHH51 Ta pea6irriTau;il foCTpo'i peaKu;iiHa CTpec,p03rrap;iB ap;arrTau;ii,rrocTTpaBMaTwqHoro CTpecoboro p03rra,n;y Ta BrrpoBap;){eHH51 Mep;wKo-opaHi3au;iiHwx JiiKysaJibHO-p;iarHOCTJI[qHJI[X rrip;xop;iB Ha OCHOBicyqacHWX rrpWHIJ;WIIiB /;OKa30BOCTIIL.

B IJ;bOMY rrpOTOKOJii IOBHOIJ;iHHO Bip;o6pa){eHO cyqacHy p;iarHOCTJI[qHo- JiiKysaJibHY TakTKWY MeHe/;){MeHTY rrau;ieHTiB 3 yciM H030JIOriqHJI[M CIIeKTPOM

11 HaKa3 MO3 YKpatHH Bil 19.07.2024 N• 1265 «Ipo 3aTsep/IA(eHHR YHi<IiKoBaHoro KJiiHiqHoro rrpOToKoliy nep-BHHHOI Ta cnel.liaJii3oBaHOI Mei{HqHOI I)OIIOMorH «foCTpa peaKliiR Ha CTpec. IlocTTpasMaTHqHHI CTpecoshi po3Jia/1. IIOpyweHHR a amal.lil>>». URL: <https://moz.gov.ua/uk/decrees/nakaz-moz-ukrayini-vid-19-07-2024-1265-pro-zatverdzhennya-un-ifikovanogo-klinichnogo-protokolu-pervinnoyi-ta-specializovanoyi-medichnoyidopomogi-gostra-reakciya-na-stres-postravmatichnij-stresovij-rozlad-porushennya-adaptaciyi>

CTpec-acou;iwoBaHMX p03rrap;iB- Bip; roCTpo'i peaKu;ilHa CTpec,rrrocTTpaBMaTJ1q-
Horo CTpecoboro p03rrap;y, p03rrap;iB ap;arrTau;il p;o iHIIIMX peaKu;iw Ha nDKKMW
CTpec Ta peaKu;ilHa 3anDKHMW CTpec, HeyToqHeHol. Bci p;iarHOCTJ1qHi ■ Tepar-
rreBTJ1qHi rrpou;ep;yp11, peKOMEHp;OBaHi p;ml BllpOBap;)|{eHH51 p;aHMM p;oKyMeH-
TOM, l'pyHTYIOTbC51 Ha pe3yJibTaTaX Mep;J1qHJ1X p;ocrrp;)|{eHb 3 BMCOKMM piBHeM
p;oKa30BOCTICTOCOBHO e<PeKTMBOCTi ■ 6e3lleKJ1 Mep;J1qHJ1X 3axop;iB Ta opapHi-
3a.QiWHJ1X rrpMH.QMliiB i"i Hap;aHH51.

3rip;HO 3 p;aHMM rrpOTOKOJIOM, Heo6xip;HMMJ1 p;i51MJ1 rrp11 po6oTi 3i CTpec-
acou;iJ1oBaHMMJ1 p03rrap;aMM e o6oB513KOBe 3acTocyaHH51 rrcMxoTeparreBTJ1qHo1
p;OIIOMOfM3 BJ1KOpMCTaHH51M HacTyrrHMX IICJ1XOTeparreBTJ1qHJ1X TeXHOJIOfiW KO-
HiTMBHO-IIOBep;iHKOBOI Teparri'i: TpaBMa-<PoKycoBaHOI KOHiTMBHO-IIOBep;iHKO-
BOITeparri'i - p;rr51 p;iTew, rrip;rriTkiB ■ p;opocrr11x i3 IITCP,p;eceHcM6irri3au;il Ta rrepe-
po6KM pyxom oqeJ1 - p;rrHp;opocrrMx,KomiTMBHo-rrpou;ecyarrHO'i Teparri'i, rrpoporHo-
roBaHo'i eKCIIO3M.QiWHOITeparri'l, Ta 6a)|{aHJ1M BJ1KOpMCTaHH51M HapaTJ1BHO-eKCIIO-
3M.QiWHOITeparri'i - p;J151 p;opoCJIMX.

TpaBMa-< >oKycoBaHa KorHintBHo-rrroBep;iHKOBa TeparriH (T<D-KIIT),
CTBopeHa ,J;)|{yp;iT KoeH, AHTOHi MaHHapiHo, ECTep ,J;|e6rrriHp;)|{ep (2006) -
KOpOTKOCTpOKOBMW MeTop; IICMXOTeparri'i, 3aCHOBaHJ1W Ha HaYKOBMX p;OCJii-
p;)|{eHH51X p;iTeW Ta rrip;lliTKiB, 51Ki, IliCJ151 ToFo, 51K BOHM 3a3HaJ1J1 Op;Hi¶la6o
p;eKiihKOX TpaBMYIOqMx rrpou;iw, y TOMY q11crrri<Pi3J1qHe ■ ceKcyarrbHe HaCMJihCTBO.
T<I>-KIIT e<PeKTMBH a y BmpillieHHiiIOCTTpaBMaTJ1qHJ1X CTpeCOBMX CMMIITOMiB,
3aHeiiOKO€HH51, p;errpeci'i, CTpaxy, IIOBep;iHKOBMX rrp06JieM Ta rroqyTTH copoMy ■
Hep;oBipM. T<I>-KIIT BXOp;MTb y KOHiTMBHO-IIOBep;iHKOBMW rrip;xp; IICMXOTeparri'l
opieHTOBaHMW rpa.QIOBaTM 3 p;iThMM Ta rrip;rriTkaMM, ■ HaBiTh 'ix 6aTbKaMM. KpiM
p;orroMorM p;iTHM y rrpou;orraHHCMIIITOMiB TpaBMM, T<D-KIIT p;orroMarae 6aTbKaM
rrip;TpMMYBaTM CBOIX p;iTeW y e<PeKTMBHOMY KepyBaHHiCMMIITOMaMM TpaBMJ1¹².
T<D-KIIT rroKa3aHa p;rr51 4 Bmp;iB TpaBM, He3aJie)KHO Bip; BiKy: TpaBMa BrrachMX
IIOMMJIOK, TpaBMa BTpaTM, TpaBMa Bip;HOcMH, eK3J1CTeH.QiWHITpaBMM.

KoMroHeHTM T<D-KIIT: rrcMxoocBiTa rrpou; rrcMxiqHy TpaBMY Ta Harap;ysaHH51
rrpo Hel,po6oTa 3 6aTbKaMJ1,BKJIIIOqaiOqJ1 HaBJ1qKJ1 BJ1XOBaHH51 p;iTeW, <PopMysaHH51
iHp;MBip;yaJibHMx perraKCa.QiWHMX HaBJ1qOK KIIi€HTa, HaBqaHH51 e<PeKTMBHOMY
BMPa)|{eHHIO eMO.QiW, p;OIIOMOfaKJii€HTaM ip;eHTM<I>iKysaTM Ta crrpaBJ151TJ1C513 .QiJIMM
p51p;OM eMO.QiW. (u;e p;03BOJ151€ 3MiHIOBaTJ1 HeraTMBHqJ1 MapHiP:YMKM rrpou; rrcJ1xiqHy
TpaBMy), rrpoporBopeHH51,p03IIOBip;b rrpou; TpaBMY, y 51KOMY KIIi€HTJ1 OIIMCYIOTb OCO-

12 Watkins, L. E., Sprang, K. R., & Rothbaum, B. O. (2018). Treating PTSD: A Review of Evidence-Based Psychotherapy Interventions. *Frontiers in behavioral neuroscience*, 12, 258. URL: <https://doi.org/10.3389/fnbeh.2018.00258> <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6224348/>

6MCTiPaBMaTJ1qHirrepe)KJ1BaHH5I.BoHM € Ba;)KJJ1BJ1MJ1KOMIIOHeHTOMIICMXOTeparri'i, ϕ opMysaHHH HaBMqoK eKorroriqHJ1X crrorap; iB rrpO TpaBMY B rrpMpop; HMX YMOBax Klli€HTa, ru; o6 rrop; orraTM YHMKHeHHH CMTyau; iw, HKi B)I{e He e He6e3rreqHJ1MM, arre 5IKi Harap; yroTh woMy rrpO rroqaTKOBY rrcMxiqHy TpaBMy, cyrryTHhO – p; MT5Jqo-6aThKiBChKi 3aH5ITT5I (a6o rpyrroBa TeparriH), 5IKip; OIIOMaraiOTh Klli€HTaM (p; MTMHi) Ta yqacHMKaM rpyrrM (6aTbKaM) p03MOBJI5ITJ1 Op; MH 3 Op; HMM rrpO IICJ1xiqHy TpaBMY p; MTMHi. 3aKJIIQqHJ1W eTaii IICMXOTeparri'i rrip; BMru; ye 6e3lleKy Ta p03BJ1TOK y MaJ16yTHhOMy, p; OIIOMar€ Klli€HTY Bip; HOBMTM iMII)'JihC p03BJ1TKY Ta OXOIIO€ 6yp; b-HKi iHIIIi HaBJ1qKJ1, HKi rroTpi6HiwoMy p; rrrHrip; TpMMaHHHBrrachoro CTaHy.

51Ka)I{ Mae 6yTM rrocrrip; oBHicTh e ϕ eKTiB T<l>-KiIT? Ha rroqaTKY Tpe6a po3i6paTMC5I3 TMM, qoMyHK TpaBMa TaKCMJihOBIIJIMBa€Ha)KJ1TT5Irrau; i€HTa3apa3. IlicrrHrreprnoroIIYHKTY Heo6xip; Ho HaBqJ1TMCH ϕ opMysaTMiHp; MBip; yarrhHHaBJ1qKJ1 perraKcau; il, ap; arrHaBqJ1TJ1C5I e ϕ eKTJ1BHOMY BMpa)I{eHHIO eMOIJ; iH.IJicJIIHJ; hOfO CJiip; p03IIOBicTJ1 rrpO TpaBMY ■ OIIMCaTM CBOIOC06MCTiPaBMaTJ1qHirrepe)KJ1BaHH5I. Ili3Hiiiiie IIOtpi6HO OBOJIOp; iTM CBOIMM CIIOrap; aMM rrpO TpaBMY B IIPMpOp; HMX p; JIH Bac YMOBax, ru; o6 rrop; orraTM YHMKHeHHHCMTyau; iw, HKiB)I{e He e He6e3rreqHJ1MM, arre BCe ru; e Harap; yroTh BaM rrpO rroqaTKOBY IICJ1xiqHy TpaBMy. IloTiM CIIip; rrpOBeCTM rpyrroBy TeparriO, HKa p; OIIOMO)I{e yqacHMKaM rpyrrM p03MOBJI5ITJ1 Op; MH 3 Op; HMM rrpO IICJ1xiqHy TpaBMy, p; iiiiMThCh CBOIMM rrepe)KJ1BaHH5IMJ1 3 IJ; bOfO rrpMBop; y.

Ha 3aKmoqHoMy eTari Heo6xip; Ho rrip; BMru; MTM 6e3rreKy, ru; o crrpMHTMMe BaiiiOMY p03BJ1TKY B MaJ16yTHhOMy, a TaKO)I{ ϕ opMyBaHHIO iHIIIMX HaBJ1qOK, HKi Heo6xip; Hip; JIH IIPMIIMHeHHH IICMXOTeparri'i.

, IJ; eceHcMoirrisau; iH Ta perrpou; ecyarrhau; iH pyxoM oqeft (EMDR) – KOM-rrrreKCHMH 6araTOKOMIIOHeHTHMH rrcMxoTeparreBTJ1qHJ1H rrip; xip; , HKMH 6yB p03po6rreHMH <l>paHciH IIIarripo HarrpMKiHu; i1980-x poKiB. PeKoMeHp; oBaHMH HK 3aci6 e ϕ eKTMBHoro BTpyqaHHH rrp11 IITCP, acou; iwoBaHoro 3 6owoBMM CTpecOM, 6irrhmicTIO Bip; rroBip; HMX KlliHiqHJ1X HacTaHoB. EMDR-TeparriHp; orroMarae rrepe-po6rrHTM TpaBMaTJ1qHi crrorap; M H iHIIIMH HecrrpMHTJIMBMH)KJ1TT€BMH p; ocBip; , HKMH BMKJIMKa€ HeraTMBHiP: YMKM, eMOIJ; il Ta IOBep; iHKy, BHacrrip; OK qoro BOHM rrepeCTaiOTh 6yTM IICMXOJIOfiqHo o6T5I)KJJ1BJ1MJ1 p; JIH JIIOp; MHM.

MeTa EMDR-TeparriI – 3MeHrneHHH piBHH p; MCTpecy Ta rrip; cMrreHHH ap; arr-TMBHMX rrepeKOHahb, IOB, H3aHMX i3 TpaBMaTJ1qHJ1M p; OCBip; OM.

Ilip; qac rrpOBep; eHHH TeparriIiHp; MBip; ϕ oKycyeThCH op; HoqacHo HarroB'H3aHMX i3 TpaBMOIO o6pa3aX, CIIOrap; ax, eMOIJ; iHX, p; yMKaX ■ TiJieCHMX Bip; qyTTHX, pyxaiOqJ1 oqMMA 3cTopoHMB cTopoHy. TaK, rrp11 TMIOBiw ceciiTeparreBT rrpocMThrrau; ieHTa, He IOBepTaiOqJ1 fOJIOBM, CJiip; KyBaTM oqJ1Ma 3a pyxaMM IlaJihij; iB (TeparreBTa), HKi

3p;iWCHIOIOtBc5l B IIOJii3opy Ila.Qi€HTa 3 Op;HOfo 6oKy p;o iHIIIOfo,rrpw .QbOMY Cllip;
3rap;ysaTJ1 MI1HYIII1W TpaBMatJ1qHJ1W p;ocsip;¹³ .

ETarrw rposep;eHHH EMDR:

1. 36wpaHH5l aHaMHe3y Ta O.QiHIOBaHH5l IIOIlepep;HbOfO CTaHy Ila.Qi€HTa,
2. rposep;eHHH BJiacHe p;eceHcw6iJii3au;il,
3. BJ16ip II03J1TJ1BHJ1X KORHi.QiW,
4. rrepesipKa rn;op;o 3aJJ1IIIIKOBJ1X e<PeKTiB TpaBMI1,
5. 3aKiHqeHH5l ceaHcy Ta IIOBTOpHa O.QiHKa CTaHy Ila.Qi€HTa.

3a3BJ1qaJ1 Op;l1HTaKJ1W ceaHC Tpl1Ba€ Bip; 60 p;o 90 XBJ1JJ1H.

Ceci5l MO)l(e IIOBTOpiOBaTJ1C5l CTillbKJ1 pa3iB,CKillbKJ1 Heo6xip;HO.

KomiTwBHo-rrpou;ecyaJihHa Teparria (Cognitive Processing Therapy – CPT) –
BJ1COKOCTPYKTypoBaHJ1W rrip;xip; p;o JiiKysaHH5l CTpec-acou;iwoBaHJ1X IICJ1xiqHJ1X
p03Jiap;IB,rn;o CKJiap;a€TbC5l 3 12 rn;oTJ1)1(HeBwx ceaHciB,KO)l(eH TpwsaJiiCTIO 6JJ13bKO
rop;l1HJ1. 3aH5ITT5l MO)l(YTb Bip;6ysaTJ1C5l B iHp;l1Bip;yaJibHOMy, rpyrroBOMY a6o
KoM6iHoBaHoMy <PopMaTi. Ix MO)l(Ha rrporroHysaTw oco6wcto qw OHJial1H¹⁴ .

CPT rpyHTY€TbC5l Ha ip;e1rrpo Te, rn;o CJ1MITOMJ1 IITCP BJ1HJ1KaiOTb qepe3
KOH<PJiiKT Mi)l(YHBJieHH5IMJ1 rrpoc6e Ta CBiT, llJ;O icHyBaJJ1 p;o TpaBMJ1, Ta
iH<PopMa.Qi€10, OTpl1MaHOIO IliCJ15l TpaBMJ1. CaMe y MOMeHT KOJJ1 BOHJ1 He
36iraiOTbC5l,BJ1HJ1KaiOTb rrpoc6JieMJ1.

MeTa Teparri – B15lBJ1Tl1 {{ToqKw 3acTpHraHH5l» Ta KorHiTWBHirroMJ1JKl1, y
TOMY qwcJii,p;wc<PyHK.QioHaJibHirrepeKoHaHHH rrpoc6e,Ta ycyHyTWiX.

CTPYKTypa ceciCPT:

CeciH 1. IJoqaToK TeparriI

CeciH 2. 3HaqeHH5l rrop;il

CeciH 3. Ip;eHTw<PiKa.QiHp;yMoK ■rroqyTTiB

CeciH 4. Ilpwrap;ysaHHH TpasMaTwqHo1rrrop;i1

CeciH 5. Po6oTa Hap; HapaTWBOM

CeciH 6. KoH<PpoHTau;iwHi3arrwTaHHH

CeciH 7. IlaTepHw rrpoc6JieMHoro MI1CJieHH5l

CeciH 8. IlwTaHHH 6e3rreKw Ta p;osipw

CeciH 9. IlwTaHHH p;osipw

CeciH 10. IlwTaHHH BJiap;w ■KOHTpoJJIO

CeciH 11. IlwTaHHH caMoou;iHKJ1

CeciH 12. IlwTaH_HH iHTWMHOCTiTa 3HaqeHH5l rrop;i1

13 ComeHKOT..fa6iHCbKaA. E<PeKTHBHICTb nchxoTepanilTa<PapMaKoTepanilBJiiKysaHHi IITCP ysii1CbKosocJiyA<60Bl;iB
i BeTepaHiB (2018) Hei1ponews IlchxohespoJiorir Ta Hei1ponchxiaTpiR. N>3 (96), C. 32-36.

14 Cognitive processing therapy for posttraumatic stress disorders. URL: <https://cptfortsd.com>

IlporroHroBaHa eKcrosom: ;iiiHa Teparria (IET) – Bmp; KorHiTMBHo-rrosep;iHKO-so'i Teparri'i, HaQiJieHMM Ha peCTp)TKTypM3aQiiO 3aKap6oBaHMX)KaxJlJ1BJ1X KapTMH, HKicrrormrp;aJiaJlIOP:MHarrip; qac BiMHM.MeTa- 3a6paTM TpasMaTJ1qHyHarroBHeHiCTb TaKMX KapTMH i ,Bip;IIOBip;HO,rrpo6JieM,IIOBH3aHJ1X 3 Ix IOCTiMHMM IlpO)KJ1BaHHM.

IET Ma€ Ha MeTi rroCTyrrosy po6oTy 3 TpasMaTJ1qHJ1MM rrop;iHMM qJ1 TMMM CIIOrap;aMM,HKICTaHOBJIHTbp;JlHJlIOP;MHMCTpeCTaiipOBOKYffiTbHeraTMBiiiipe)KJ1BaHH. EKCIIO3MQiHMO)Ke Bip;6ysaTJ1CHHK B peaJibHOCTi, T06TO 3iTKHeHHH 3ICBOIM CTpaxoM (HarrpMKJiap; , rriTM B rreperrosHeHe Kaøe rrp11 cou;iaJibHiti TPMBO)KHOCTi), TaK ■B YHBi (IIOBepHyTMCHP:YMKaMM B Te Micu;e Ta orpaQIOBaTM TpaBMaTJ1qHJ1M CIIOrap;)¹⁵ .

HapaTMBHa eKCIIO3MQii1Ha TeparriH (HET) – MeTop; rrcMxoTeparreBTJ1qHoro JiiKysaHHH p;liH TMX, XTO rrepe)KJ1B CKJiap;Hi TpaBMaTJ1qHilIOP;i'i, IQO 3arpo)KyiOTb)KJ1TTIO. HET 6a3y€TbCH Ha BM3HaHHi Toro, ru;o TpaBMaTJ1qHJ1M p;ocsip; 36epira€TbCH y p;BOX OKpeMMX acckeTaX CMCTeMM IlaMHTi: acou;iaTMBHiM IlaMHTi, B HKiM pe€CTpyiOTbCH Bci qyTT€BiClIpMMHHTH Ta rroqyTTH,IIOBH3aHi3 rrop;€10, Ta aBT06iorpaøiqHii1 rraMHTi, p;ø øiKCY€TbCH qacosa rroCJiip;oBHicTb. MeToiO HET € Bip;HOBJieHHH 3BH3KY Mi)K HMMM Ta IlaMHTiCMCTeMM,HKa 6iJibllie He øYHKQioHY€ rrip; qac TpaBMYffiqMx rrop;iti¹⁶.

CTp)TKTypa ceci'i HET:

1-M ceaHC – p;iarHOCTMKa ■IICMXOOCBiTa,

2-M ceaHC – «JliHiH)KJ1TTH»,

3-M ceaHC – p03IIOBip;b,

4-M ■HaCTyiiHi(10-12) ceaHCM- eKCIIO3MQiMHceci'i,3aKiHqeHHH p03IIOBip;i ocTaHHiti ceaHc Mop;yJIH HET.

TeparreBTJ1qHieJieMeHTM HET:

- aKTMBHa xpoHoJioriqHa peKOHCTpyKqijI asTo6iorpaøiqHo'i/errisor;MqHo'i rraM'JITI;
- peTeJibHa eKCIIO3MQiJlI {fapaqMX TOqOK} ■IIOBHa aKTMBaQiH IlaM'JITICTpaxy 3 MeTOiO MOp;MøiKaQi'i eMOQiMHOi Mepe)Ki (T06TO BMpo6JieHHH BMiHHH Bip;oKpeMJlIOBaTM TpaBMaTJ1qHJ1M rrorrap; Bip; YMOBHoleMOQiMHOipeaKQil ■ p03YMiHHH TpMrepib JIMille JIK TJ1MqacOBO aCOQiMOBaHMX CMfHaJiiB) qepe3 p;eTaJibHY p03rrosip;hrrpo TpasMaTJ1qHy rrop;i10 ■ i'i YHBJieHHJl;
- OCMMCJieHe IIOB'JI3yBaHHJl Ta iHTerpau;iJl øi3ioJioriqHJ1X, CeHCOPHMX, KOHiTMBHMX ■eMOQiMHMX peaKQiM 3 qacOBMM,IlpOCTOpOBMM Ta)KJ1TT€BJ1M

15 Clinical Practice Guideline for the Treatment of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) in Adults, American Psychological Association (2017). URL: <https://www.apa.org/ptsd-guideline>; E)TJIHCbKa M.II. Oco6mmocri npoBeAeHHR nchxonoriqHoI peañiniTal.liiBiiCbKOBOCJIJ)K60Bl.iib B YKpai.Hi. KBani<biKaQiilHa po6oTa ocBiTHboro crynemo 6aKanas. KHIB, 2024. C. 23.

16 IliHaiAep Y., KnyaTp M. /:oKa3oBi MeTOAH IliKysaHHR nchxonoriqHHxpo3llaAiB, noB'R3aHHX i3 TpaBM0iO (U. Schnyder, M. Cloitre (eds.), Evidence Based Treatments for Trauma-Related Psychological Disorders). URL: https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-97802-0_12

KOHTeKCTOM (ro6To, ycsip;OMJieHH51 rroqaTKOBOfo KOHTeKCTY Ha6yTT51 YMOBH WX peaKu;iti,IX IIOBTOpeHH51 y rrop;aJibiiiiOMY)KJI[TTi];

- HaiipWKiHQi Teparri'i – KOHiTWBHa rrepeou;iHKa IOBep;iHKJI[Ta KOHiTWBHWX rraperHiB (ro6TO KOHiTWBHWX BWKpWBjieHb, aBTOMaTJI[qHJI[X p;yMOK, rrepe-KOHaHb, peaKu;iti), a TaKO)K rrepeOCMWCjieHH51 CMWCIOBOfo 3MiCTy qepe3 orpaQIOBaHH51 HeraTWBHWX,CTpaiiHWX i rpaBMaTJI[qHJI[X rrop;iti;
- rreperrHp; rro3WTWBHoro)KWTT€Boro p;ocsp;y p;rrH 3p;o6yrrH (rrcwxorrriqHo'i) orropw ra KopwrysaHH51 ochOBHWX rrpwrry;eHh;
- Bip;HOBjieHH51 BJiaCHOIrip;HOCTi qepe3 3ap;OBOjieHH51 IOOTpe6w y BW3HaHHi 3aBp;51KJI[qiTKiM rpaB03aXJI[CHiM CIIp51MOBaHOCTi[CBip;qeHH51].

TaKwM qwHoM, yHi<PiKoBaHwti KIIiHiqHwti rporoKorr He p;a€ peKoMeHp;au;iti p;rr51 3aCTocysaHH51 rrpw sep;eHHiswrrap;KiB CTpec-acou;itiosaHwx p03rrap;iB raKwx rrcwxoreparresrwqHwx iHcrpyMeHTiB, HK rrororeparriH i eK3WCTeHu;iiHa reparriH, rro3WTWBHa reparriH, apr-reparriH, rrcwxop;paMa, eMou;itiHo-<PoKycosaHa reparriH, rrpOTOKOJI peKOHCOJiip;au;i' rpaBMaTJI[qHOIraM'51Ti.

Arre, 3fip;HO 3i CTaHp;apTHOIO CBITOBOIO rpaKTWKOIO, p;aHi MeTOp;W MO)KYTh 6yrw BKJIOqeHiB JIOKaJihHrrpOTOKOJIJI[JiiKyBaJibHWX yCTaHOB, 51Kip03p06rreHi Ha OCHOByHi<PiKOBaHOfo KJiiHiqHOfo rrpOTOKOJIY rrepBWHHOT a crreu;iaJii30BaHOI Mep;wqHo'i p;orroMorw {{foCTpa peaKu;iH Ha CTpec. IlocrrpasMarwqHwti CTpecoswti p03rrap;. IlopyiiiHH51 ap;arrau;i'i», rrpw yMoBi p;oKa3osocri A qw B .rn;op;o'ix e<PeKTWBHocri i 6e3rreqHocrirrpw p;aHiti rrarorrri'i.

Ha HaiiiIOJi51p;, rrepcrreKTWBY BKJIOqeHH51 B rrop;i6Hip;oKyMeHTW Ma€, rrepiii 3a see, rporoKorr peKoHcorrip;au;i' rrasMarwqHo'i rraMHTi, HK crreu;w<PiqHwti iHCTPYMeHT, .rn;or rrpau;10€ BWKJIOqHo B cerMeHTiITCP, a He scix HesperwqHwx craHiB. BiH € p;i€BWM, KoporKocpokoBWM, ra raKwM .rn;o 3apa3 aKTWBHO p03BWBa€ThC51 i u;e p;a€ 3Mory HaKOIJI[qJI[TJI[p;aHill;Op;O MOfo pe3yJihTaTWBHOCTi sip;rrsip;Horo piBHIO p;oKa3osocri¹⁷ TaKO)K, MO)KJIWBO, B 51Kocri p;op;arKosoro

17 Sturt, J., Rogers, R.Armour, C., Cameron, D.De Rijk, L.Fiorentino, F., Forbes, T., Glen, C., Grealish, A - Kref, J., Meye de Souza, I., Spikol, E., Tzouvara, V. & Greenberg, N. (2023). Reconsolidation of traumatic memories protocol compared to trauma-focused cognitive behaviour therapy for post-traumatic stress disorder in UK military veterans: a randomised controlled feasibility trial. Pilot and feasibility studies, 9(1), 175. URL: <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40814-023-01396-x>; Astill Wright L.Horstmann, L., Holmes, E. A. & Bisson, J. I. (2021). Consolidation/reconsolidation therapies for the prevention and treatment of PTSD and re-experiencing: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Translational Psychiatry*, 11(1), 453. URL: <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41398-021-01570-w>; Kitchiner, N.J., Lewis, C.Roberts, N. P. & Bisson, J. I. (2019). Active duty and ex-serving military personnel with post-traumatic stress disorder treated with psychological therapies: systematic review and meta-analysis, *European Journal of Psychotraumatology*, 10:1, 1684226. URL: <https://doi.org/10.1080/20008198.2019.1684226>; Gray, R. M.Budden-Potts, D.Schwall, R. J., & Bourke, F. F. (2021). An open-label, randomized controlled trial of the reconsolidation of traumatic memories protocol (RTM) in military women. *Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice, and Policy*, 13(6), 641-651. URL: <https://doi.org/10.1037/tra0000986>; Gray, R., Budden-Potts, D., & Bourke, F. (2017). Reconsolidation of Traumatic Memories for PTSD: A randomized controlled trial of 74 male veterans. *Psychotherapy Research*, 29(5), 621-639. URL: <https://doi.org/10.1080/10503307.2017.1408973>; Tylee DS, et al. Evaluation of the reconsolidation of traumatic memories protocol for the treatment of PTSD: a randomized, wait-list-controlled trial (2017). *J Military Veteran Fam Health*, 3(1):21-33. URL: <https://doi.org/10.3138/jmvfh.4120>

(p;OIOMi>KHOfo) MeTop;y MO)I{e 6yn1BKJIOqeHa apT-TeparriH,5IKa)I{O,IJ;HWMqJI[HOM He MO)I{e p03fll5l,JJ;aTWC5l B 5IKOCTiMOHOTeparriilCTpec-acou;iwoBaHwX p03llap;iB.

B Tow)I{e qac, HeMa€ IOpwp;wqHwx o6Me)I{eHh ,JJ;JH 3aCTocyBaHH5l rrpw po6oTi 3iCTpec-acou;iwoBaHwMJl[CTaHaMW ■ iHIIIWX MeTO,JJ;iB IICWXOTeparriil, rrp0 5IKiJ1p;e MOBa B 3a3HaqeHoMy HaKa3iMO3 YKpa'iHw.

B u;iJioMy, OIITJI[MajihHOIO JiiKysaJibHO-pea6iJiiTau;ij1HOIO CTpaTefi€10 MeHe,JJ;I){- MeHTY CTpec-acou;iwoBaHwX p03Jiap;iB IICJl[xiqHo'i cøepw € XOJiicmqHJl[W MYllhTWMO- p;aJibHwW Mi)I{,IJ;Jl[Cu;WlJiiHapHwW rrpwHu;wrr po60TW, Ta KOpeKTHE ■ CBO€qaChe 3aCTO- cysaHH5l, B rreplly qepry, HeøapMaKOJIOfiqHJl[X – IICWXOOCBiThix ■ IICWXOTeparreB- TJl[qHJl[X BTPyqaHh, o6paHwx Ha ochOBievidencebased ■ evidence-informed rrip;xop;iB, lu;O 3MO)I{e 3a6e3rreqJl[TJl[Hap;aHH5l BWCOKO,JJ;WøepeHu;ij1oBaHOiBWCOKoeøeKTWBHOI crreu;iaJii30BaHOIMep;WKO-IICWXOJIOfiqHOI IICWxiaTpJl[qHO,JJ;OIOMOfJl[rrpw po6ori 3i CTaHaMW,06YMOBJieHwMJl[rrcwxiqHOIO TpaBMOIO BiWChKOBOfo qacy.

MOJ7ICE€HKO BarreHTHHa OrreKciiima,
 J};OKTOp Me);J1llHJ1X HayK, rrp0<!Jecop,
 aKa);eMiK HAH BO YKpa1HH,
 Ha ioHaJihHHHMe);HllHHHyHiBepcHTeT
 iMeHiO.O. EoroMOJih H
 ORCID ID: 0000-0003-1402-6028

HENPOCTi nii1TAHHSI Bi HI/1: HAYKA, OCBiTA, BiPA

IlpoBep;eHHHM KoHøepeHu;i'i «Bip;HOBJieHHH Ta rrp0;ajihlllWW po3BWTOK ocBiTw ■ HayKJl[YKpatHJl[B rrepiop; mo6aJibHJl[X BJl[KJlJl[KiB ChOfO,JJ;eHH5l» **IO** {{Hau;ioHaJibHa aKap;eMi5l HaYK BWu;OIOCBiTW YKpa'iHW» 5IK ■ qJl[MaJIO ,JJ;OCJii,JJ;HWu;hKWY yCTaHOB Ta YHiBepcwTeTiB rrpame rrpwBepHyTw ysary cycrriJihCTBa p;o rroTpe6 ocBiTw ■ HaYKw.He 3aJiwlllaiOThC5l oCTopoHh ■ Hau;ioHaJihHwW øoHp; p;ocJiip;)}I{eHh YKpa'iHw. HayKoBww KOMiTeT Hau;ioHaJihHO'i pap;w YKpa'iHw 3 rrwTaHh po3BWTKY HayKw ■ TeXHOJIOfiW, p;wpeKTOpaT HayKW Ta iHHOBau;ij1 MiHiCTepCTBa OCBiTW ■ HayKW YKpa'iHw, <DoHp; Ilpe3wp;eHTa YKpa'iHw 3 rrip;TpWMKW ocBiTw, HayKw Ta crropTy, iHiu;iaTWBHiKOMaHp;w UAScience.reload Ta Science at Risk Ta iHilli. Cborop;Hi Ha,JJ;TO qaCTO JiyHa€ p;yMKa, lu;O BiWHa – u;e qac ,IJ;ll5l BJl[)I{Jl[BaHH5l, a peøopMW 6yp;yThIOTiM,IllicJl5lBiWHW.HwHillHirrp06JieMW HaYKOBOføepw JlJl[llle qacTKOBO IIOB'5l3aH3 BiWHOIO.**Ilpo** u;e CBip;qaTb ■ IIOKa3HJl[KJl[lu;O,JJ;O KillhKOCTi,JJ;OCJii,JJ;HWKB,

51Ki3HJDkysarrwc51 oCTaHHip;ec51Th poKiB (xoqa B Esponi- 3poCTarrw), i swp; aTKW Ha p;ocrrip;)KeHH51 y sip;coTKax sip; BBII. HwHi y csiTi rosop51Th npo swcoKy cTii1KiCTh yKpa'iHChKO'i p;ep)KaBw, cycnirrhCTBa Ta iHcTwTyu;iti. Arre .Q51 cTii1KiCTh p;y)Ke cwrhhO 3aJie)KWTh sip; nonepep;Hbo'i iCTopi'i.

BitiHa B YKpa'iHi nip;IIITOBxHyrra 6araThOX rpoMap;51H csip;oMo 3po6wTw BJiaCHwti u;wsirri3au;ii1Hwi1 sw6ip.Bip; noqaTKY arpecwsHwxp;iti niBHiqHoro cycip;a 6irrhiiicTh yKpa'iH.QiB sip;oKpeMwrrw ce6e sip; poci51H. Y 2022 pou;ikw'iBChKWM iHCTWTYT CO.QiOJIOfil3anponoHyBaB Bip;noBiCTW Ha nwTaHH51: «KWM BW, nepiii 3a BCe, ce6e BBa)Ka€Te»?)J;o noqaTKY nOBHOMaCIIITa6HOFO BTOPHeHH51 64,6% nepep;yciM ip;eHTWφiKysarrw ce6e, 51K rpoMap;51H csoc'i Kpa'iHw. Tenep noKa3HWK u;eti 3pic p;o 85 %. IJ;ikaBo, rn;o MeHille 3 % BBa)KaiOTH ce6e nrep;CTaBHWKOM 51KOfOCh eThocy. 6 % aCO.QiiOIOTh ce6e i3 MaJIOIO 6aThKiBI.QWHOIO – Kpa€M, CeJIOM qJI[cerrwn;eM. 4% MWCJi51Th IIIWpOKO – BBa)KaiOTH ce6e fpoMap;51HaMW CBiTy, a6o Esponw. Ycsip;oMreHH51 ce6e 51K yKpa'iH.Q51 nepe)KWJIO Tpw xswrri tioro nip;swrn;eHH51: nicrr51 IloMapaHqeso'i pesorrrou;i'i (51,6 %), Pesorrrou;i'i rip;HocTiTa noqaTKY pociMChKOa rpeci'i (64,4 %), nOBHOMaCIIITa6HOFO BTOPHeHH51 (84,6 %). Tpwswrrwti qac YKpa'iHa nepe6ysarra nip; srrap;o10 p;sox iMnepiti: 80 % fi 3eMeJih BXOp;WJJI[p;o CKJiap;y pociMChKOiMnepi'i. 20 % TepwTopi'i noTpanWJJI[nip; BJiap;y p;wHaCTi'i fa6c6ypris i ni3Hiiiie sxop;wrrw p;o cKrrap;y iMnepi'i AsCTpo-YropcbKo'i IMnepi'i fa6c6ypris, p;o 51Ko'i sxop;wrrw 3eMrri 3axip;Ho'i YKpa'iHw, 6paKysarro u;eHTparrhHWX yCTaHoB,51KiMorrw 6w yHiφiKysaTw yrrpasrriHH51. ToMy srrap;a TYT 6yrra 6irrhiii CXJI[JihHa p;o KOMnpOMiciB. Arre 3 npwxop;oM u;ie'i srrap;w CTaHoswrn;e CeJI51H-yKpa'iH.QiB noripiiiWJIOC51, 60 IX Bip;pi3aJJI[Bip; KOJIWIIIHiX pWHKiB 36yTy. Mo)KJIWBOCTip;rr51 eKoHoMiqHoro 3poCTaHH51 perioHy 6yrrw o6Me)KeHi. Ilip; qac nonepep;HboFO naHyBaHH51 nOJi51KiB 3axip;HyKpa'iH.QiBTpaTJI[JJI[cycniJihHY eJiiTy. IChysarro rriiiiie p;sisepCTsw: cerr51HW, Ta HeserrwKa KiJihKiCTh CB51I.QeHwKiB. Ilip; qac Pesorrrou;i'i rip;HocTi6yrra yTsopeHa fpoMap;51HChKaIJ;epKBa YKpa'iHw, rn;o, xoq J1 He Ha6yrra oφiu;ii1Horo CTaTyTy, npOTe ycrriiiiHO o6'ep;Hysarra nrep;CTaBHWKiB pi3HWX KOHφeciJ1,I.QO nop;ijl5110Thp;yxobHi.QiHHOCTiTa ip;eaJIW.

HaYKa p;osrwti qac φYHK.QioHysarra He HatiKparn;wM qwHoM. HanpwKrrap;, iHTerpa.Qi51 p;o CBiTOBOFO p;ocrrip;HW.QhKOFO npoCTopy TpWMaJiaCb B OCHOBHOMY Ha HaYKOB.Q51X,porrh p;ep)KaBw o6Me)Kysarrac51 nip;nwcaHH51M Mi)I(Hapop;Hwx yrop;. 3 noqaTKOMBIMHJI[p;op;ajIWC51HOBnpo6rreMW:p03pWB 3B513KiBycepep;WHHayKOBJI[X KOJieKTWBiB, HeMO)KJIJi[BiCTh nJiaHyBaTW HayKoBi p;ocrrip;)KeHH51, HeBip;OMO, qw 6yp;e p;oCTyn p;o iHφpaCTpyKTypw, qw 36epe)KeThC51 p;ocrrip;HW.QhKa rpyna, a u;e noTpe6ye fHyqKOCTi npWMH51TT51 piiiiiHb)J;op;ajIOC51 npo6JieM i Ha piBHi

iHCniTyu;i11.)J;ep)l{aBHa noJiiTWKa He Malia p;oCTaTHbOč npOMO)l{HOCTi1 p;o Bi11HW (He 6yJio KOIITiB,p03yMiHH5I,yrpaBJiiHCbKo'i KYJihTypw,pillleHHH yxBamoBaJIWCH 6e3 HaYKOBOLeKnepTW3Jl[TOIIJ,O), HWHi)11. nip; qac KpW3W, Hapoll,ysaTW lJ;IO cnpMO)l{HiCTb llJ,e CKJiap;Hille.. lllicJIH)J;pyro'i cBiToBo'i Bi11Hw y BeJiwKo6pwTaHi1 npw KO)l{HOMY 3 MiHiCTepCTB Bnpobap;)}l{eHa nocap;a Chief Scientific Advisor – u;e JIIOp;WHa, 5IKa Ma€ y CBO€MY p03nOp5Ip;)}l{eHHHaYKOBIIJ;IB, III,O p;onoMaraiOTb KO)l{HOMY 3 MiHiCTepCTB yxBaJIIOBaTW pillleHH5I.IlwTaHH5I OCBiTHbOpe<PopMW – u;e BWKJIIl{K CbOfOp;eHH5I

Cepez; HaHBHWX npo6JieM: cJia6Kw11 3B5I30K HayKw 3 eKoHoMikoiO, o6Me-)l{eHw11 nonwT Ha HayKoBip;ocJiip;)}l{eHHH 11 HeBwocKicTwMyJiw p;ll5I npwBaTHWX iHBecTwu;i11; BTpaTa 3apaJibHo1 CTpaTeril po3BTKY HayKw (iT noqajiw p03- mHp;aTw 5IK MWCTeiJ;TBO, a He 5IK npiopwTeT noJiiTWKW); Bip;cyTHicTb p;OBipw Mi)l{ OCHOBHMMW CTe11KXOJip;epaMW, noCTpap;5HCbKa CTpyKTypa ynnaBJiiHH5I 11 opahi3au;i'i HayKW, Bip;cyTH5I CTpaTeriH p03BTKY qJl[MOp;epHi3au;i'i MaTepiaJibHOI 6a3W, Hep;oCTaTH5I Mi)l{Hapop;Ha cniBnpau;H. HW3bKW11 piBeHb BOJIOp;iHH5I aHmi11CbKOIO MOBOIO,HW3bKa aKap;eMiqHa MO6iJibHicTb (noB'5I3aHa 3 HeBWCOKJl{MJl[3apnJiaTaMW), Bip;ipBaHiCTb Bip; CBiTOBOIHayKW, Bip;cyTHicTb CTpaTeri'i TOIIJ,O. Ei3Hec He 3aB)l{p;W BOJiop;i€ iH<PopMau;i€10: llJ,O MO)l{e 3anpo- noHyBaTw HayKOBW11 ocepez;OK, KOHKpeTHW11 BqeHW11, ycTaHOBa qJl[3BO. MeToiO 6i3Hecy € 36iJibllleHH5I npw6yTKiB, ■ HKIIJ,O HayKoBi p03po6Kw 11 p;ocJiip;)}l{eHH5I He 6yp;yTb lJ;bOMY cnpW5ITW,Hi5IKW11 6i3HeC He 6yp;e BKJiap;aTWC5I. ■ l{paBWJibHO roBopwTw He npo p;onoMory (cborop;Hi 6iJihlllicTb 3aOIIJ,ap;)}l{eHb 11p;e Ha p;onoMory 3CY – u;e BWMOra qacy), a npo iHBeCTWJ;IB HayKy.

W:op;o 36epe)l{eHH5I oCHOBO'i qacTwHw JIIOp;CbKoro KaniTajiy. CJiip; 3a3Ha- qwTw, llJ,O Bi11Ha, p03B'5I3aHa p<P, TpWBa€ TpeTi11 piK, a 5IKIIJ,O BeCTW Bip;JiiK 3 2014 – 10 poKiB. Pe3yJibTaTw onwTyBaHb cBip;qaTb: 73% p;ocJiip;HwKiB MaiOTb nCWXOJIOriqHi npo6JieMW, IM CKJiap;HO BWKOHyBaTW p;OCJiip;)}l{eHH5I, xoqa 6 TOMy, XTO XOTiB 3a11MaTWC5I HayKOIO – noCTapiliW Ha p;eCTITWJiiTT5I,He MaiOTb Bip;noBip;- HOfo piBH5I MOTWBau;i'i ■ KOHIJ;eHTpau;i'i,TOMY 3pOCTa€ imiTau;iHHaYKW,aKap;eMiqHa Hep;o6poqecHicTb. HwHi B OCBiTi p;ep;ajii qaCTille BWKOpWCTOBYIOtb TepMiH «OCBiTHi p03pWBW». BiH roBopwTh npo pi3HWI;IO B HaBqaJibHWX p;ochMeHH5IX yqHiB 3 pi3HWX BepCTB, a TaKO)l{ – nip; qac naHp;eMil, Bi11HW, BWMYllleHOfo nepeMilJ,eHHH. lloBHOMaCIITa6He BToprHeHHH P<P Ha TepwTopiiO YKpa'iHw, HKe p03noqaJIOCTI 24 JIIOTofo 2022 poKy, npW3BeJIO p;o T5I)l{KJl{X HaCJiip;KiB OCBiTW ■ HaYKW B Hallli11 Kpa'iHi. EaraTO BWIIIb 6yJio 3pyWHOBaHO a6o noIIIKOp;)}l{eHO. Twchqi 3p;o6yBaqiB ocBiTw, BqwTeJii, npo<PecopcbKo-nep;aroriqHw11 CKJiap;

3aKJiap;iB BMru;o'i ocsiTM YKpa'iHM BMMyrneHi6yJIM 3MiHMTM Micu;e rrpmKMBaHH51 B CaMiM Kpa'iHia6o BJ1IXaTJ1 3a KOpp;OH. Y Hayu;iTe)I{ CIIOCTepiraiOTbC51 «HaYKOBi p03p11BJ1» (Ha iHp;MBip;yaJibHOMy,KOJieKTMBHOMy,iHCTMTyJ;i;IMHOMy,p;ep)I{aBHOMy, Mi)I{Hapop;HOMY piBH51X),OCKiJibKM BOHM BKA3YffiTb HaTe,3 qJ1M MM rrpMMIIIiM p;0 MOMeHTY Kp113J1,ru;o lIOrJ1J16J1J1OC51,51KiTpeHp;M € KpMTJ1qHJ1MJ1. lIoTpi6HO p03y-MiTM p;OBFOCTpOKOBirrp06JieMJ1,6e3 p03B'513aHH51 51KJ1X HeMO)KJ1J1BO KOMIleHcy-BaTM HOBiBJ1KJ1J1KJ1. CTapikIipo6iJIM» He p;03BOJ151TMMYTb CMCTeMiBip;HOBJIIOBa-TMCb.BeJ1J1qe3He 3HaqeHH51 y lIOBO€HHOMY Bip;HOBJieHHMa€ liiO/l:CbKMM KaiiiTaJ1, 6o)I{ HayKa – u;e sqeHi. JliOp;CbKMM KaiiiTaJ1 lIOTpi6HO He JIMIIIe 36eperTM (ru;o6 liiOp;M He rrillIJIM 3 raJiy3isip; 6e3rpolllis'51), a J1 rrop;6aTM rrp0 tioro po3BMTOK, p;OIIOMOfTM p;OCJiip;HMKaM,51Kirrepe6ysaiOTb y lIOOKY Bip; BiMHM,lIOBepHyTMC51 p;0 HaYKoBoro)KJ1TT51. MOH HaMara€TbC51 crrisrrpau;lIOBaTM 3 6i3Hec-iHCTMTy;i51MM, 3aJiyqaTM 6i3Hec p;0 impopMau;itiHMX 3axop;iB,rrposop;MTM xaKaTOHM, qecTMBaJii iHHOBau;iti,BJiallITOByBaTM lliTqJ1HfJ1 Toru;o.

llicJ151BO€HHe sip;HOBJieHH51 CTaBMTb rrepep; YKpa'iHoiO ceptio3Hi 3ap;aqi. HatirrepIIla 3 HMX – mM6MHHa Mop;epHi3au;i51 eKoHoMiKM. TpaHcqopMyBaTM)I{ HJ13bKOTeXHOJIOfiqHy syrJieu;eBOBMiCHY lIpOMMCJIOBicTb p;0 KOHKypeHTHOFO piBH51 MO)KJ1J1BO JIMIIIe Ha OCHOBHayKM Ta iHHOBau;iti. <l>iHaHCOBiMO)KJ1J1BOCTi p;ep)I{aBM HMHi JiiMl OBaHi, TOMY Ba)KJIMBO 3aJiyqaTM p;0 crrisrrpau;i 6i3Hec. lIoTpi6Ho cqopMyJIIOBaTJ1 3acap;M, Ha 51KJ1X rpyHTyBaTJ1MeTbC51 lIOBO€HHe Bip;HOBJieHH51 HayKM, qeCHO BJ13HaTJ1,ru;o u;e BMMara€3MiH y p;ep)I{aBHiM lIOJii-TMJ;i M qyHp;aMeHTaJibHOpeqopMM HayKOBOKqep11. ,1J,paJ1BepoM 3MiH MO)I{e CTaTM p;OBFOCTpOKOBa rrip;TpMMKa €C. 51 rrip;TpMMKa Ma€ ClIp1151TJ1 p03BJ1TKY HOBMX rroJiiTMK,opraHi3au;ii1HMX CTPYKTYP Ta iHcTpyMeHTiB Ha Tjiipo3BMTKY KoMyHiKau;itiHMX 3B'513KiB. YKpa'iHu;i MaiOTb aM6iThe 6aqeHH51 Kpa'iHM rricJ151 rrepeMorM, rrpapHyTh rro6yp;ysaTM CMJihHy, P03YMHY, BMCOKOTexHoJioriqHy Kpa'iHy. BKpati Heo6xip;HMM Harrp51MOM € 6e3rrepepBHMM rrp0qecii1HMM p03-BMTOK OCBIT51H ■ HayKOBij;iB B YMOBaX BO€HHOfO ■ lIOBO€HHOfO CTaHy, Bip;HOB-JieHH51 OCBiTHbOliHqpaCTpyKTYPM, 3Miu;HeHH51 MaTepiaJibHO-TeXHiqHOI6a3J1 OCBiTHX 3aKJiap;iB. 3BicHO, 3po6MTJ1 u;e MO)I{Ha JIMIIIe Ha OCHOBip03BJ1TKY ■ 3Miu;HeHH51 OCBITM,HayKM ■ BipM.

MEllhHJ1KOBa Pycrra.Ha bnorranma,
KaH)J;J1gaT rregarori"HJ1X HayK, gol(eHT,
IsMa:iJibCbKHH gep:>KaBHHH ryMaHiTapHHH yHiBepcHTeT
ORCID ID: 0000-0001-8187-1921

AHFElJOBChKA KaTepHHa Brra/l,HCJiaBiJma,
KaHgHgaT <JillOIOfi"lHJ1X HayK,BHKJiaga"l,
ITiBgeHHoyKpa1HcbKHH Hal(ioHaJibHHH
rregarori"HHH yHiBepcHTeT iMeHiK. g. YlllHHCbKoro
ORCID ID: 0000-0001-9345-3655

OPaHi3AUiSI HAB'IAHHSI B 3AKAAAAX 3AaAbHO"i CEPEAHbO"i OCBiTLII B nEPIOA rA05AAbHLIIX BLIIKALIKiB CbOrOAEHHSI

Kosip;HJtn1rrepiop; B YKpa'iHi, crppwqwHemn1rraHp;eMi€10 COVID-19, BO€HHI
p;i'i P<P rpoTw YKpa'iHw BHeccrw cso'i KopeKTJ1B1 B oprahi3au;i10 ocsiTHhoro rrpou;
u;ecy. CaMe u;iqJ1HHJ1Kl1 srrrrwHyrrw Ha srrrosap;)(eHHJl pe<PopMw «Hosa yKpa-
'iHCbKa lllKOJia». IJip;fOTOBKa sqJ1TeJiiB-rrrep;MeTHJ1KiB p;o po60TJ1 B 5-6 KJiacax
HYIII He 6yrra pearri3oBaHa Ha HaJie)(HOMY piBHi qepe3 6paK <PiHaHcysaHHJl,
Bip;cyTHICTb rrip;pyqHWKiB, 3MOFJ1 rrpOBOp;1TJ1 IIOBHOL;IHHe HasqaHH5I. IJepexip;
Ha p;WCTaHu;ijimy <PopMy BJ1MaraB BJ1KOp11CTaHH5I pi3HJ1X Be6cepepiB, IJiaT-
<PopM, pecycpcis, cou;iarrrHWX Mepe)(i sip;rrrosip;Horo rrpopaMHoro 3a6e3rre-
qeHH5I. BwMyiieHe p;wCTaHu;iH:He HasqaHHJl CTarro Bl1KJlJ1KOM p;rrJl scix yqacHwKiB
ocsiTHhoro rrpou;ecy: sqwTerriB,yqHiB,6aThKiB. Oprahi3ysaTw JIKicHe HasqaHHJl
3 BJ1KOp11CTaHH5IM u;w<PpoBJ1X TexHOJIOfiM, KepyBaTJ1 OCBiTHM rrpou;ecOM Bip;p;a-
JieHO,3aiJ;iKaBJIIOBaTJ1 M MOTJ1BysaTJ1 yqHiB p;o HasqaHH5I,rrip;Tp11MysaTJ1 B3a€MO-
p;i10 BCix yqacHJ1KiB OCBiTHbOfO rrpou;ecy,p;OCKOHaJIO BOJIOp;iTJ1 iHCTpyMeHTaMJ1
KoMyHiKau;i'i Bl15BJ1JIOC5I 30BciM HerrpoCTo.

W:op;o oprahi3aiJ;iITa yrrpaBJiiHH5I HasqaHH5IM y p;WCTaHij;iHHOMY <PopMaTi
porrh yqwTeJlJl e Hap;3swqat1:Ho serrwKoiO. 3pocrra H:oro porrh B oprahi3au;i'i Ta
yrrpaBJiiHHiHasqaHH5IM y p;i1CTaHu;it1:HOMY <PopMaTi, 30KpeMa BJ15BJ1JlJ1Cb Heo6-
xip;Hl1MJ1 BMiHH5I rrpaiJ;iOBaTJ1 3 ayp;wTopi€10 OHJiaMH,BOJIOp;iHH5I KOMIleTeHTHO-
CT5IMJ1 rn;op;o po60TJ1 3 u;w<PpoBJ1MJ1 iHCTpyMeHTaMJ1, 3p;aTHicTb KOOpp;wHyBaTJ1
rrpou;ec HasqaHH5I, IIOCTiMHOBp;OCKOHaJlOIOqJ1 BJiaCHHaBJ1qKJ1.

Y 3B513KY 3 BBep;eHH51M y HaBqaJibHW11 rrpou;ec p;WCTaHu;11HOkPopMW HaBqaHH51 BWHWKJia Heo6xip;HiCTb y 3acTocysaHHBi3yaJibHJ1X Ta ayp;ioBi3YaJibHWX 3aco6iB HaBqaHH51:KOMrr'IOTepa,iHTepHeTa,MYJibTWMep;11Hwx rpe3eHTau;11,Bip;eo<PirrhMiB TaiH.

OcTaHHIMqacoM3HBwroc516araTorrpau;hru;op;o Bi3yarrbHWX3aco6iBHaBqaHH51. TaK, BiTqeHKO A.M. 3ocepep;)Ky€ ysary Ha xapaKTeprCTWu;icyqacHwx TexHorrorri11 Bi3yarr3au;i'i HaBqaJibHoro MaTepiary, Bwp;irrhIOqw iH<Porpa<PiKy, CTopiTerriHr, CKpa116iHr, CKeTqHOYTWHf, 3BepTa10qJl[yBary Ha IXHIO p;wp;aKTJl[qHy ClIp51MOBaHicTb ■rrpo6rreMw pearri3au;i'i¹.)KwT€HbOHa H. po3rrr51p;a€ TexHorrorri'i Bi3yarr3au;i'i B cyqacHwx TexHoTpeHp;ax, Bwp;irrhIOqw rrpw u;hoMy BYOD, Mo6irrhHe HaBqaHH51, XMapHiTexHorrorri'i,BipTyarrHirra6opaTOpi'i,po6oToTexHiKy,re11Mi<PiKau;ii0².

TexHorrorriH Bi3yarr3au;i'i HaBqaJibHo'i iH<PopMau;i'i – cwCTeMa, 51Ka BKJIOqa€ KOMIJieKC HaBqaJibHWX 3HaHb;Bi3yaJibHiCIIOC06W IXHbOfO rrpep;CTaBJieHH51; Bi3yaJibHO-TexHiqHi3aco6w rreper;aqiiH<PopMau;i'i; IICWXOJIOriqHirrpw110MJl[BWKOpWCTaHH51 Ta p03BWTKY Bi3yaJibHOfo MWCJieHH51 B rrpou;eci HaBqaHH51³.

,J,o Ha116iJibiii IOIHWpeHWX Bi3yarr3au;i11 Ha cyqacHOMY eTaiiiMO)l(Ha Bip;HeCTJl[HaBqaJibHi MYJibTWMep;i11Hirre3eHTau;i'i. iH<PopMau;iH B Hwx rrop;a€TbC51 y BWrrrHp;i crra11p;iB B iTepaKTWBHi11 MYJibTWMep;ia-<PopMi, HKio6'€p;HaHirreBHOIO TeMoiO 11 €p;WHWM p;w3a11HoM. BoHw yHaoqHIOIOtb TeopeTqHw11 MaTepiary,51KW11 rroHCHIO€ BqwTeJib, rrorreriyyiOTb 11oro crrpw11HHTT51 Ta 3arraM51ToByBaHH51. BqwTeJib MO)Ke KepyBaTW TeMIIOM p;eMOHCTpau;i'i CJia11p;iB, KOMEHTYIOqJl[3o6pa)KeHe Ha HboMy.MyrhTWMep;i11Hirre3eHTau;i'i oco6rrwBo p;opeqHo 6yrro BWKopwCToByBaTW B 5-6 Krracax HYIII, Korrr rrrarrepoBirrp;pyqHwKw 6yrro Bip;cyTHi. Ha crra11p;ax MO)l(Ha p03MicTWTJl[He JIJl[Ille TeopeTJl[qHJl[11 MaTepiaJl,arre 11 BIlpaBW , TeCTOBi 3aBp;aHH51, QR-Kop;w 3 IOCWJiaHH51MJl[Ha pi3HiBwp;W iH<PopMau;i'i: Bip;eo<PiJibM, py6pwKy {{IJ;iKaBi<PaKTW rrpou rrwcbMeHHWKa»,BrrpaBw LearningApps TaiH.

OcHOBHWMW BrracTWOCT51MW MYJibTWMep;ia-HaoqHocTi €: rHyqKiCTh, ap;arrTWBHicTb p;oKOPWCTysaq,a iTepaKTWBHiCTb,iHCIJ;eHObaHe IOp;aHH51 iH<PopMau;i'i, cyqacHiCTb,51Ka rrip;BWu;Y€ iTepec p;o TaKofO Bwp;y p;i51JibHOCTi.

IlepeBam MYJibTWMep;i11Hwx HaBqaJibHWX rpe3eHTau;i11 rrorrHraiOTb y ToMy, lu;O p;OIIOMaraiOTb 3aCBOITJl[6a30Bi 3HaHH51 3 rrpep;MeTa, CWCTeMaTW3yBaTW 3aCBO€HY iH<PopMau;iiO,c<PopMyBaTW HaBJl[qKJl[CaMOKOHTpOJlIO Ta MOTWBau;iiO p;o HaBqaHH51 B u;irroMy.

BiTqeHKO A.M., KopHesa A.O., KosaneHKO A.M. XapaKTeprICTIIKa cyqaCHIX TexHOJIOrii Bi3yani3al'il HasqanbHoro MaTepiaJiy //JIR IliTeiWkiJibHoro BiKy. URL: <http://surl.li/utwtfx>

2)KlITE:HbOHa H.B. TexHoJiorri si3yani3al.li 1B cyqaCHIX occiTHix TpeHrax. BiiiKPII Te occiTHE e-cepce/IOBIIIe cyqacHoro yHisepCIITeTy. URL: <https://openedu.kubg.edu.ua/journal/in dex.php/openedu/article/view/43/83>

3 TexHoJiorri Bi3yani3al'il HasqanbHoro MaTepiany. URL: <http://surl.li/zhxkru>

3 MeTOIO rrip;BMIIJ;eHHR iHTepecy ,IJ;0 ypoKiB yKpaiHChKOIJiiTepaTypM, ypi3-HOMaHiTheHHR 3aBp;aHh, ϕopMyBaHHR iHϕopMau;iMHO-KOMyHiKau;iMHOI KOM-rreTeHTHOCTIMM BMKOpMCTOBY€MO Bi3yaJii3au;iro TaMMJiaMH a6o «CTpiqKy qacy» (PMc. 1). 3a i'i p;orroMororo MO)I(Ha rrpouJirocTpyBaTM po3BMTOK rrpou;i:H: y rrpocTopi ll: qaci. TaK, BMBqaroqM B 7 KJiaci TBopqicTh E. JierrKoro, BMKOpMcToByBaJIM «CTpiqKy qacy». yqHiMaJIM i'i 3aiiOBHMTM,3HaX:Op;Jiq;I iHϕopMau;iro y rrip;pyqHMKY 3 yKpai:HChKoi: JiiTepaTypM a6o B iHIIIMX p;)I(epeJiax. TaKa po6oTa He JIMIIIe po3BM-Ba€ rraMRTh,MMCJieHHR, a R Bq;ITb rrpau;roBaTM 3 p;op;atKOBOIO JiiTepaTyporo,

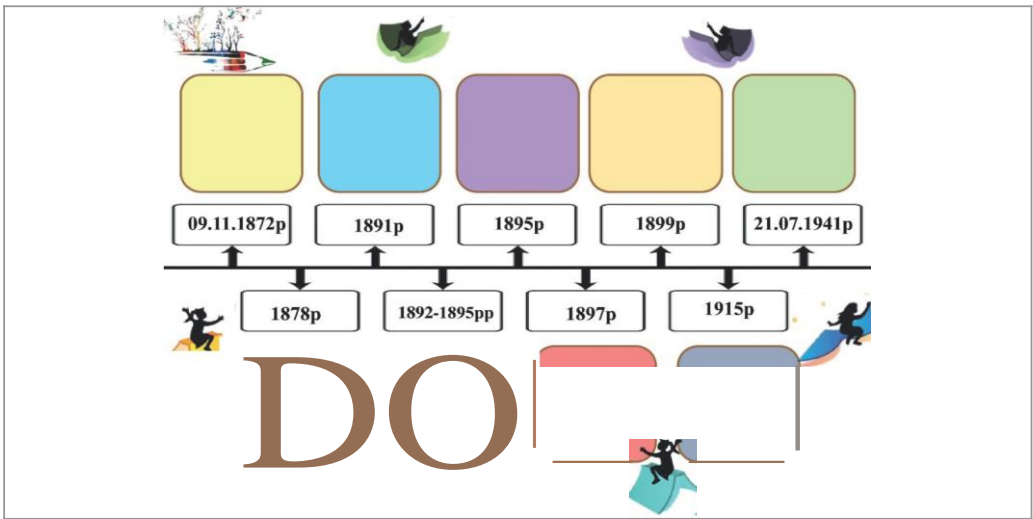


Рис. 1. Таймлайн («смпиттКаттасы»)

XMapM TeriB – u;e Bi3yaJihHe rrpou;aHHR crrMcKy KaTeropi:H:. IlepeBaraMM u;i€1 Bi3yaJii3au;ii: € Te,IJ;0 MO)I(Ha 3arrporroHyBaTM yqHJIM y)I(e rTOBMM MaTepiaJI a6o CTBOPMTM caMocTUMHO Bip;rrouBip;Ho p;o TeMM, RKY BMBqaroTh Ha ypou;iyKpai:HChKOI MOBM a6o JiiTepaTypM.

3ACTOCOByBaTM XMapM TeriB MO)I(Ha RK Ha ypoKax yKpaiHChKOIMOBM, TaK i yKpai:HChKOIiiTepaTypM. TaK, BMBqaroqM)(MTTR i TBopqicTh rRMChMeHHMKa, MM rrpouHyBaJIM yqHJIM BMIIMCaTM 3 xMapM cJiiB 6ioppaϕiqHip;aHi. A6o, rrpau;roroqM Hap; 3MiCTOM TOpO q;I iHIIIOpO TBopy, pMCM xapaKTepy pOJIOBHMX rrepCOHa)I(iB.

XMapa MiCTMTh B co6i RK Bi3yaJihHY iHϕopMau;iro, TaK i 3MiCTOBe HaBaH-Ta)I(eHHR – CaM TeKCT. IJ;e CIIpMR€ 6iJihiii eϕeKTMBHiM po6oTi3 iHϕopMau;i€IO. BMBqaroqM B 6 KJiaci TeMy «BeJIMKa 6yKBa Ta JiaiiKM y BJiaCHMX Ha3Bax»(PMC. 2), MM BMKOpMCTOByBaJIM XMapKy, Ha RKiM 6yJIO Bi,IJ;TBOPeHO BJiaCHIHa3BM. yqHi IIOBMHHi6yJIM BMIIMCaTM CJIOBa,IIOpCHIOOq;I IX HaiiMcaHHR. TaKe 3aBp;aHHR MM rrpouHyBaJIM nip; qac 3aKprrJieHHR HOBOTeMM.

МеНТаJибНН КаpТн ВНКOpHCTOBысамf M Ha yпоKaX yKpaiHCbKOUiiTepaTypH. TaK, BJ:lsqaroqH s 7 Knaci rrosicTb I. <l>пaHKa «Захaп EepKyT», cTсoposanH KapTy p03YMY (PHC. 3). BHKOHyJOqJ:l TaKe 3aB aHHR, CeMHKJiaCHHKH rрpHpa y-IOTb CJ0)l(eT Tsopy, roJIOBHХ repo'is, pHCH xapaKTepу. UR si3yani3au;iR crrpHР€ po3BHTKOBis yqHiB yMiHHR CHCTeMaTH3ysaTH MaTepian,RKH:ii 3acsorosaJIH rрpo-TRoM KiJibKox yпоKiB.

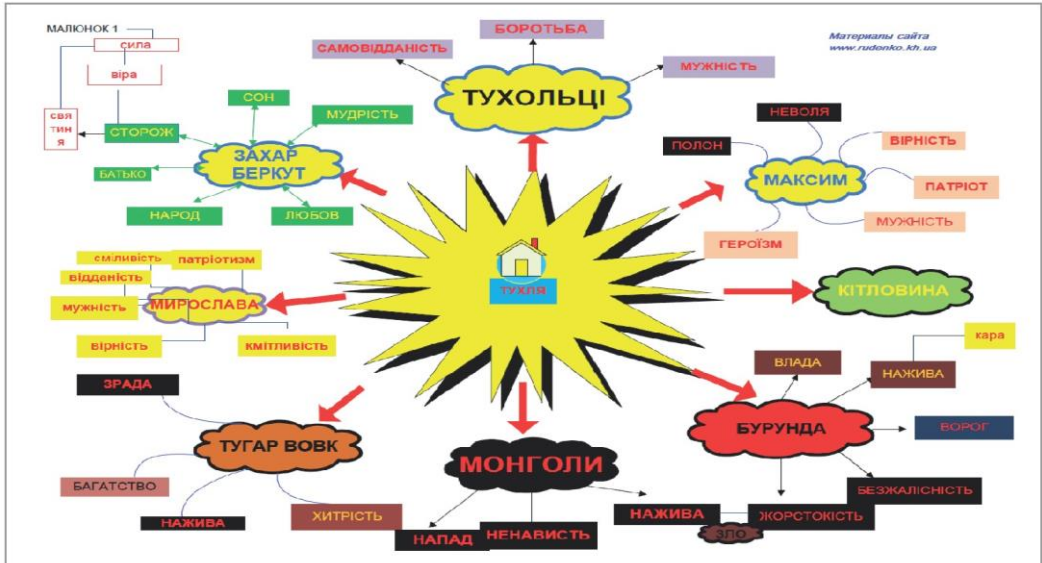


Рис. 3. МеНмаллбНа Карта оо маору I. cт-пaHKa «Захaп EepKyT»

UiKasoro si3yani3au;iero e KpocceHc, IIW s rреpеKnai3 amni:icbKOi' 03Haqae «rреpETHH 3HaqeHb». KpocceHc- u;e si3yaJibHH:i1 acou;iaTHBH:iinaH.I.;JO)l(OK, RKMM CKJia a€TbCR 3 9 306pa)l(eHb, KO)l(eH 3 RKMX IIoB'R3aHHM3 IIoRреpe HiM iHaCTyrr-HHM. mo6 p03B,R3aTH.I.;l0 Bi3yaJii3au;iro, Tpe6a 3HaTH 3MicT TBOpy,TOMY I.;R TeX-HOJIOOri crrpHР€ ri BHIIeHHIO MOTHBau;ii O MOrO rрpoqJ:ITaHHR, CTBOпиO€ YMOBH JIR KoMyHiKau;il. TaK, BJ:lsqaroqJ:l s 6 Knaci TsopqicTb JI. BopoHiHo'i «TaeMHe TosapHCTBO :6oRry3iB, a6o 3aci6 sirrepenRKY NQ 9», MM BHKOpHCTosysaJIH TaKHM KpOCCeHC (PHC. 4).

He ceKpeT, IIO cyqacHiiIKOJIRpiHe nro6JIRTb qJ:ITaTH,TOMY Ha yпоKaX yKpa-iHCbKO'iJiiTepaTypH 3 MeTOIO 3ai.J.;iKaBJieHHR TBOpOMBHKOpHCTOByBaJIH 6yKTpe:i1-ner. EyKTpe:iinep – u;e KopoTKH:ii si eoponHK, RKMM Ha Hxae rрpoqHTaTH KHHpy. B HbOMY CTHCJIO po3rrosi a€TbCR CJ0)l(eT, rрpoTe He po3KpHBa€TbCR iHTpHpa, a6H u;iKaso byno qJ:ITaTH. B rрou;eci po6oTH HarrosicTro «.I.;opoporo u;iHOIO» M. Kou;ro6HHCbKoro s 8 KJiaci rрporroHysanH rреperR6yKTpe:iinepa ⁴.

4 EyKTpeilrep. KoQJO6HHCbKHH M. «.I.;opoporo QiHOJO». URL: <http://surl.li/cvckvi>

HaBep;eHi BMrn;e rrpMKJiap;M 3acTocyBaHHH Bi3yaJii3au;il CTMMYJIIIOIOTh iHTe-
 pec p;o HaBqaHHH, rroJierrnyroTh crrp11:HHHTTH :H 3arraM'.HToByBaHHH iH<l>opMau;il,
 po3BMbaiOTh MMCJieHH.H, Y.HBy, yBary, rraM'.HTH, <PopMyiOTh HaBJ1qKJ1 caMOKOH-
 TPOJIIIO, rrip;BMrn;yroTh MOTMBau;iro p;o HaBqaHH.H :H piBeHh ycrpinnHOCTi.HK Ha ypo-
 Kax yKpaiHChKOM OBJII, TaK i yKpaiHChKOJiiTepaTypM.



1. I. IloBicTh-«Tac IHe ToBapueTBo
 LoJIIY3IB. a6o Iacib Bifl nepenn-y
 №9»
2. KmrM JI:f-ypa rononnmr repoil
 TBoPy.
3. Bih iIrac nobopon1 eBii eTpac i
 BPJITB3TH nnaRezy Bi.II iRormaReTJIR.
4. Y nosICTI 3el'mI0 •T•c•)•10Th
 nppoyru,Iti 3 'Y'A<O! ra.uamm -
 nIc-yynH i XJDKI CnHbOMopa.u-
 k:B.KOKepn.
5. KnnMoai s jiro 6opon.6i
 KOCMj IMH BapBapMMH
 JIIOIOM3Tao'IL IImri 'JiJieIUI
 ToRapueTRB -fIcyx i 3aEHh.
6. Ane n nenpri TaclIiuro Tonapuepa-
 cyep6ayex CwJoMjI. .
7. KmtM 3 6aThK3 UI po3BiiOe HaCHIVI,
 jIKe BXpi.mae nycre.mo KBITaJII.
 CBRTNH(JI.
8. KmtM no.nyMKII nIrwac)(a6aM naKa'l,
 HOHII IOBepTak•TbCM B Kopa6ni TB
 Bira:rTaIOTL.
9. JI. Bopumrna- aBTOp TBoPy.

Рис. 4. Кроссворд оо теоры JI. BopoHiHoi «TaeMHe Toeapuece EoRzy3ib,
 або 3acib eio nepenRKJI»

Ilp11pop;Hi MO)(JIMBOCTi po3BMTKY MMCJieHH.H KO)(Horo iHp;MBip;a peaJii3y-
 IOThC.H B rppou;eci MOfo B3a€MOp;fi3 30BHiiiiHiM CBiTOM, Ili3HaHH.H HJIIIM rrppep;MeTIB
 i .HBJIIIIJ; 3aCBO€HH.H MJ1CJieHH€BJ1X Hap;6aHh JIIIOJ;CTBa. Y rrpou;eci BMpirneHH.H
 rpo6JieMHJ1X 3ap;aq, yqacTi B)J;JIIcKyci.HX, o6r'pyHTyBaHHi BJaCHJIIIX IIO311IJ;iM
 BMHMKa€ rroTpe6a B 3acTocyBaHHi KpMTJIIqHoro MMCJieHH.H. KpMTJIIqHe MMC-
 JieHH.H – u;e CKJiap;HMM rrpou;ec, .HKMM rroqJ1Ha€ThC.H i3 3aJiyqeHH.H iH<l>opMau;il Ta
 3aBepny€ThC.H rrp11:HH.HTT.HMpirneHH.H. KpMTJIIqHo MMCJIMTM O3Haqae: BMKOpMcTo-
 BYBaTM TaKiMMCJieHH€Biorrepau;il, .HK aHaJii3, CMHTe3, ou;iHKa; cTambTM rrrMTaHH.H
 pi3HJ1X TMIIiB i Bip;IIOBip;aTM Ha HJIIIX, BJ1XOp;HqJ1 i3 CMTyau;fi Ta iH<l>OpMau;fi; e<PeK-
 TMBHO myKaTM HOBe Ta ou;iIOBaTM <PaKTM :H cyp;)(eHH.H.

TexHoJiori.H <PopMyBaHH.H Ta po3BMTKY KpMTJIIqHoro MMCJieHH.H – CMCTeMa
 p;i.HJihHOCTi, ID;O r'pyHTy€ThC.H Ha)J;OCJiip;)(eHHi rpo6JieM i CMTyau;itf Ha OCHOBi
 caMocTi:HHoro BM6opy, ou;iHKM :H BM3HaqeHH.H MipM KopMcHocTiiH<l>opMau;il;p;Jl.H

oco6McTMX rroTpe6 ■ 3aB,IJ;aHh. KpMTJ1qHe MMcreHH51 e ,IJ;OCMTh CKJia,IJ;HMM rrpou;ecoM TBopqo'i rrepepo6KM iHφopMau;ii, rros'513aHo13 iT ycsi,IJ;OMJieHH51M, rrepeocMMcreHH51M ■ TBopqMM reHepysaHH51M i,IJ;eMy pe3yJihTaTi TaKOI,IJ;:i51JlhHOCTi. U:e rrpou;ec, m;o HaJ1qacTirne rroqJ1Ha€ThC51 3 BM3HaqeHH51 rrpou6rreMM, rrpou,IJ;:OB-)I{Y€ThC51 IIOIIIYKOM ■ OCMJ1CJieHH51M iHφopMa.Qii, 3aKiHqyeTbC51 rrpMMH51TT51M pirneHH51 I.Q0,!!;0 p03B'513aHH51 IOCTaBJieHO'rpo6JieMJ1.

MeTo,IJ;:iB po3BMTKY KpMTJ1qHoro MMcreHH51 ,IJ;:y)I{e 6araTo. ,I,I,o6MpaTM 'ix yqM- TerresiCJii,IJ; 3 OfJl51,I;Y Ha MeTy, 3aB,IJ;:aHH51,3MicT ypoKy. KpiM TOro, CJii,IJ; 3Ba)I{aTJ1 Ha OC06JIMBOCTi.QMX MeTO,IJ;:iB,a,IJ;:I{e Ha rreBHMXeTarrax ypoKy BOHM € eφeKTJ1BH- IIIJ1MJ1,a OT)I{e, ,!!;OpeqHiiiiMMM.

<Daxisu;i 3 KpMTJ1qHoro MMcreHH51 rrepe,IJ;:6aqaiOTh 3acTocysaHH51 rreBHMX CTpaTerij1 (MeTo,IJ;:iB, rrpMMOMiB, TeXHOJIOfiM,CMCTeMM BIIpaB) HasqaHH51 Ha KO)I{- HOMY eTariypoKy.

Yrrposa,IJ;:I{YffiqJ1 TexHorroriiO, rroTpi6Ho spaxosysaTM cpeu;11φiKy KO)I{Horo rrepe,IJ;:MeTa. TaK, HarpMKJia,IJ;:, Ha ypou;iyKpa'iHChKO'i rriTepaTypM yqHiHe TiJihKM 3Hai1oMJ151ThC51 3)KJ1TT€BMM IIIJ151XOM IIMChMeHHMKiB,'ix TBopqicTIO, a J1sqThC51 aHaJii3yBaTJ1, CJ1CTeMaTM3yBaTJ1 3,IJ;:o6yTi 3HaHH51, φopMyBaTJ1 BJiaCHY ,IJ;:YMKy. ToMy TaK Ba)KJIMBO HasqJ1TM rnKopHpis KpMTJ1qHo ou;iHIOBaTM iHφopMa.QiiO, BMBa)I{eHO Ili,IJ;:XO,IJ;:MTM ,I;:0 rrpMMH51TT51 pirneHb.

HasqJ1TM yqHiB rpaBMJihHO Ta rpaMOTHo cTaBMTM 3aiiMTaHH51 ,IJ;:OIOMO)I{e CTpaTeriH «MeTO,!!;MKa B3a€MHHX IIMTaHh» a6o)I{ rrp11tioM «PoMarnKa ErrMa». Orpa.QbOBYffiqJ1 6y,IJ;:h-51KJ1M TBip, MO)I{Ha 3arrporroHyBaTJ1 ,IJ;:iT51M TaKe 3aB,IJ;:aHH51: CKJia,IJ;:iTh 6 YKa3aHMXTMIIiB 3aiiMTaHh,IJ;:0 TBopy,BIIMrniTh'ix y rreriOCTKM.

IipoCTe (W:o...? Korr11...? 5IK...? ,I,I,e...?)

YToqHIOBaJibHe (5IKrn;o 5i rpaBMJihHO 3p03yMiB,TO ..?)

Ilo51CHIOBaJibHe (qoMy..?)

Tsopqe (W:o 3MiHMJIOC51 6,51KI.Q0 ..?)

Ou;iHIOBaJibHe (W:o MO)I{Ha 3arrporroHysaTM ,IJ;:Jl51 Toro, rn;o6..?)

■ ■ paKTJ1qHe (5IK 611 TM sqJ1HMB Ha Micu;i..?)

BMKOpMCTaHH51 TeXHOJIOfiip03BJ1TKY KpMTJ1qHOfo MJ1CJieHH51 – u;e 3aci6 CTBO- peHH51 aTMocφepM ,IJ;:o6po3J1qJlBOCTij1 rrop03YMiHH51,3H51TT51 rroqyTT51 CTpaxy, Harra- rnTysaHH51 Ha ycrrix, BJ151BJieHH51 TBopqMX 3,IJ;:i6HOCTeM. OCBO€HH51 TeXHOJIOfii KpM- TJ1qHOfo MJ1CJieHH51 € BMMOfiO qacy, a,IJ;:I{e TiJibKM MJ1CJl51JqaJlIO,!!;:MHaBMi€ BJ13HaqaTJ1 rrpou6rreMy, rrepesipMTM BMKOpMCTaHy iHφopMa.QiiO, rrpouaHaJii3ysaTJ1 TBep,IJ;:I{eHH51, O.QiHMTM aJibTepHaTMBHII10fi51,IJ;:J1,BJ151BJ1TJ1 Ha51BHCTH Ili,IJ;:TeKCTY B iHφopMa.Qil,CJ1H- Te3ysaTM 3,IJ;:o6yT8 HaHH51,3po6MTJ1 BMCHOBOK,rrpMMH51TJ1 OIITMMaJibHe pirneHH51.

Ba)KJIMBMM MeTop;oM po3BMTKY KpMTJ1qHoro MMCJieHH51 yqHiB e qJ1TaHH51 3 n03HaqKaMJ1. ((IJ;e11 MeTO,IJ; aKTMBi3Y€ npou;ec cnpM11H51TT51 yqH51MJ1 iHøopMa.Qil, nip;BML.QY€ eφeKTJ1BHiCTh .QhOfO npou;ecy qepe3 CMCTeMHY po3MiTKY TeKCTY nip; qac qJ1TaHH51 11 o6p;yMysaHH51. MeTop; p;onoMarae yqHHM aHaJii3yBaTM TeKcT, flIM6rne ycBi,JJ;OMJiIOBaTM 11oro 3MicT Ta BMKOpMCTOByBaTM pe3yJihTaTJ1 .QhOfO aHaJii3y 3aJie)KHO sip; HasqaJihHMx 3asp;aHh. TaKe qJ1TaHH51 BMMarae sip; yqHH aKTMBHOfo 11 yBa)I{HOfo CTaBJieHH51 ,11,0 TeKCTy: He npOCTO qJ1TaTJ1, a sqJ1TyBaTJ1C51 B TeKCT»⁵. Ha .QhOMY eTaniMO)I{Ha opraHi3yBaTM po6oTy B rpynax: cxa-paKTeM3ysaTM csiT 5151H (1 rpyna) i csiT naCTyrnKa (2 rpyna), p;o611pmoq11 nip; qac qJ1TaHH51 .QMTaTM Ha nip;Tsepp;)I{eHH51 Tie'i qJ1 iHrho'i ,JJ;YMKM. AHajii3 o6pa3iB 6yp;e 3p;i11CHIOBaTJ1C51 3a p;onOMOfOIO MeTop;y 6ecip;M.IJ;e11 MeTO,IJ; <<p03paXOBaHM11 Ha aKTMBHY CaMOCTi11Hy po6oTy yqHiB 51K y nip;rOTOB.QinMTaHb ,JJ;I51 po3MOBJ1, TaK i nip; qac 'ix o6rosopeHH51 .,I,I,o Toro)I{, p;iaJior qJ1 noJiiJior,ru;o peaJii3yeThC51 B 6ecip;i, e Heo6xip;HoiO, npMH.QMnosoiO yMoBoiO 3a.QiKaBJieHoro 11 apyMeHTOHa-Horo o6rosopeHH51 3MiCTy BMyqysaHOfo XY,JJ;O)I{HbOfO TBopy»⁶.

3asp;aHH51 ,JJ;I51 1 rpyn11. CxapaKTeM3Y11Te csiT 5151H.

,I,I,e MernKaiOTh?

Bip;rnyKa11Te y TBopiTPM KJiIOqosi φpa3M, HKicTocyiOTHc51 5151H. **Iipo** ru;o

BOHM CBip;qaTb?

MeTa)KJ1TT51.

EMou;i'i,noqyTT51.

qM I.QaCJIMBi5151HJ1? qOMY BM TaK BBa)I{a€Te?

CKJiap;iTh ceHKaH i3 KJiIOqosMM CJIOBOM <<5151HM>.

3asp;aHH51 ,JJ;I51 2 rpyn11. CxapaKTeM3Y11Te csiT naCTyrnKa.

XTo BiH?

CeHc)KJ1TT51.

Bip;rnyKa11Te KJiIOqosiCJIOBaB JiaH.QIO)I{KYp;i11XJiOn.Q51.**Iipo**I.QOBOHM CBip;qaTb?

Ha11noKa3osirnM11 yqMHOK.

BMHaropop;a.

qM I.QaCJiJ1BJ111 XJionqJ1K? qOMY BM TaK BBa)I{a€Te?

CKJiap;iTh ceHKaH i3 KJiIOqosMM CJIOBOM «nacTyrnoK»⁷.

Ilip; qac po6OTJ1 Hap; TBOpOM MO)I{Ha BMKOpMCTaTM MeTO,JJ; «Ky6MK 3anMTaHb» («Ky6MK EJiyMa»). MeTa TaKOfO MeTop;y noJi51fa€ B TOMy, ru;o6 HaBqJ1TJ1 yqHiB

5 IloMeTyHO. YpoK,IIO po3B1Bae Kp11T11qHe M11CJieHHR: HaBqajibHO-MeTO/111qH11i noci6H11K. K.: B1111aBH11q11i IliM «OCBITa>>,2020.104 C.C. 55.

6 C11TqeHKO A. MeTO/111KaHasqaHHR YKPaJHCbKoJiiTepny11 B 3arajibHOOCBITHix 3aKJiaAaX. K.: JieHBIT,2011.291 c. C.70

7 OJiiH11K I. B1BqaE:MO)K11TTE:TBOpqICTb EMM11 AH11iE:BCbKOI.,I{11BOCJIOBO.2021.N•1. C. 8- 11.

ϕopMyJIIOBant 3amnaHH51 pi3Horo piBH51 ■ CTMMYJIIOBaTM po6ory Hap; HMMM, oprahi3yBaTM B3aEMop;iro Ta B3aEMOOIMTYBaHH51 yqHiB⁸. Ky6MK EJiyMa 51BJI51€ co6010 3BJ1qaJ.1HJ1M KOPTOBMM Ky6MK,Ha rpaHIDC 51KOfO HaiiMcaHirreBHilJ1TaHH51: Ha3BM,ppo51CHM,qoMy,rrpMp;YMaii,rrp;iJIMC51 ra 3arrporroHyii.

Ha3BM – HaiirpoCTirne 3aiiMTaHH51,51Ke rrepep;6aqae Ha3BaTM rrepep;MeT,Ha3By, repMiH,rrp;iro qJ1 iHrny 3araJibHY iHϕopMau;iro.

IJ051CHH – ,11;03B0J151€ apyMeHTOBAHO BJ1CJIOBJ1TJ1 BJiaCHY TOqKy 3opy CTO-COBHO p;aHOfo IJ1TaHH51,p03fll51,1J;aiOqJ1 MOfo 3 pi3HJ1X CTOpiH.

qOMY- ,IJ;03B0J151€ BJ13HaqJ1TJ1 IlpJ1qJ1HHO-HaCJii,IJ;KOBi3B513KJ1 rreBHOfo rrepe- u;ecy Ta rrepeBipMTM piBeHb p03yMiHH51 ,IJ;MTMHIO B3aEM03B513KY Mi)K rreBHJ1MJ1 51BMIIJ;aMJ1.

IJpHp;yMaH – TBopqe 3aiiJ1TaHH51,IJ;O rrepep;6aqae ϕopMyJIIOBaHH51 BMrap;KM qJ1 rrpMrrym;eHH51 CTOCOBHO rrepep;MeTa o6poBopeHH51.

Ilop;irrhcb – rrepep;6aqae BMpa)KeHH51 BJiacHoro eMou;iiiHoro CTaBJieHH51 p;o rrepep;MeTa o6poBopeHH51.

3arrpOIIOHYH – Hap;a€ MO)KJIJ1BicTb y<IHeB3arrporroHysaTJ1 BJiaCHMM BapiaHT rpaKTJ1qHOfo 3aCTocyBaHH51 TMX qJ1 iHIIIMX 3HaHb⁹.

Ilpau;roroqJ1 Hap; 3MicToM «Ka3KM rrepe 5151H»,MO)I(Ha 3arrporroHysaTM y<IH51M TaKIIMTaHH51 Bip;rrpBip;Ho p;o Merop;y {{Ky6MK EJiyMa}}(PMc. 5):

– Ha3BH rrepeBip;Hirpo6JieMM,51KirropyrneHo y TBopi.

(3acyp;)KeHH51 TMX, XTO qye TillbKM BJiaChe {{51», B03BeJJ1qeHH51 p;o6poTJ1, qyJ.1HOCTi, rrpameHH51 IIO,IJ;aTM 6e3KOPMCJIMBY ,IJ;OIIOMory TOMy, XTO i"i rroTpe6ye).

– IJ051CHH,qoMy 5151HaM He B,I;abaJIOC51 BJ1MTJ1 3iCBOro 3arap;KOBOfO CBiTy?

{{<...KOJIM XTOCb i3 5151H rrepe6ye BJ1MOBJ1TJ1 «TM»,B ycTaX 5151HJ1Ha u;e qoMycb 3aB)K,IJ;J1 o6epaeTbC51 Ha {<51», ■ TOMY 6paMM He Bip;qMH51IOTbC51»}[10,c. 127].

– qOMY 5151HJ1 3a3HaBaJJ1 HeBp;aq 11p11 6yp;iBHMIJ;TBiBe)K?

(KH51HMHOBi rop;i p;orroMorTM... Hixro He MO)Ke p;orop;MTM 5151HMHOBi, 6o TillbKM BiH CaMyce 3Ha€ ■BMi€,iTO HaMKparn;e»)¹⁰.

IlpHp;yMa:if. BJiaCHMM ϕiHaJI ,11;0 u;ie'i iCTopi'i.

Ilop;irrhcb51 Bpa)KeHH51MM Bip; rrepeqJ1TaHoro.

3arrpOIIOHYH CBiM 3afOJIOBOK ,11;0 TBopy.

8 IloMeTyH O. 3amuaHHR HaypoNi: HaBill.Io? ,[(o Koro? 5IK iinpo IIO?:MeTOA.noci6HI1KIVIR sq11Tenis JaranbHoocsiT-Hix IiiKiJi. K.,2019. 96 C.

9 «Ky611K EnJMa>>;iHTepaKTiBHii1MeTOA po3B1TKY Kp11T1qHoro MI1CJieHHR. URL: <http://surl.li/blsgvw>

10 KosaneHKO JI. T. YKpaiHCbKaniTepuyra: niApyq. AJIR 6 KJI.3aKJI. JaranbH. cepeA.ocsiT11. K.,2014.240 c. C. 127.

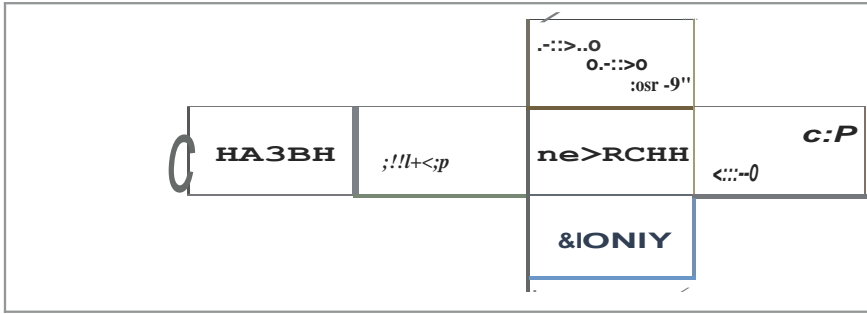


Рис. 5. Ky6yK E;ryMa

Orrpau;hoByroqJ1 o6pa311 Ka3KJ1-rrp11Tqi, BqJ1TeJih MO)Ke 3arrporroHyBaTM yqHHM rrp11p;yMaTJ1 CeHKBeMH (Bi,D; cpp. «II'HTb» – u;e He3BJ1qaMHJ1M Hep11MOBaHJ1M Bipili, HaiiJ1CaHJ1M 3a lleBHJ1MJ1 rpaBMJiaMJ1 3 MeTOIO 3au;ikaBJieHHH Ta 3aJiyqeHHH ,D;iTeM ,D;O IIOeTJ1qHOITBOPqocTi) ,D;O OCHOBHOfO IIOHHTTH ypoKy a6o TeKCTY 3a TaKJ1MJ1 rpaBMJiaMM:

1. ITepiliMM pH,D;OK – rroHHTTH, HKOMY rrpMCBHqeHMM Bipili, 3a3BJ1qa.i1 iMeHHMK.
 2.):J;pyrMM pH,D;OK – ,D;Ba rrp11KMeTHJ1KJ1, lu;O xapaKTeP113YIOtb u;e.i1 iMeHHJ1K .i1 orrMcyroTh Bailie YHBjieHHH rrho Hhoro.
 3. TpeTiM pH,D;OK – Tp11 p;i€CJIOBa, HKi IIOKa3yiOTb, lu;O «p0611Tb» IIOHHTTH a6o lu;O 3 HJ1M Bip;6yBa€TbCH.
 4. qeTBepT11M pH,D;OK – cpa3a 3 qT11pbOX CJiiB, lu;O rrepep;a€ Bailie CTaB-JieHHH ,D;O IIOHHTTH (MO)Ke 6yTJ1 y cpopMi3aiiJ1TaHHH-3BepHeHHH).
 5. IJ'HTJ1M pH,D;OK – O,D;He-,D;Ba CJIOBa, qepe3 HKi JIIO,D;J1Ha BJ1CJIOBJIO€ CBOI rroqTTH, acou;iau;ii:, IIOB'H3aHi3 u;11M IIOHHTTHM ¹¹.
- HarrpMKJiap;:

HHHH.

EaM.p;y)Ki. CaMo3aKoxaHi.

He qyroTh, He p;orroMaraiOTb, ichYiOTb.

EaM.p;y)KicTb – u;e rpaniq p;yilii.

EroicTM. IIacTymoK.

IJ;inecrrpHMOBaHMM. qYMHJ1M.

CrriBqyBa€, p;orroMarae, rrepeMarae.

He op;Hr rrp11Kpailia€ JIIO,D;MHy, a p;o6picrrpaBM.

AJibTpyicT ¹².

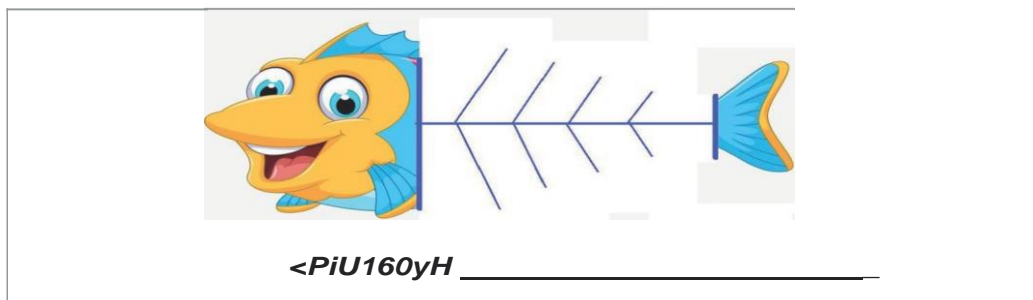
11 IToMeTyH O. YpoK, IHO po3BHBA€ KpHTHqHe MHCJieHHJ1: HaBqaJibHO-MeTOI\HqHHH rrociiHHK. K.: BHI\aBHHqHTI II:iM <0cBiTa>, 2020. 104 c. C. 98.

12 OJiiHHK I. BHBqa€MO)(HTT€TBopqicTb EMMH AHII:i€BCbKo'i. ,(HBOCJIOBO. 2021. NQ 1. C. 8-11.

Ba)I(JIUBUM MeTop;oM, .HKuM: p;a€ 3Mory rrorJiu6uTu po3yMiHH.H M: ocMucJieHH.H yqHJIMU IIOfJl.H,IJ;IB ■ IIO3U iJ1: O,IJ;O CrripHOfo IIUTaHH.H;p03BUHYTM HaBuqKU CBI-,D;OMOfO BU6opy, apyMeHTyBaHH.H, CIIiBrrpaï3 TUMU, XTO Ma€ CXO)I(y IIO3U iro € MeTO,IJ; «3aJ1:MU IIO3U iro». YquTeJih rrpOIOHY€ yqHJIM ,IJ;UCKyciJ1:He IIUTaHH.H,.HKe 3arrucy€ Ha .n;orn i, **o6** yqHiMO rJiuHa HhOMY <PoKycyBaTuc.H. BiH rrpocuTh yqHiB BU3HaquTuBJiacHy rro3u iro o.n;o horo rruTaHH.H,cBoro ,n;ymKY o6rpyHTyBaTu.

- MeHirro.n;o6a€ThC.H 6yTu TaKuM(-oro),.HK yci, 6o...
- MeHirro.n;o6a€ThC.H 6yTu yHiKajihHUM (-oro), 6o...
- 5/ BBa)I(aro, **O** Bci IOBUHHi6yTu pi3HUMU, 60...

MeTa MeTo,n;y «Pu6'JiquJ1: cKeJieT» a6o «<Dirn6oyH» (Puc. 6) – HaBquTu yqHiB aHaJii3yBaTu TeKcT,po3pi3HJiroqu <PaKTU M: ,n;yMKu, rrpququHu M: HacJiip;Ku; po6uTu BUCHOBKU Ha OCHOBirrpobep;eHOfo aHaJii3y, KOpyCTyroqch CIIe iaJihHUM rpa<Piq-HUM oprahi3aTopoM. U:eM: pi3HOBup; rpa<PiqHoro oprahi3aTopa BquTeJih 3o6pa-)I(Y€ Ha .n;orni(apKyrnirrarrepy) rri.n; qac o6roBopeHH.H. Eijl.H «rOJIOBU» 3arrucyroTh rrp06JieMy, .HKa p03fJl.Hp;a€ThC.H. «CKeJieT» Ma€ BepxHiM HU)I(Hi«KicToqKU»: 1) Ha BepxHix BKa3yroTh rrpquQUH BUHUKHeHH.H rrp06JieMU,Ha HU)I(Hix 3arrucyroTh rrp06JieMU, a Ha HU)I(Hix – <PaKTU,.HKX rrip;TBepp;)I(yroTh qu crrpOCTOByroTh. fOJIOBHUM rrpUH UII IOJl.Hfa€B TOMy, **O** BepxHiM Ta HU)I(HiM p.H,D;KU 3arrucIB MaroTh 6yTu JIOriqHO IOB'.H3aHi. «Pu6'JiquJ1: XBicT» MicTUTh BUCHOBOK 3 MipKyBaHh¹³.



Puc. 6. Memoo «cJ>im6oyH»

3 MeTOro 3aJiyqeHH.H 6iJihiiiOKiJihKOCTyqHiB ,D;0po6OTUHa ypoia6o)I(ypi3HO-MaHiTheHH.H p;oMarnHix 3aBp;aHh,MO)I(Ha BUKopucToByBaTu KapTKU (Puc. 7). BoHu ,IJ;OIIMararoTh 3p06UTU ypoK rrpop;yKTUBHiiiiUM, crrpu.HroTh IOBTOpeHHro BeJIUKOI KiJihKOCTiMaTepiaJiy, rrip;Bu yroTh iHTepec .n;o ypoKiB. KapTKU MO)I(YTh MicTuTu pi3Hi3aBp;aHH.H: BCTaBUTU rrporry eHi6yKBU, 3p06UTU po36ip CJIOBa 3a 6yp;OBoro, <PoHeTUqHUM aHaJii3,p;i6paTU CIIiJihHOKOpeHeBiCJIOBa, aHTOHiMU, CUHOHiMU, 3'.HCy-BaTU 3HaqeHH.H rrapoHiMiB, rro6yp;yBaTU peqeHH.H 3a IIO,IJ;aHOro CXeMOro Ta iH.

13 IToMeTyH O. YpoK, rno po3BJ1Bae KpHTwme MHCJieHHH: HaB'iaJibHO-MeTOJ:WIHHH rroci6HHK. K.: BH,[(aBH'IHH .D:iM «OCBITa», 2020. 104 c.

iiO'IKM AfiJI 3AMOPOT'ikiI1

Запишіть речення, вставляючи пропущені букви. Поясніть орфограми. Зробіть морфемний аналіз виділеного слова.

Пр...твасНТА пенелка с пил...вот...
 пр...с...рвсНid: ttoro nonIT, ..XOJ(Hт):
 На бе.зб)'' ну Менo.nho. мо Зап-
)(ФН внкнккє захвaт (€: .
 уи:ano).

Доберіть спільнокореневі слова до слів *дорога, край*. Складіть з ними речення.

Розберіть за будовою такі слова: рівнесенький, порозходитися, праваний, дійсність, нездара, хлопчисько, хатиночка, звірятко.

Рис. 7. Картка «EO'-IKU OJJC 3aMopotJKU»

ЕфеКТМВНМММ е 11фpoBip;MKTaHTM, cyTHicTb JIKMX nOJmrae He B p;MKTy-
 BaHHITeKcTy, a 11фpoBOMY n03Ha'eHHMOBHMx JIBMIJ;. IX nepеBapa – IIIBMp;Ke
 o iHIOBaHHJI Y'IHIB. Tiip; qac HanMcaHHJI TaKoro p;MKTaHTY Y'IHJIMIIIe npoCTaB-
 JIJIOTh 11фp11,JIKMM Bip;noBip;ae TOM 'IMiHIIIMPi: BMp;. TaKMM BMp; po6oTM po3BM-
 Bae yBa){HicTb, BMpoBJIJI€ HaBM'IKM cnpMPI:HJITTI TeKcTy Ha cnyx. BMB'laiO'IM B
 5 KJiacи TeMy «HeHafOJIOIIIeHfOJIOCH»,nponoHyBaJIM TaKMM ,IJ;MKTaHT: 3an11IIIJ1

НОМерМ CJiiB,J!KnMIIITbCJI 3 – e – a6o – I1 -:

- | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1 – 0)1{...Jiep;M JI | 5 – eJ...raHTHMM | 9 – p;an...'liHh |
| 2 – p;p...)KaTM | 6 – KJI...KOTITM | 10 – ne'l...Bo |
| 3 – 0)1{...BaTM | 7 – ap;p...caT | 11 – Kp...XKMM |
| 4 – JI...reHbKMM | 8 – Han...KTM | 12 – M...p;allb |

BMB'laiO'IM y 8 KJiacи TeMy «0p;HOCKJiap;Hipe'leHHJI. B11p;11 op;HOCKJiap;HMX
 pe'leHb»,B11KOHyBaJIJ1 TaKMM 11фpoBJ1M ,IJ;MKTaHT: p;e nip; 11фpo10:

- 1 – 03Ha'leHo-oco6oBe pe'leHHJI;
- 2 – He03Ha'leHo-oco6oBe pe'leHHJI;
- 3 – ygaraJibHeHo-oco6oBe pe'leHHJI;
- 4 – 6e3oco6oBe pe'leHHJI;
- 5 – Ha3J1BHe.

1. illaHytfTe 3p;o6yTe Tpyr;oM nOKOJiiHh.
2. Bep;yTh KOHJI BopoHoro po36MTKonMTa.
3. За BiKHOM ryp;e, cniBae.
4. 3p;o6yp;eiit OCBiTy – no6a'J1III 6iJibiiiie CBiTy.
5. CoH IO Hap; cBiTOM ropiTM.

6. BecHa.XlIi6opo6cbKa secHa.IIeprmn'1 p;eHb opaHKM.
7. Toti MOHaCTMP Hep;aBHO 36yp;ysarrM.
8. 3 nosarmo p;o6pe He 3po6MIII.
9. Ilip;eiii Tiero CTe)l(KOIO, rmmei iii KpyroM ce6e, i cKpi3h 6aqJ1III 3erreHe MOpe Bep6, cap;KiB,KOHOeJib,COHHIIIHMKiB Ta ryCTOD COKM.
10. Merro,KPYTMJIO, cKa)l(eHirro,oropTaroqJ1 npMcMepKaMM secb Kpati.

BJ1BqaroqJ1 B 6 KJiaci TeMy «51KicHi, Bip;HOCHiTa npMCBiMHinpMKMeTHMKM»,
 nposop;MJIM TaKMM u;M<iJpoBMM p;MKTaHT: p;e nip; u;M<iJporo:

- 1 – HKiCHinpMKMeTHMKM;
- 2 – Bip;HOCHinpMKMeTHMKM;
- 3 – npMCBiMHinpMKMeTHMKM.

)J;epes'HHMM CTiJl,6aTbKOBe MaMHO, fOCTpe CJIOBO, 30JIO TJ1M rop;MHHMK,MaTe-
 pMHa rracka, sosqa Hopa, sosqa HaTypa, Tenrra ycMiiiiKa, qJ1cTa 6rraKMTb, qJ1cTa
 COBicTb, BMCOKMM p;iM, po)l(eBa Mph!, Tenrra noBiTpH, 3aji3Ha BOJIH.

TaKi3asp;aHHH MM 3aCTocosysarrM Ha pi3HMX eTanax ypoKy: nip; qac 3aKpi-
 nrreHHH Ha6yTMX TeopeTJ1qHJ1X 3HaHb, nip; qac nepesipKM TOro, HaCKiJibKM p;iTM
 3aCBOIJJ1 BJ1BqeHMM MaTepiaJI.

)J;ocsip; nip;TBepp;)l(y€, llJ;O Tpap;MIJ;iMHifopMM HasqaHHH He 3aB)l(p;M BMKJIM-
 KaiOTb iHTepec p;o HasqaHHH, a OT)l(e,He p;aroTb eφeKTMBHoro pe3yrrHTaTy.BMKO-
 pMcTaHHH irpOBOITeXHOJIOfiHa ypoKax yKpa'iHCbKOM OBM Ta JiiTepaTypM Hap;a€
 HasqaJibHOMY npou;ecoBipi3HOMaHiTHOCTi, 3MiiJ;HIO€ Ha6yTi3HaHHH, p03BJ1Ba€
 KOMyHiKaTMBHY KOMneTeHTHicTb, TBopqiHaXMJIM yqHiB, nip;BMIIJ;y€ iHTepec p;o
 HasqaHHH,3HM)l(y€ nCMXOJIOriqHe HaBaHTa)l(eHHH.

Y 3BH3KY 3 snosap;)l(eHHH ochOBHMX norro)l(eHb HYIII yHasqaJibHMM npo-
 u;ec, 3 ypaxyBaHHHM nCMXOJIOriqHJ1X Ta iHp;MBip;yaJibHMX OC06JIMBOCTeM yqHiB, 3
 MeTOIO nip;BMIIJ;eHHH MOTMBau;i'i p;o BJ1BqeHHH yKpa'iHCbKOMOBM Ta JiiTepaTypM
 MM snosap;)l(ysarrM Ha ypoKax irposierreMeHTM.

BMmaroqJ1 6iorpaφiro nMCbMeHMKiB y 6yp;h-HKOMY KJiaci, 3aCTocosysarrM
 φ6-CTopiHKM nMCbMeHMKiB (PMc. 8), rriTepaTypHMX repo'is.KopMCTyroqMcb pi3HMM
 p;)l(eperraMM, yqHix 3anOBHIOBaJlJ1 Bp;OMa. <l>6-CTopiHKa MO)l(e MicTMTM QR-Kop;M, B
 HKMX MicTMTCH pi3HOMaHiTa iHφopMaiJ;iH: p;OKYMeHTaJibHi <iJirrbMM, nOKJIMKaHHH
 Ha TeKcT,Kpocsopp;M,snpaBM Ta iH. TaKa po6oTa nip;sMr;ye iHTepec p;o ypoKis YKPa-
 'iHCbKo'iJiiTepaTypM,aKTMBi3Y€ MOBHY p;IAAHICTb,φopMy€ KpMTJ1qHe MMCJieHHH,p03-
 BJ1Ba€ rropqi3p;i6HOCTip;iTeM. QR-Kop;M p;03BOJIHOTb OTpMMaTM MMTT€BMM p;oCTyrr
 p;o 6yp;h-HKo'i iHφopMau;i'i 3 MepeIHepHeT 3a p;onoMororo cMapTφoHiB, a TaKO)l(
 BMiru;ye BeJIMKio6'€MJ1 Bip;OMOCTeM yHeBeJIMKOMY 306pa)l(eHHi.

3aiiOBHIOOqJ1 <P6-CTOpіHKJ1 IJ1CbMeHHJ1KiB, yqHiMaJ1J1 MO)(J1J1BicTb 3HaxO-
 J);J1TJ1 B pi3HOMaHiTHJ1X J);)(eperrax iHVOpMaiJ;iiO rrpо)(J1TT€BJ1H ■ TBopqJ1J1 iIJ1J1X.
 3BepTaiOqJ1Cb)1;0 QR-Kop;ib,p;iTJ1 J);J1BJ1J1CJ1 J);OKyMeHTajihHViJihMJ1, JIKp03iIJ1-
 piOBaJ1J1X Kpyro3ip rrpо Tofo qJ1 iHiIOfo IJ1CbMeHHJ1Ka.3aiiOBHIOOqJ1 <P6-CTO-
 piHKJ1 JiiTepaTypHHX repo'ib, yqHi, KOpHcTyiOqJ1Cb TeKCTOM, 3HaxO)J;J1J1J1 B HbOMY
 pHcM xapaKTepу, JIKirpHTaMaHHiTOMY qJ1 iHmoMy repo10, rrip;TBepp;)(yBaJIM 'ix
 IJ;MTaTaMM. CaMe TaKa po6oTa rrpHBqa€ yqHiB rrpau;IOBaTM 3 TeKCTOM yBa)(HO,
 J);06HpaTJ1 IIOTrі6HJ1HMaTepiaJl, KpHTJ1qHO MJ1CJ1J1TJ1.

5IKill,O yqHJIM 5-6 KJiaciB IлpOIIOHyBaJ1J1CJ1 foTOBma6J1OHJ1 4>6-CTOpіHOK, JIKi
 BOHJ1 3aiiOBH_IOBaJ1J1, To 7-8 KJiacam – CaMJ1M Ix CTBOpHTJ1.

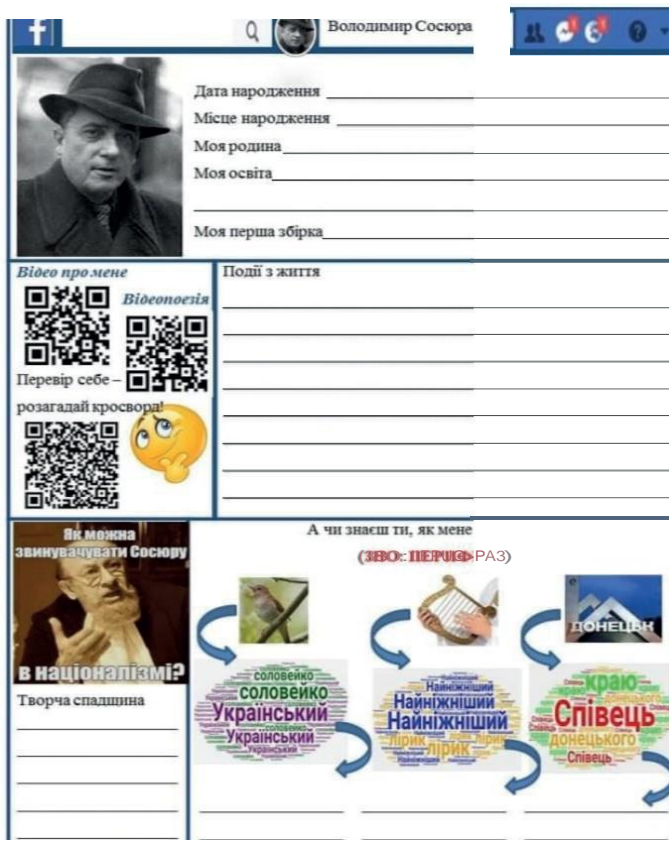


Рис. 8. Є-сторінка учняМенНУКА

.(ocMTh qacTo JIK Ha ypoKax YKpaiHChKO'iMOBM, TaK ■ rriTepaTypHBMKopHcToBy-
 BaJIMpo3MaJihOBKJ1Po3MaJibOBKa-u;eKHMra a6o cTopiHka 3KOHTYPHMMJ13o6pa))(eH-
 HJIMJ1J);J1J1 p03<Pap6ysaHHJ1 pi3HJ1XKOMII03J1J; iHOJiiBIJ;JIMJ1,<Pap6aMJ1,VJIOMaCTepaMH
 a6o iHmMMM xyp;o)(HiMM 3aco6aMJ1.BciKOHTYPM 3o6pa))(eHHJ1 B))(eHar;pyKoBaH, iarre

u;ii:re 3o6pmKeHHH 6e36apsHe.Po3MaJihOBKa – u;e He TiJibKW p;ieswti crroci6 p03BaHTa-
)KJl[TW p;wTwHy,a J1 e<PeKTWBHWM iHCTpYMeHT ,JJ;JHpo3BWTKY TaHasqaHHH.

Ilip;swrn;eHHIO MOTwsau;il p;o HasqaHHH cJiyriOTh Kpocsopp;w. IX p03rap;y-
BaHHH p;a€ MO)KJlJl[BicTb rrepesipWTJl[3HaHH5l yqHiB 3 Teopi'i JiiTepaTypw, 3HaHH5l
TeKCTiB rrpopaMHWX TBOpiB, <PaKtiB 6iorpa<Pil M TBopqoCTi IWCbMeHHWKiB.
Kpocsopp;w p03nmpiOIOTh Kpyro3ip,p03BWBaiOTh JioriqHe MWCJieHHH, rraM'HTh.

l.;j;KaBOiO BllpaBOiO € M «KpOCBOpp; HaWBWOpiT», KOJlJl[p;iTW He Bi,JJ;IIOBip;aiOTh
Ha rrwTaHHH, a caMikPopMyJlOIOTh 'ix. TaKa srrpasa sqwTh yqHiB rpaBWJihHO CTa-
BWTW IIWTaHHH, aK.QeHTYIOqJl[ysary Ha Ba)KJlJl[BJl[X MOMeHTax TBopy, 6iorpa<Pi'i
IWCbMeHHWka.

qaCTOTHWM 3aBp;aHH5IM, 5lKe p;a€ 3Mory rrepesipWTJl[3HaHH5l 6iorpa<Pi'i IWCb-
MeHHWKiB,TeKCTiB e «Tak qw Hi».IlicJiH swsqeHHH y 7 KJiaci TBopqocTM.CTeJih-
Maxa,A. qaJ1KOBChKoro,T.IllesqeHka,I.<DpaHKayqHHM rrporroHysaJiw rrwTaHHH,
Ha HKBOHJl[MaiOTh p;aTW Bi,JJ;IIOBip;h:«Tak» a6o «Hi»:

1. l.<DpaHKO Hapop;wscH Ha BoJiwHi.
2. «fycw-Jie6ep;ijieTHTh» M. CTeJibMaxa- asTo6iorpa<PiqHwi1 TBip.
3. l.<DpaHKO rrepeKJiap;as «CJioso rrpO Iropis rroxip;».
4. Ilernwti «Ko63ap» T.IllesqeHka HaJiiqysas BChoro 10 TBopis.
5. «3a cecTpoiO» A. qatiKOBChKoro e icTopwqHoiO rrosicTIO.
6. A. qatiKOBCHKWM rricJiH 3aKiHqeHHH llhBiBChKoro YHiBepcwTeTy rrpau;IO-
BaB ap;BOKaTOM.
7. M. CTeJibMax e 6aThKOM 5lpocJiasa CTeJibMaxa, asTopa rrosicTi«MiTh-
K03aBp i3 IOpKiBKW,a6o XwMepa Jiicosoro 03epa».
8. Tcip T. IllesqeHka «TorroJH» – u;e rroeMa.
9. Biprn T. IllesqeHka {{5IK YMPY, TO rroxosatiTe...» rriCJiH cMepTirroeta
p;icTaB Ha3BY {{3arroBiT».

TaKiJ1 iHrniirposieJieMeHTW MW BWKopwCTosyeMo Ha ypoKax YKPa'iHChKO'i
MOBJl[Ta JiiTepaTypw.

JlK IIOKa3YffiTb CIIIOCTe)KeHHH, KJiaCW, B 5IKWX BOHJl[3aCTOCOBYIOThC5l,
MaiOTh 6iJihiiiY MOTWBa.QiiO ,11;0 HasqaHHH,qJl[TaHH5l TBOpiB,BWKOHaHH5l .QiKaBWX
3asp;aHh, Kparn;e opieHTYIOThCH B iTepaKTWBHWX 3aco6ax HasqaHHH J1 MaiOTh
BWI.QWM HasqaJibHWM pe3yJihTaT.

IIlJHXW 3acTocysaHHH irposwx eJieMeHTiB MO)KYTh 6yTw, HK 6yJio 3a3Ha-
qeHo BWI.Qe, pi3HJl[MJl[(KapTKW, u;w<PpoBi ,JJ;WKTaHTW, <P6-CTopiHKJl[IWCbMeH-
HWKiB, JiiTepaTypHWX repo'iB, p03MaJibOBKW,KpOCBOpp;w,,JJ;WKTaHT {{Tak qJl[H
Ta 6araTO iHIIlWX).

OnKe, rpa e iHcTpyMeHTOM BWKJiap;aHHH, 5IKW11 aKTWBi3ye po3yMosy p;iHJibHicTb yqHiB, p;ae 3Mory 3po6wTw HasqaJibHW11 rrpou;ec rrpwsa6JiwBiiiiWM i u;iKaBiiiiWM, rrpWMIYIIIY€ XBWJIOBaTWC5l i rrepe)l{WBaTW, rn;o φopMy€ MOFYTHi11 CTWMYJI /;0 OBOJIO,;i;HH5l MOBOIO, a OT)l(e 11 rrip;BWIIJ;Y€ycrriiiiHiCTb HasqaHH5l. CaMe rpa, HK aKTWBHa φopMa rri3HaBaJibHo1 p;iHJibHOCTi, crrpwH€ peaJii3au;i1 p;i5lJibHicHOfo rrip;xop;y – 0/;HOfo 3 OCHOBH WX IlpWHIJ;WIIiB aKTWBHOfo HaBqaHH5l, ap;){e B irposi11 φopMi IIO€!1;HYIOTbC5l pi3HOMaHiTHi iTepaKTWBHi φopMw 11 MeTop;w HasqaHHH. Irpw MaiOTb Ha MeTi, KpiM 3aCBO€HH5l HasqaJibHoro MaTepiaJiy, swpo6JieHH5l rpaKTwqHwx yMiHh i HaswqoK, rn;e 11 Hap;aHHH y<IHeBiMO)KJIJl{BOCTiCaMOBW3HaqJl{TJl{C5l,p03BWBaiOTb TBopqi3p;i6HOCTi, crrpw5IIOtb eMou;i11HOMY crrpw11MaHHIO 3MiCTy HasqaHH5l.

Y MOJIO/;IIOMY rrip;IliTKOBOMY Biu;i(oco6JIWBO rrpw rrepexop;i3 rroqaTKOBO/;0 OCHOBH OIIKOJlJl) Bip;6ysa€TbC5l p;eMOTWBOBaHicTb, T06TO 3HJl){eHH5l iTepecy /;0 HasqaHH5l. IJop;oJiaTW I;IO rpo6JieMy qacTKOBO /;OIIOMO)l(e 3aCTocyBaHH5l B HasqaJibHi11 p;IAAHOCTMeTop;y rrpoeKTiB. BwKopwCTosysaTw 11oro MO)l{Ha HK y cepep;HiX KJiacax 3aKJiap;iB 3apaJibHOcepep;HbOOCTiTW, TaK i CTapiiiWX.

IlicJI5l orrpau;IOBaHH5l TBopqoCTIT. I. IlesqeHKa B 5 KJiacy<IH5IM 6yJio 3arrpo-IIOHOBaHO BWKOHatW 3aBp;aHH5l pi3HWX TWIIiB, o6'ep;HaBIIWCb y rpyrrw. IJpw IJ;bOMY spaxosysaJIWCH 3p;i6HocTiyqHiB, 1xHiHaxwJiw, 6a)l{aHH5l. KJioy3-TeCT – u;e crreu;wciqHJl{11 TWITeCTOBOfo 3aBp;aHH5l Bip;KpWTOφopMW, 5IKW11 rrepep;6aqa€ Bi,IJ;HOBJieHH5l B 3B'5I3HOMY TeKCTrrporryrn;eHWX CJiiB ¹¹.

Cap;oK BWIIHeBW11
 Xpyrn;iHap; BWIIHHMW ...
 IIJiyraTapi3 rrJiyraMw ...
 CrrisaiOTb ip;yqw ...
 A MaTepiseqepHTb ...
 CiM'H seqepH ...
 BeqipHH 3ipoHbKa ...
 ,IJ;oqKa seqepHTb ...
 AMaTw
 TaK coJiose11Ko ...
 IloKJiaJia MaTw
 MaJieHbKWX p;I'oqoK ...;
 CaMa 3achyJia
 3aTWXJIO BCe,TillbKJl{ ...
 Ta coJiose11Ko ...

3aB,IJ;aHH5I «<l>aKTM MOBOIO IJ;Mφp» BMMaraJIO Bi,IJ; yniHiB 3HaHb JKJ1TT€BOfo W TBopqoro IIIJIHXY IIMCbMeHHMKa: 3 – Tapac 6ys TpeTbOIO ,IJ;MTMHOIO B ciM"i; 9 – Hapo,,I;MBCH 9 6epe3H5I 1814 poKy B c. MopMHu;i, **11** – B **11** poKiB CTaB KpyrroiO cMpoToiO, **1838** p. – Tapac IllesqeHKO rroqas Bi,IJ;Bi,IJ;ysaTM KrracM AKa,IJ;eMiMMC-Teu;TB, **1840** p. – rrepIIla 36ipKa TBopis «Ko63ap».

IlporroHysarroCH yKrracTM ceHKaH «Tapac IllesqeHKO» – u;e sipIII, m;o cKrra- ,IJ;a€TbC5I 3 rr'HTM pH,,I;KiB. Crroso «CeHKaH» rroso,IJ;MTb Bi,,I;φpaHIJ;Y3bKoro crrosa «II'5ITb» ■ 1103Haqae BipIIIy rr'5ITb p5I,,I;KiB.

1. IllepIIIMW pH,,I;OK – TeMa (iMeHHMK).
2. .IJ;pyrMW – OIIMC TeMM (rrpMKMeTHMKM).
3. TpeTiw – Ha3MBae ,IJ;iiO,nos'H3aHy 3 TeMoiO, CKJia,IJ;a€TbC5I 3 Tpbx ,11;iecris.
4. qeTBepTMW p5I,,I;OK – φpa3a, rrepeBa)I{HO 3 qoTMpbOX CJiiB, BMCJIOBJIO€ CTaBJieHH5I ,11;0 TeMM,rrroqTT5I.
5. OCTaHHiw p5I,,I;OK- O,IJ;He CJIOBO – CMHOHiM ,11;0 CJIOBa (TeMM), Hi6M BMCHO- BOK BipIIla¹⁴.

Heo6xi,IJ;HO 6yrro ,11;aTM Bi,,I;IOBi,IJ;h Ha IIMTaHHH «5IKMW TBip Tapaca IllesqeHKa TO6iCIIO,IJ;06aBC5I HaJ16iJibIle? Crrpo6yJ1 HaMaJIOBaTM iJIOCTpau;iiO ,11;0 HbOfO».

3€,1J;HaTJ1 qacTMHM rrpMCJiiB'IB:

IllesqeHKOBecrosso

C5IIOtb,MOB 30pi.

IllesqeHKiB «Ko63ap» –

B BiKHaX He CTapi€.

Tapacosicrrosa-

o6rreTiB ysecb csiT.

XTo IllesqeHka rrpqJ1TaB,

TO rras,11;a)KJ1Ba.

Tapacis «3arrosiT»

,IJ;Jl5I Hapo,,I;y BeJIMKMW ,11;ap.

IllesqeHKOBiTbopM,

TOW 6araTIIIJ1W cepu;eM CTaB.

HarrMcaTM MiHi-TBip «qoro 5I HasqJ1BC5I y Tapaca IllesqeHka»?

IlicrrH BMKOHahHH 3aB,IJ;aHb Bi,IJ;6ysc5I 3axMcT rrpoeKTy, ou;iHIOBaHHH 11 rri,IJ;- 6MTT5I Ili,IJ;CYMKiB.

TaKMM qJ1HOM, orrMcaHiMeTO,IJ;M HasqaHHH, TeXHorrri'i aKTMBi3YIOTb po3y- MOBY ,IJ;iiIbHicTbyqHiB,,IJ;aiOTb 3Mory 3po6MTM HasqJibHMW rrpou;ec rrpMsa6rrMBi- IIMM Ta u;iKaBiIIMM, Ili,,I;BMIIJ;YIOTb ycrriIiHicTb HasqaHH5I, p03BJ1BaiOTb TBopqi 3,1J;i6HOCTi,CIIp115IIOtb eMOI;i;WHOMY CIIpMHMaHHIO 3MiCTy HasqaHH5I B rrepi0,11; fJIO- 6aJibHJ1X BMKJIMKiB CbOfO,IJ;eHH5I.

HDKEHKOBChKA IpHHa Borro)IMHpiBHa,

};OK TOp Me};J1IHJ1X HayK, rpo<!Jecop,
Ha ioHaJihHHM Me};HtiHHM yHiBepcHTeT
iMeHi O. O. EoroMOJih Ji
ORCID ID: 0000-0001-5065-3147

BEJihqJ1HChKA OrreHa BaCHrriBHa,

};OK TOp <!JapMa eBTJ1IHJ1X HayK, rpo<!Jecop,
Ha ioHaJihHHM Me};HtiHHM yHiBepcHTeT
iMeHi O. O. EoroMOJih Ji
ORCID ID: 0000-0001-7023-8493

MEJIEillKO PycrraH AHATOJThOBJq,
KaH};J1};aT 6iorroritiHJ1X HayK, aCJ1CTeHT,
Ha ioHaJihHHM Me};HtiHHM yHiBepcHTeT
iMeHi O. O. EoroMOJih Ji
YKpa'iHa

BnPOBAA)f(EHHSI Y nPAKH1KY ct>APMAUEBH-1'-IHOro AHAAi3Y METOAY BIIICOKOEct>EKH1BHO"i PiAIIHHO"i XPOMATOPAct>i"i

<l>apMau:eBTJ1qHJn1 aHaJii3 JiiKapCbKMX 3aco6iB BJ1KOHYeThC5I Bi,JJ;IIOBi,JJ;HO ,11;0
BMMor J;ep)l{aBHoi" <DapMaKorre"i YKpai"iHM (J;<DY), €sporrei1chKo1 <DapMaKorre"i"
Ta EpMTaHChKO"i <DapMaKorre. Ip,eHTM<PiKau;iiO Ta KijihKicHe BM3HaqHH5I
aKTMBHMX iHrrep;ieHTiB (A<DI) Ta eKcu;MrrieHTiB BMKOHYIOTh, B TOMY qJ1cJii, 11,
xpoMaTopa<PiqHJ1MM MeTop;aMM. Op;HaK, CTaHp;apTM30BaHMM <PapMaKorre1HMM
MeTO,JJ; – pip;MHHa xpoMaTopa<PiH He 3aB)K,I,J;J1 ,11;03BOJ15Ie BJ15IBJ1TJ1 Ta BJ13HaqJ1TJ1
BCi HerrpMIIYCTMMi ,J;OMilllKM y CKJiap;i cy6CTaHu;iJ1, 5IKi YTBOP1010ThC5I B pe3yJihTaTi
XiMiqHOI p;erpap;au;ii" BMxi,JJ;HMX CIIOJIYK ¹.

ToMy, BKpai1 Ba)KJIMBMM e srropap;J)eHHH y <PapMau:eBTJ1qHJ1M aHaJii3 BM-
coKoTexHoJioriqHoro iHCTpyMeHTaJibHOfo MeTop;y BMCOKoe<PeKTMBHOI pip;MHHO
xpoMaTopa<Pil (BEPX), 5IKMM 3Mir 611 rropop;eMOHCTpysaTM BMII,J;Y ip,eHTM<PiKa-
u;ii1Hy 3/J;ATHicTb nip; qac BJ13HaqHH5I ,J;OMilllOK y IX CKJiap;i ,J;OCJii,JJ;I)IyBaHMX
cy6CTaHu;ii1.

¹J;ep)KaBHa <DapMaKoneR YKpaiHM / ,J;ep)KaBHe ni)InpMeMCTBO «YKpaiHCbKM Ha)KOBMH <l>apMaKoneiHMi1 l.leHrp
RKOCri JiiKapCbKJ.IX 3aCo6iB».- 2-re BJ.IJl. /;onOBHeHHR 5. X.: YKp. Ha)K. <l>apMaKon.1.)eHTp RKOCri JiiK. 3aCo6iB, 2021.
424 c.; The British Pharmacopoeia 2020. London.2020: I-1298. URL: <https://www.webofpharma.com>

AJioφepoHM sip;HOC51ThC51 p;o pop;MHM QMTOKiHorrop;i6HMX rrrrTMp;iB iMYHhO'i CMCTeMM KOMax, 51Ki3p;aTHi p;o crreu;MφiqHOfo KOpeyBaHH51 MeXaHi3MiB aHTM-BipycHOfo Ta rpoTMIIYXJIMHHOfO iMYHiTeTy IiiOp;MHM. 3a)J;<Y Ta εsporrewCh-KOIO <l>apMaKorreeiO aHaJii3 cy6CTaHy;i'i aJioφepoHy He BMKOHY€ThC51. HaMM p;ocJiip;)|{eHo cy6CTaHy;iio aJioφepoHy MeTop;oM BEPX 3 MeToiO BM3HaqHH51 qJ1CTOTJ1 cy6CTaHy;i'i Ta BJ151BJeHH51 HeipMIIYCTJ1MJ1X p;oMIIIIOK.)J;J151 BJ1KOHhHH51 eKcrrepMMeHTY Heo6xip;Ho 6yJio p03p06MTM yMoBM xpoMaToppaφycaHH51 MeTo-p;oM BEPX Ta MOP:MφiKysaTM MeTop;MKM p;ocJiip;)|{eHH51.

Memouu oocniOJJCeHHH. BMcoKoeφeKTMBHa pip;MHhA xpoMaTOpaφiH Ha xpo-MaTOpaφiAgilent 1260 Infinity III3 Y<l> p;eTeKTopoM, KOJIOHKa- ODS Hypersil, 250x4,6x3; KOMrr'IOTepHMW aHaJii3 3a rporpaMoiO OpenLab CDS. CTaHp;apT - φapMaKOIleWHJ1W CTaHp;apTHMW 3pa3OK)J;<Y aJioφepoHy.

)J;J151 φapMau;eBTJ1qHOfo aHaJii3y cy6CTaHy;i'i aJioφepoHy BMKOpMCTOByBaJIM HaCTyrrHiyMoBM xpoMaToppaφycaHH51:

- IIOTOK- 1,5 MJl/XB
- p;eTeKTysaHH51 - Y<l> rrp11 220 HM
- o6*€M iH)|{eKu;i'i- 20 MKJl
- TeMrrepaTypa KOJIOHKM - 35 . C
- TeMrrepaTypa 3pa3KY- KiMHaTHA
- pyxoma φa3a- au;eToHiTpMJI P - TPMφTopou;TOsaKMCJIOTa P -2Mp03qJ1H aMoHiiO cyJihφaTy P- sop;a P (5: 0,1: 10:84,9, V/V/V)
- qac xpoMaToppaφycaHH51- 12 xs.

Ilp11 rposep;eHHixpoMaToppaφiqHoro aHaJii3y 3pa3KiB aJioφepoHy rposo-P:MBC51 *CeTeKmUBHUU Bi06ip xpoMamozpaifjit.tHUX KOTIOHOK* p;il51 p;OC51fHeHH51 HaJ16iJihIII 51KichOfO p03p;iJieHH51 IliKiB Ta p;Jl51 HaHKparn;o'i φopMM IliKiB. 3aCTO-cosysaJIMC51 C18, C8, CNKOJIOHKM 3 p;OB)|{MHOIO 150 Ta 250 MM.

3a pe3yJihTaTaMM rrorrepep;Hix p;ocJiip;)|{eHh BCTaHOBJieHo,rn;o *Haiixpat€4i pe-3Y11bmamu ompuMywmbch npu 3acmocyemmi K01101fKU ODS Hypersil (C18) 3 008JICU11010 250 MM ma OiaMempoM 4,6 MM.*

TaKO)|{ MOp;MφiKyBaJJJ1C51 CIIiBBip;HOIleHH51 KOMIIOHeHTiB pyxOMOφa3J1 p;Jl51 OTpMMaHH51 HaHKpaiiJ;MX pe3yJihTaTiB.

)J;JIH BM3HaqHH51 p;oMIIIIOK MeTop;oM BEPX BMKOpMCTosysaJIM peaKTMBM:

au;eToHiTpMJI (qMcTOTM p;il51 BEPX), sop;a (qMcTOTM p;il51 BEPX), TPMφTopo-QTOBaKMCJIOTa (qMcTOTM p;il51 BEPX), aMoHiiO cyJihφaT.

IlicJl51 xpoMaToppaφycaHH51 p;ocJiip;)|{ysaHMX 3pa3KiB 1 Ta 2 cy6CTaHy;i'i aJio-φepoHy OTPMMaHo HaCTyrrHipe3yJihTaTM (Ta6Jl. 1, 2; p11c. 1,2)

PesyrbTant xpoMaTorpa<}>yBaHHH spasky 1 –
cyoCTaHl: ;fiarro<}>epoHy

},JKepe!lo: oocllioJKe;mH aemopie.

	3pa3oK 1									
	Impl		Imp2		Imp3		Imp4		AmroifJepou	
	RT	Area	RT	Area	RT	Area	RT	Area	RT	Area
	1,786	8,374	2,272	33,055	3,003	9,065	3,660	267,730	4,005	9584,547
	1,784	8,940	2,272	32,622	3,003	9,045	3,658	267,999	4,003	9593,609
	1,786	8,586	2,272	32,217	3,004	9,112	3,661	267,811	4,006	9590,673
Чeпe)J;H€	1,785	8,633	2,272	32,631	3,003	9,074	3,660	267,847	4,005	9589,610
	3pa3OK 1 (npO)J;OB:lKeHHJl)								■ OOMIUWK	
	Imp5		Imp6		Imp7		Imp8			
	RT	Area	RT	Area	RT	Area	RT	Area		
	4,430	55,709	4,822	53,021	5,131	12,971	7,239	140,891		
	4,428	55,971	4,820	53,041	5,130	13,188	7,236	141,170		
4,431	55,773	4,823	53,149	5,133	13,340	7,237	141,380			
Чeпe)J;H€	4,430	55,818	4,822	53,070	5,131	13,166	7,237	141,147	10170,996	

},JKepe!lo: OoCllioJKeHHH aemopie.

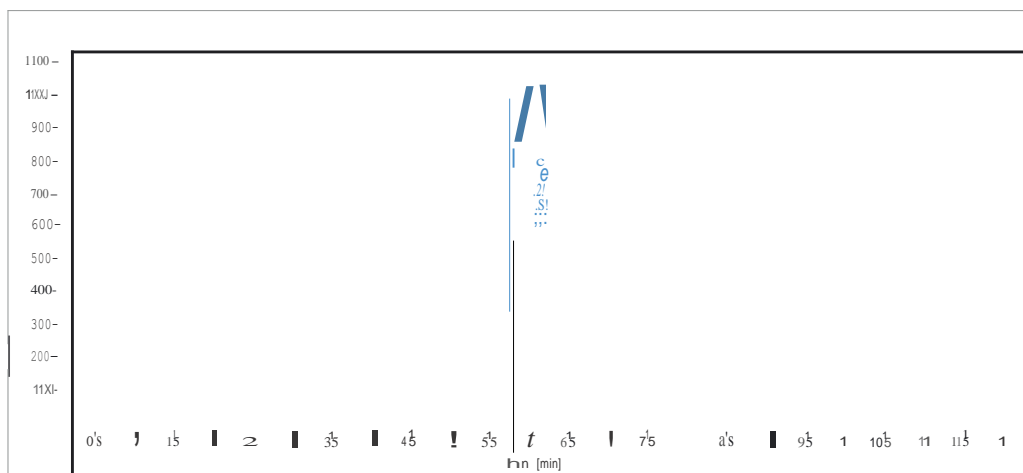


Рис. 1. XpoMamoзпаMa 3pa3KJ 1 – cy6cma tu,ii" a!loifepo ty

PesyrrbTant xpoMaTorpa<}>yBaHHH spasky 2 –
cyoCTaHl: ;fiarro<}>epoHy

},JKepeno: oocnioJKeHHH aemopi e

	3pa3oK 2							
	Impl		Imp2		Imp3		Imp4	
	RT	Area	RT	Area	RT	Area	RT	Area
	1,761	13,944	2,270	22,488	3,003	9,126	3,659	266,216
	1,766	12,807	2,270	22,197	3,003	9,252	3,658	266,202
	1,766	12,800	2,270	22,087	3,003	9,188	3,658	266,015
Сеpe);;€	1,764	13,184	2,270	22,257	3,003	9,189	3,658	266,144

	3pa3OK 2 (npO);;OB:lKeHHJI)							
	Imp5		Imp6		Imp7		Imp8	
	RT	Area	RT	Area	RT	Area	RT	Area
	4,429	55,495	4,821	53,100	5,129	13,308	7,233	139,498
	4,427	55,419	4,819	53,224	5,127	13,323	7,231	139,700
	4,427	55,467	4,819	53,464	5,126	13,343	7,230	140,022
Сеpe);;€	4,428	55,460	4,820	53,263	5,127	13,325	7,231	139,740

},JKepeno: oocnioJKeHHH aemopi e.

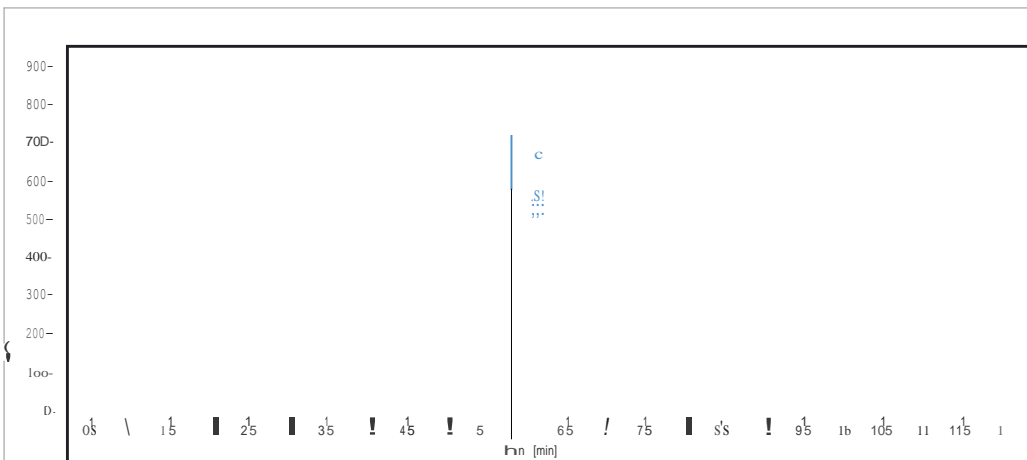


Рис. 1. XpoMamozpmvra 3pa3KJ 2 – cy6cmaHl{ii" anorijepoHy

3a pe3yJihTaTaMW rpoBe,IJ;eHWX ,IJ;OCJii,IJ;)|{eHb BCTaHOBjieHO, ru;o B 3pa3KY cy6CTaHy;il arro<PepoHy NQ 1 MicTWThC51 97,7% a!loifJepoHy y rropiBH51HHi 3 CTaH,IJ;apTHWM 3pa3KOM, a y cy6CTaHy;il arro<PepoHy NQ 2 – 97,4% a!loifJepoHy y rropiBH51HHi3 CTaH,IJ;apTHWM 3pa3KOM.

BCTaHosrreHo, ru;o B Ha,IJ;aHiH: cy6CTaHy;ilNQ 1 BW51BJieHo Hei,IJ;eHTw<PiKoBaHi cyrrposi,IJ;Hi,IJ;OMillIKW, cyMapHwH: BMicT 51KWx *cmawoemtJ* 2,3 % (*npu oony-cmwwiii uopMi* 4 %) Ta He MicTWThC51 HiO,!!;HO!!!;OMillIKW, KiJihKiCTh 51KOrrepe-Bwru;ysaJIO 2 %. B Ha,IJ;aHiH: Ha ,IJ;ocri,IJ;)|{eHH51 cy6CTaHy;ilNQ2 BW51BJieHo Hei,IJ;eHTw<PiKoBaHi cyrrposi,IJ;Hi,IJ;OMillIKW, cyMapHwH: BMicT 51KWx *cmawoemtJ* 2,6 % (*npu OonymuMiU uopMi* 4 %) Ta He MicTWThC51 HiO,IJ;HO!IJ;OMillIKW, KiJihKicTb 51Ko'rrepeswru;ysarro 2 %.

TaKwM qwHoM, HaMw 6yrro a,IJ;arrToBaHo Ta MO,IJ;w<PiKoBaHo YMOBW xpoMa-TOrpa<PiqHoro ,IJ;OCJii,IJ;)|{eHH51 MeTO,IJ;OM BEPX arro<PepoHy cy6CTaHy;iH: 3 sw-KopwCTaHH51M KOJIOHKW ODS Hypersil (C18) 250 MMX 4,6 MM, 3arrporroHoBaHa *pyxoMa fiaJa* – au;eToHiTpwr P – Tpw<PTopou;ToBa KwcroTa P – 2M p03qwh aMoHiO cyrrh<PaTy P – BO,IJ;a P (5:0,1:10:84,9, V/V/V). BwHBjieHa rrpwcyTHicTh Hei,IJ;eHTw<PiKoBaHwx ,IJ;OMilloK, 51Ki MO)|{YTh yTsopiOBaTWC51 B pe3yrrhTaTi HerrosHoro cwHTe3y rrrrTW,IJ;iB.

Andrii FOMENKO,
Doctor of Law Sciences, Associate Professor,
Honored Lawyer of Ukraine
Professor of Department of Public Law,
Dnipro University of Technology
ORCID ID: 0000-0003-3755-4130
Ukraine

FORMATION OF THE INSTITUTE OF MEDIATORS IN UKRAINE: CHALLENGES OF EDUCATION AND CERTIFICATION

Mediation, as an alternative method of conflict resolution, is an important tool in the modern legal system of many countries, particularly in reducing the burden on the judicial system and ensuring effective dispute resolution. Globally, mediation has long gained popularity, especially in the United States and European Union countries, where it is actively used to resolve various types of conflicts – from family disputes to commercial disagreements. In Ukraine, however, the institution of mediation is still in its formative stages and requires significant efforts to establish an appropriate legal framework, create an effective education system for mediators, and define certification standards.

One of the main issues in the development of mediation in Ukraine is the lack of proper legal regulation of this institution. Although several draft laws propose regulating mediation, their adoption and implementation have been delayed, which slows down the development of mediation practice in the country. For example, Draft Law NQ 3504 «On Mediation,» which was registered in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine in 2020, is an important step in this direction but has not yet been passed¹. Internationally, mediation is a recognized tool, particularly in European Union countries, where it is regulated both at the national and international levels, according to Directive 2008/52/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of Europe on certain aspects of mediation in civil and commercial matters².

1 Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. (2020). Draft Law N° 3504. Draft Law on Mediation. URL : <https://itd.rada.gov.ua/billInfo/Bills/Card/24519> [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

2 European Union. (2008). Directive 2008/52/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008 on certain aspects of mediation in civil and commercial matters. Official Journal of the European Union. URL: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32008L0052> (23.09.2024).

The need to establish a training system for mediators is another critical component of developing the institution of mediation in Ukraine. In many countries worldwide, mediator training follows clearly defined educational standards that include both theoretical and practical skills. At present, Ukraine lacks unified standards for mediator education, which complicates the preparation of qualified professionals in this field. Standardizing educational programs for mediators is essential to ensuring the quality of their work and building public trust. According to studies, the success of mediation largely depends on the qualifications of mediators and their ability to resolve conflicts in a legal and ethical context³.

In addition, the issue of mediator certification is highly relevant. In many countries, such as Germany, the United Kingdom, and the United States, certification of mediators is a mandatory requirement for providing services in this field. This ensures that professionals meet certain standards and guarantees the quality of the services they provide⁴. In Ukraine, certification is not yet mandatory, which creates risks for both mediators and their clients, as the lack of proper control over the quality of services can lead to ineffective conflict resolution.

Thus, the development of the institution of mediators in Ukraine faces numerous challenges, including the lack of proper legal regulation, standardization of education, and certification of professionals. These problems require a comprehensive solution, taking into account international experience and the specifics of the Ukrainian legal system, which will allow the integration of mediation as an effective tool for conflict resolution.

Mediation, as a form of alternative dispute resolution, has ancient roots and was used in early civilizations such as China, Egypt, and Rome. It developed alongside the evolution of law and social institutions, serving as an effective mechanism for resolving conflicts within communities and interpersonal relationships. In its modern form, mediation gained significant popularity in the second half of the 20th century, when countries began seeking alternatives to court processes for dispute resolution. In particular, mediation became widely used in the United States in the 1970s due to the increasing number of court cases and the need to reduce the burden on the judicial system⁵.

3 Krychevska, T. (2018). Training of mediators in Ukraine: Analysis of the current state and development prospects. *Legal Journal of Ukraine*, 4, 22-27 [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

4 Waldman, E. (2011). *Mediation: Theory, Policy and Practice*. LexisNexis (23.09.2024).

5 Waldman, E. (2011). *Mediation: Theory, Policy and Practice*. LexisNexis (23.09.2024).

In Europe, interest in mediation grew significantly after the adoption of Directive 2008/52/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of Europe, which regulates certain aspects of mediation in civil and commercial matters. This directive establishes basic principles of mediation, such as the voluntary nature of the process, confidentiality, and the neutrality of the mediator. It also laid the foundation for the development of national legislation in many European Union countries, where mediation became an officially recognized tool for resolving conflicts⁶.

In Ukraine, the development of mediation began relatively late. Despite the fact that mediation as a conflict resolution tool had been known worldwide since the 1980s, its active implementation in Ukraine started only in the 2000s. One of the first steps in the development of mediation in Ukraine was the creation of mediation centers, such as the Ukrainian Mediation Center at the Kyiv-Mohyla Business School, which was established in 2010. This center launched a mediator training program and became an important hub for the promotion of mediation in Ukraine⁷.

The development of mediation in Ukraine was also supported by international organizations. Programs supported by the European Union, OSCE, and other international institutions facilitated mediator training, as well as organizing conferences and seminars that raised awareness about this institution among the public and legal professionals. However, unlike many European countries, the institution of mediation in Ukraine has long remained under-regulated at the legislative level.

One of the biggest challenges in the development of mediation in Ukraine has been the adoption of appropriate legislation. The first attempts to introduce mediation at the legislative level began in the early 2010s, but they did not yield concrete results. Only in 2020 was Draft Law NQ 3504 «On Mediation» registered, aiming to regulate the legal status of mediators and establish the basic principles of the mediation process⁸. This draft law defines mediation as an out-of-court method of conflict resolution and sets requirements for the professional training of mediators; however, as of the time of writing, it has not yet been adopted.

6 European Union. (2008). Directive 2008/52/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008 on certain aspects of mediation in civil and commercial matters. Official Journal of the European Union. URL: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32008L0052> (23.09.2024).

7 Kalinichenko, O. (2017). The development of mediation in Ukraine: Opportunities and challenges. *Legal Journal*, 3, 45-52 (23.09.2024).

8 Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. (2020). Draft Law N° 3504. Draft Law on Mediation. URL : <https://itd.rada.gov.ua/billInfo/Bills/Card/24519> [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

Despite the absence of comprehensive legislation, mediation in Ukraine is gradually gaining popularity thanks to the efforts of non-governmental organizations and educational institutions. Mediation programs are being implemented in universities and legal institutions, including the National Academy of Internal Affairs, which contributes to the training of professionals in this field⁹.

Thus, the institution of mediation in Ukraine has a rich history of development but is still in the process of being fully established. Key factors for its further development include legislative regulation, the standardization of training programs for mediators, and the promotion of this institution among citizens and the legal community.

The standardization of education for mediators is critically important for the development of the mediation institution in Ukraine. The preparation of qualified mediators requires clearly defined educational standards that will ensure the professionalism of mediators in the conflict resolution process. In many countries worldwide, systems for mediator training have long been implemented, which include both theoretical training and the practical application of skills in real-life situations. To effectively work, mediators need not only a deep understanding of the legal aspects of conflict resolution but also training in psychology, communication, and ethics.

In many countries, mediators must undergo a certified training program that includes several important stages: learning the basics of mediation, acquiring skills in conflict resolution, and practicing under the supervision of experienced professionals. For instance, in the United States, mediators are required to be certified in accordance with standards set by professional associations, such as the American Bar Association (ABA) or the Association for Conflict Resolution (ACR). These organizations set minimum qualification requirements for mediators, including the number of hours of training and practical experience¹⁰.

In Ukraine, the standardization of education for mediators is a topic that is just beginning to develop. The absence of unified educational standards leads to varying levels of professional training and, consequently, inconsistent quality in mediation services. Currently, some educational programs for mediators are offered by universities, including the Kyiv-Mohyla Business School and the

9 Sliusar, O. (2020). Training of mediators: Experience of Ukrainian educational institutions. *Law of Ukraine*, 8, 12-17 [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

10 Herrman, M.S., Hollett, N., Eaker, D., & Gale, J. (2016). *The Blackwell Handbook of Mediation: Bridging Theory, Research, and Practice*. Wiley (23.09.2024).

National Academy of Internal Affairs, but the overall requirements for the volume and content of training have not yet been standardized at the legislative level¹¹.

The implementation of unified standards for education is essential for improving the professional training of mediators. This should include the development of training programs that cover not only theoretical knowledge but also the practical skills necessary for working in the field of mediation. According to recommendations from the European Union, effective mediator training should involve interactive teaching methods, such as role-playing, simulations, and practical training under the supervision of experienced mediators¹².

Additionally, one of the important aspects of the standardization of education for mediators is the accreditation of training programs. The lack of accreditation can lead to a decrease in the quality of mediator training and a loss of trust from clients seeking qualified help in conflict resolution. Accreditation of training programs should be carried out according to unified standards established at the national level, which will guarantee a high level of professional training for mediators and their compliance with international standards¹³.

It should also be noted that the standardization of education for mediators should include continuous professional development. Mediation is a dynamic field, and mediators must regularly update their knowledge and skills to meet current demands. Regular professional development, participation in seminars, training sessions, and international conferences is an integral part of a mediator's professional growth¹⁴.

Thus, the standardization of education for mediators is an important step toward improving the quality of mediation services in Ukraine. The implementation of unified training standards, the accreditation of educational programs, and continuous professional development for mediators will ensure a high level of professional preparation in this field and contribute to the effective introduction of mediation as a tool for alternative dispute resolution.

The standardization of education for mediators is critically important for the development of the mediation institution in Ukraine. The preparation of qualified mediators requires clearly defined educational standards that will ensure the

11 Matsko, L. (2019). The development of education for mediators in Ukraine: Problems and prospects. *Legal Bulletin of Ukraine*, 12,45-48 [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

12 European Commission. (2019). *Training of Mediators: Best Practices in the European Union*. URL: https://ec.europa.eu/justice/civil/files/training_mediators_en.pdf (23.09.2024).

13 Folger, J. P., Poole, M. S., & Stutman, R. K. (2017). *Working through Conflict: Strategies for Relationships, Groups, and Organizations* (7th ed.). Pearson (23.09.2024).

14 Zariski, A. (2010). *Mediation Advocacy: A Practice Guide*. Springer (23.09.2024).

professionalism of mediators in the conflict resolution process. In many countries worldwide, systems for mediator training have long been implemented, which include both theoretical training and the practical application of skills in real-life situations. To effectively work, mediators need not only a deep understanding of the legal aspects of conflict resolution but also training in psychology; communication, and ethics.

In many countries, mediators must undergo a certified training program that includes several important stages: learning the basics of mediation, acquiring skills in conflict resolution, and practicing under the supervision of experienced professionals. For instance, in the United States, mediators are required to be certified in accordance with standards set by professional associations, such as the American Bar Association (ABA) or the Association for Conflict Resolution (ACR). These organizations set minimum qualification requirements for mediators, including the number of hours of training and practical experience¹⁵.

In Ukraine, the standardization of education for mediators is a topic that is just beginning to develop. The absence of unified educational standards leads to varying levels of professional training and, consequently, inconsistent quality in mediation services. Currently, some educational programs for mediators are offered by universities, including the Kyiv-Mohyla Business School and the National Academy of Internal Affairs, but the overall requirements for the volume and content of training have not yet been standardized at the legislative level¹⁶.

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15 Herrman, M.S., Hollett, N., Eaker, D., & Gale, J. (2016). *The Blackwell Handbook of Mediation: Bridging Theory, Research, and Practice*. Wiley (23.09.2024).

16 Matsko, L. (2019). The development of education for mediators in Ukraine: Problems and prospects. *Legal Bulletin of Ukraine*, 12,45-48 (23.09.2024).

17 European Commission. (2019). *Training of Mediators: Best Practices in the European Union*. URL: https://ec.europa.eu/justice/civil/files/training_mediators_en.pdf (23.09.2024).

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It should also be noted that the standardization of education for mediators should include continuous professional development. Mediation is a dynamic field, and mediators must regularly update their knowledge and skills to meet current demands. Regular professional development, participation in seminars, training sessions, and international conferences is an integral part of a mediator's professional growth¹⁹.

Thus, the standardization of education for mediators is an important step toward improving the quality of mediation services in Ukraine. The implementation of unified training standards, the accreditation of educational programs, and continuous professional development for mediators will ensure a high level of professional preparation in this field and contribute to the effective introduction of mediation as a tool for alternative dispute resolution.

Certification and licensing of mediators are essential elements in the formation of the mediation institution, as they ensure that professionals meet necessary professional standards and guarantee the quality of mediation services. However, in many countries, including Ukraine, these processes face a number of problems that hinder the development of the mediation institution and create challenges in ensuring the appropriate level of professionalism in the field of mediation.

One of the main problems with mediator certification in Ukraine is the lack of clearly defined legislative norms regarding certification and licensing requirements. At present, there are no national standards regulating the certification procedure for mediators, leading to uneven training of specialists and the possibility of services being provided by individuals who do not possess the necessary knowledge and skills²⁰. Draft Law NQ 3504 «On Mediation» registered in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine in 2020, aims to address this issue, but it has not yet been adopted²¹. In the absence of legislative requirements, various organizations may carry out certification, which poses a risk of inconsistent training quality for mediators.

18 Folger, J. P., Poole, M. S., & Stutman, R. K. (2017). *Working through Conflict: Strategies for Relationships, Groups, and Organizations* (7th ed.). Pearson (23.09.2024).

19 Zariski, A. (2010). *Mediation Advocacy: A Practice Guide*. Springer (23.09.2024).

20 Kudryashov, O. (2019). Certification of mediators in Ukraine: Status and prospects. *Law and Civil Society*, 1, 101-110 [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

21 Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. (2020). Draft Law N° 3504. Draft Law on Mediation. URL : <https://itd.rada.gov.ua/billInfo/Bills/Card/24519> [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

Another problem is that the certification process requires clearly defined standards and criteria by which mediators can be evaluated. In countries with a well-developed mediation practice, such as the United States and the United Kingdom, there are specialized organizations that handle certification and licensing of mediators, such as the Mediation Training Institute International or the National Association for Community Mediation (NAFCM). These organizations set standards not only for the amount of training but also for professional ethical norms and the skills of mediators²². In Ukraine, there is no unified body overseeing the quality of mediator certification, leading to uneven levels of training.

One of the most challenging issues is ensuring continuous professional development for mediators. In many countries, such as Germany and Canada, mediators are required to regularly renew their certifications by attending educational seminars, training sessions, and other forms of professional development²³. This helps maintain a high level of professionalism and ensures that mediators stay up to date with the latest approaches and techniques in mediation. In Ukraine, the absence of a legislative requirement for regular certification renewal means that mediators who received certificates several years ago may lack the necessary current knowledge to work in modern conditions.

Moreover, the issue of mediator licensing is important for ensuring their legal status and protecting the rights of mediation service consumers. Licensing guarantees that mediators fulfill their duties in accordance with the law and ethical standards. In many countries, licensing bodies such as the Family Mediation Council in the United Kingdom or the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service in the United States oversee the activities of mediators and grant them the right to practice mediation only after they meet all professional training and ethical requirements²⁴. In Ukraine, the lack of licensing also creates legal uncertainty for mediators and their clients.

Additionally; there is a need to establish a national register of mediators, which would ensure transparency in this field. The presence of such a register would help track certified mediators and ensure that their services comply with established standards. In Ukraine, such an initiative has not yet been implemented,

22 Nolan-Haley, J.(2012). *Alternative Dispute Resolution in a Nutshell* (4th ed.). West Academic Publishing (23.09.2024).

23 Alexander, N. (2017). *International and Comparative Mediation: Legal Perspectives*. Kluwer Law International (23.09.2024).

24 Roberts, M. (2014). *Mediation in Family Disputes: Principles of Practice* (4th ed). Ashgate Publishing(23.09.2024).

which complicates monitoring the quality of mediation services and ensuring an appropriate level of accountability for professionals²⁵.

Thus, certification and licensing of mediators in Ukraine face a number of serious challenges that require a comprehensive solution. The introduction of legislative norms for certification, the development of training standards, and the implementation of mechanisms to monitor the activities of mediators are necessary steps to improve the quality of mediation services. Only with clear certification and licensing requirements can we expect the mediation institution in Ukraine to function at a high professional level.

Legislative regulation of mediation plays a key role in developing the institution of mediators, ensuring the quality of services, and protecting the rights of the participants in the process. International experience in this area demonstrates the importance of clear legal frameworks to ensure the effectiveness of mediation procedures and trust in this institution. In Ukraine, the issue of legislative regulation of mediation is still in its formative stage, whereas many countries already have established legislative frameworks for regulating mediation.

At the international level, one of the key documents regulating mediation is Directive 2008/52/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of Europe on certain aspects of mediation in civil and commercial matters. This directive, adopted on May 21, 2008, serves as the foundation for the development of mediation in European Union countries. It establishes the basic principles of mediation, including voluntariness, confidentiality, and the neutrality of the mediator, which are crucial elements of a successful dispute resolution process²⁶. EU member states were required to implement the provisions of this directive into their national legislations, which led to the widespread adoption of mediation procedures in the European legal field.

In the United States, mediation has a long history and is regulated at both federal and state levels. For example, the Alternative Dispute Resolution Act of 1998 introduced mandatory mediation for federal courts in the U.S. to reduce the burden on the judicial system²⁷. This act also sets forth basic requirements for the qualifications and training of mediators. Mediation legislation in the U.S.

25 Sliusar, O. (2020). Creating a mediator registry: Prospects for Ukraine. *Legal Bulletin of Ukraine*, 8, 30-34 [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

26 European Union. (2008). Directive 2008/52/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008 on certain aspects of mediation in civil and commercial matters. *Official Journal of the European Union*. URL: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32008L0052> (23.09.2024).

27 U.S. Congress. (1998). Alternative Dispute Resolution Act of 1998. URL: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/105th-congress/senate-bill/2089> (23.09.2024).

mandates that mediators undergo specialized training and certification, ensuring a high level of professionalism in this field.

In Ukraine, the institution of mediation is still in the process of development, and the issue of its legal regulation remains unresolved. The first attempts to legislate mediation were made in the early 2010s, but they were unsuccessful. Only in 2020 was Draft Law № 3504 «On Mediation» registered in the Ukrainian parliament, which seeks to legally regulate mediation in Ukraine. The draft law defines mediation as an out-of-court dispute resolution method based on the voluntary participation of the parties and the neutrality of the mediator. An important part of the draft law is the regulation of mediator certification, which guarantees the quality of their training and compliance with international standards²⁸.

In addition to Ukraine, many post-Soviet countries are also working on developing legislative regulation for mediation. For instance, Kazakhstan has had its Law «On Mediation» in place since 2011, which regulates conflict resolution through mediation. This law defines the status of mediators, their training, certification, and mechanisms for protecting the rights of participants in mediation procedures. Similarly, in Georgia, mediation is regulated by law, which promotes its development as an alternative to judicial resolution²⁹.

International experience also highlights the need for regulation of mediation in specific areas of law. For example, in family law matters, mediation is often a mandatory step before filing a lawsuit. Such approaches are actively used in the United Kingdom, where the Family Law Act 1996 introduced mandatory mediation meetings for couples seeking divorce³⁰. This practice helps reduce conflict and lowers the number of court cases, significantly easing the burden on the judicial system.

Thus, international experience demonstrates the importance of having clear legislative norms regulating mediation. Successful examples from the European Union, the U.S., the United Kingdom, and other countries can serve as models for Ukraine in creating its own legal framework for mediation. Implementing international standards into Ukrainian legislation will contribute to the development of the mediation institution, increase its popularity among the public, and ensure the high quality of mediation services.

28 Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. (2020). Draft Law № 3504. Draft Law on Mediation. URL : <https://itd.rada.gov.ua/billInfo/Bills/Card/24519> [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

29 Kazakhstan Ministry of Justice. (2011). Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan on Mediation. URL: <https://adilet.zan.kz/eng/docs/Z110000404> (23.09.2024).

30 UK Government. (1996). Family Law Act. URL : <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1996/27/contents> (23.09.2024).

Mediators play an important role in the modern legal system of Ukraine, as they offer an alternative method of conflict resolution that helps reduce the burden on the judiciary and facilitates more efficient dispute settlement. Mediation, as a mechanism for alternative dispute resolution, allows parties to independently reach a mutually beneficial agreement with the help of a neutral mediator, avoiding lengthy and costly court proceedings. In the current situation, where the judicial system in Ukraine is overloaded with cases, mediators can become an essential tool for speeding up the dispute resolution process.

The main function of a mediator is to help the parties find a compromise and reach mutual agreement. This is particularly important in cases involving family, labor, and commercial disputes, where maintaining relationships between the parties is crucial. An important aspect of mediation is that the process is voluntary, and the parties retain full control over decision-making. This reduces conflict levels and increases the likelihood that agreements will be adhered to, making mediation an attractive tool within Ukraine's legal system³¹.

Thanks to its flexibility and informality, mediation is also an effective means of resolving business and commercial disputes. In this context, mediators can help parties preserve business relationships, as decisions reached through mediation are generally less adversarial than court rulings. Additionally, mediation is often faster and less costly compared to traditional court proceedings³².

The role of mediators in Ukraine's legal system is further strengthened in the context of judicial reform. According to the Judicial Reform Strategy of Ukraine for 2015-2020, one of the priorities was to reduce the burden on the courts by actively introducing alternative dispute resolution methods such as mediation³³. In this strategy, mediation is viewed as an effective way to reduce the number of court cases and ensure faster conflict resolution. However, despite interest from the government and international organizations, the integration of mediation into Ukraine's judicial system remains in the early stages.

Another important aspect of the role of mediators in Ukraine's modern legal system is their involvement in resolving conflicts in the social sphere. In particular, in the context of labor disputes, mediators can facilitate resolving conflicts between employers and employees, helping to avoid strikes and other negative

31 Sherstiuk, V. (2020). Mediation as a tool for conflict resolution in the legal system of Ukraine. *Current Issues of Jurisprudence*, 5, 15-20 (23.09.2024).

32 Nolan-Haley, J. (2012). *Alternative Dispute Resolution in a Nutshell* (4th ed.). West Academic Publishing (23.09.2024).

33 CMU. (2015). *Judicial Reform Strategy of Ukraine for 2015-2020*. Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine (23.09.2024).

consequences that may impact the country's economy³⁴. Therefore, the role of mediators in socio-economic disputes is crucial for ensuring stability and harmony in society.

A key step in the development of the institution of mediators in Ukraine is the adoption of Draft Law NQ 3504 «On Mediation,» which provides for the official recognition of mediation as a method of dispute resolution and defines the legal status of mediators³⁵. The adoption of this law will not only raise the status of mediators but also create the prerequisites for their integration into the country's legal system at all levels. This will allow mediators to take a more active role in resolving conflicts arising in various areas of life and ensure the quality of mediation services in line with international standards.

Thus, mediators play a key role in Ukraine's modern legal system by reducing court overload, speeding up dispute resolution, and ensuring stability in the social and economic spheres. The integration of mediation into Ukraine's legal system is an important step towards increasing the efficiency of conflict resolution and creating a culture of peaceful dispute settlement.

The institution of mediators in Ukraine is in an active stage of formation, presenting significant opportunities for development while also requiring the resolution of several critical issues. Mediation as an alternative dispute resolution method has the potential to reduce the burden on the judicial system, expedite conflict resolution, and lower the costs of legal proceedings. The successful development of this institution depends on several key factors: the implementation of appropriate legislation, ensuring high-quality mediator training, and establishing mechanisms for controlling the quality of mediation services.

The adoption of Draft Law NQ 3504 «On Mediation» is an important step toward the development of the institution of mediators in Ukraine. This draft law outlines the key principles of mediation, such as voluntariness, confidentiality, and mediator neutrality, which correspond to international standards and practices. Its adoption will provide legislative recognition of the status of mediators, enabling the integration of mediation into various areas of law, including family, labor, and commercial law, and increasing public trust in the institution.

One of the key problems that needs to be addressed for the development of mediation in Ukraine is the standardization of mediator training and certifica-

34 Matsko, L. (2019). Mediation in labor disputes: Prospects for application in Ukraine. *Legal Bulletin of Ukraine*, 12, 32-36 (23.09.2024).

35 Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. (2020). Draft Law N° 3504. Draft Law on Mediation. URL : <https://litd.rada.gov.ua/billInfo/Bills/Card/24519> [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

tion. Currently, the absence of unified training standards leads to inconsistent quality of mediation services, negatively affecting their effectiveness. The introduction of a unified certification and accreditation system for training programs that meet international requirements will raise the professional level of mediators and ensure the quality of services provided.

The prospects for developing the institution of mediators are also tied to the need to create a national register of mediators, which would ensure transparency in the provision of mediation services. Such a register would provide access to information about certified mediators, monitor their qualifications, and prevent unauthorized activity by individuals without the appropriate training. Furthermore, the register would help build public and business trust in the institution of mediators, which is necessary for the wider adoption of mediation in legal practice.

International experience also highlights the importance of raising public awareness about mediation as an effective tool for dispute resolution. In many countries, such as the United Kingdom, the United States, and Canada, significant resources are directed towards educating citizens about the possibilities of mediation through government programs and non-governmental organizations. Ukraine also needs to develop programs to raise public awareness about mediation, making this tool more popular and accessible.

Moreover, the development of the institution of mediators in Ukraine requires support at the international level. Cooperation with international organizations such as the European Union and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) can contribute to the introduction of best international practices and standards into Ukraine's mediator training system. International support may also include financial and technical assistance for creating educational programs and certification bodies.

In conclusion, the institution of mediators in Ukraine has great potential for development, but several important tasks need to be addressed. These include passing legislation, standardizing mediator training, creating a mediator register, and raising public awareness of the benefits of mediation. Only by addressing these issues can mediation become an effective tool for conflict resolution in Ukraine and help reduce the burden on the judicial system.

Volodymyr HORBALINSKYI,
Doctor of Juridical Science,
Head of the Dnipropetrovskiy Regional Administrative Court
ORCID ID: 0000-0002-6203-6151
Ukraine

PERSPECTIVES AND CHALLENGES OF TRANSITIONAL POST-CONFLICT JUSTICE IN UKRAINE

Transitional post-conflict justice is a complex and multifaceted process aimed at restoring justice and ensuring peace in society after the end of armed conflicts or serious human rights violations. It involves the implementation of various mechanisms to address past crimes, provide reparations to victims, promote reconciliation between conflicting parties, and strengthen state institutions that are designed to prevent future conflicts. The concept of transitional justice is grounded in principles of human rights, justice, and the rule of law.

Transitional justice not only involves holding perpetrators accountable but also ensuring victims' rights to truth, justice, and reparation. One of the key goals of transitional justice is to promote the restoration of social trust in state institutions that have been undermined by armed conflicts or mass human rights violations. An important aspect of this process is balancing individual rights to justice with societal needs for reconciliation and peacebuilding¹.

International organizations, such as the United Nations, the European Union, and the International Criminal Court (ICC), are actively working to develop standards and procedures for transitional justice that can be adapted to specific national contexts. In the framework of international law, transitional justice has become a critical element in ensuring lasting peace and preventing new conflicts. A key role in this process is played by international humanitarian law, which sets norms and rules for holding individuals accountable for war crimes and serious human rights violations².

In the context of Ukraine, transitional justice has become increasingly relevant due to the armed conflict that has been ongoing since 2014, the annexation of Crimea, and the occupation of parts of the Donetsk and Luhansk regions. In these

1 Teitel, R. G. (2000). *Transitional Justice*. Oxford University Press (23.09.2024).

2 Sikkink, K. (2011). *The Justice Cascade: How Human Rights Prosecutions Are Changing World Politics*. W. W. Norton & Company (23.09.2024).

circumstances, the issues of fairly addressing past crimes, ensuring accountability for those responsible, providing reparations to victims, and restoring state institutions are of utmost importance for the country's future. The implementation of transitional justice elements, such as truth and reconciliation commissions, trials for war crimes, and reparations for victims, may become a crucial factor in restoring trust in the state and the legal system³.

The importance of transitional justice also lies in its ability to prevent new conflicts by establishing the truth about past events, holding perpetrators accountable, and restoring social justice. This is particularly important for Ukraine, where the ongoing armed conflict and human rights violations continue to affect society and the political situation. The experiences of other countries, such as South Africa, Rwanda, and Bosnia and Herzegovina, demonstrate that transitional justice can be an effective tool for peacebuilding and reconciliation⁴.

Thus, transitional post-conflict justice in Ukraine is crucial for establishing justice, reconciliation, and societal stabilization after the conflict. It requires a comprehensive approach and close cooperation between national and international institutions to achieve lasting peace and the rule of law.

Transitional post-conflict justice is a complex set of legal and political mechanisms aimed at addressing the aftermath of mass human rights violations and armed conflicts. Its primary goal is to ensure justice for the victims of conflicts, establish accountability for the crimes committed, promote peace restoration, and rebuild state institutions. Transitional justice combines individual justice measures for victims, collective reconciliation mechanisms, and institutional reforms to prevent the recurrence of future conflicts⁵.

One of the key elements of transitional justice is the establishment of truth about the crimes and human rights violations committed. This is achieved through the creation of truth commissions, which investigate the circumstances of the crimes and publicly announce their findings, thereby acknowledging the suffering of victims. The principle of justice also plays a crucial role, ensuring accountability for the crimes committed. Transitional justice seeks to balance the punishment of perpetrators with societal reconciliation, as in some cases,

3 Kritz, N. J. (1995). *Transitional Justice: How Emerging Democracies Reckon with Former Regimes*. Vol. 1. United States Institute of Peace Press (23.09.2024).

4 Roht-Arriaza, N., & Mariezcurrena, J. (2006). *Transitional Justice in the Twenty-First Century: Beyond Truth versus Justice*. Cambridge University Press (23.09.2024).

5 Teitel, R. G. (2000). *Transitional Justice*. Oxford University Press (23.09.2024).

amnesty may contribute to social peace, though this always raises ethical and legal debates⁶.

Transitional justice also includes reparations – measures to compensate the damage suffered by conflict victims. Reparations can take the form of material compensation or symbolic acts, such as public apologies or commemorations of those who lost their lives. Reparations contribute to the restoration of social justice and the recognition of the suffering endured by victims⁷.

Another key aspect of transitional justice is institutional reform. These reforms are necessary to prevent future human rights violations and ensure that state institutions function based on the rule of law and respect for human rights. These reforms can include restructuring the judicial system, law enforcement, and other state institutions that played a role in the conflicts or were involved in human rights abuses⁸.

International law also plays a significant role in shaping the concept of transitional justice. Specifically, the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) established mechanisms for holding individuals accountable for war crimes, genocide, crimes against humanity, and other serious violations of international law⁹. International tribunals and national courts operating under international law ensure the implementation of transitional justice principles, ensuring that perpetrators do not escape accountability for their actions.

Thus, transitional post-conflict justice is a complex process that encompasses legal, social, and political aspects. It aims to achieve justice through accountability for crimes, providing reparations to victims, and carrying out institutional reforms. Through this process, it is possible to restore peace and stability in society and prevent future conflicts.

International experience in transitional justice encompasses various countries that have undergone recovery processes after armed conflicts, repressive regimes, or mass human rights violations. Transitional justice has been used to address the aftermath of these conflicts, provide justice for victims, hold perpetrators accountable, and promote long-term peace. Countries such as

6 Hayner, P. B. (2011). *Unspeakable Truths: Transitional Justice and the Challenge of Truth Commissions* (2nd ed.). Routledge (23.09.2024).

7 Roht-Arriaza, N., & Mariezcurrena, J. (Eds.). (2006). *Transitional Justice in the Twenty-First Century: Beyond Truth versus Justice*. Cambridge University Press (23.09.2024).

8 Sikink, K. (2011). *The Justice Cascade: How Human Rights Prosecutions Are Changing World Politics*. W. W. Norton & Company (23.09.2024).

9 International Criminal Court. (1998). *Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court*. United Nations.

South Africa, Rwanda, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Colombia demonstrate diverse approaches to implementing transitional justice, adapted to the specific nature of the conflicts and the needs of society.

One of the most well-known examples of transitional justice is the experience of South Africa after the end of apartheid. In 1995, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission was established to uncover the historical truth about human rights violations committed during apartheid. The commission provided victims the opportunity to share their testimonies and allowed for public acknowledgment of the crimes. A notable feature of this model was the possibility of amnesty for those who confessed their guilt and cooperated with the commission, which aimed to promote reconciliation in society¹⁰. This approach was innovative, as it combined justice with reconciliation, reducing the risks of further violence and contributing to societal stabilization.

Another significant example of transitional justice occurred in Rwanda after the 1994 genocide. Following the civil war, Rwanda faced a massive number of crimes, including mass killings, rape, and other serious human rights violations. Two parallel justice systems were created: the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR), established by the United Nations, and local Gacaca courts, which aimed to involve communities in the justice process. The ICTR prosecuted the organizers and major perpetrators of the genocide, while the Gacaca courts handled less severe crimes and promoted reconciliation at the community level. Although both systems had their shortcomings, they played an important role in restoring justice in Rwandan.

Bosnia and Herzegovina also implemented elements of transitional justice after the civil war in the Balkans. In 1993, the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) was established to address war crimes committed during the war. This tribunal was the first since World War II to hold individuals accountable for genocide and ethnic cleansing, providing justice for victims. One of the most well-known trials was the prosecution of Radovan Karadzic and Ratko Mladic, who were charged with genocide in Srebrenica. The ICTY's work not only punished the perpetrators but also set important international precedents for war crimes trials¹².

10 Tutu, D. (1999). *No Future without Forgiveness*. Rider (23.09.2024).

11 Clark, P. (2010). *The Gacaca Courts, Post-Genocide Justice and Reconciliation in Rwanda: Justice without Lawyers*. Cambridge University Press (23.09.2024).

12 Peskin, V. (2008). *International Justice in Rwanda and the Balkans: Virtual Trials and the Struggle for State Cooperation*. Cambridge University Press (23.09.2024).

More recently, Colombia serves as an example of transitional justice following more than 50 years of civil war between the government and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). As part of the 2016 peace agreement, the Special Jurisdiction for Peace was created to investigate and prosecute those responsible for war crimes and serious human rights violations. This process included elements of both punishment and reparations for victims, while also facilitating the reintegration of former combatants into society¹³. Colombia's model demonstrates an innovative approach to combining justice, reconciliation, and peacebuilding.

Each of these international examples shows that the success of transitional justice depends on adapting its mechanisms to the specific national context and balancing justice with reconciliation. Despite various challenges, these models confirm that transitional justice can be an effective tool for restoring peace, justice, and stability after conflict.

The transitional justice process in Ukraine involves several key elements that aim to address the consequences of the ongoing conflict, ensure justice for victims, and promote reconciliation. These elements include the prosecution of war crimes, the establishment of truth, reparations for victims, and institutional reforms. Each of these components plays a vital role in restoring social trust and rebuilding state institutions to prevent future conflicts.

1. Prosecution of War Crimes and Human Rights Violations

One of the fundamental elements of transitional justice in Ukraine is the prosecution of those responsible for war crimes and serious human rights violations. Ukrainian authorities have already taken steps to investigate and prosecute crimes committed during the conflict, although significant challenges remain in terms of resources, legal expertise, and international cooperation. Ukraine has recognized the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court (ICC), allowing it to investigate war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide committed on its territory since 2014¹⁴. This cooperation with the ICC is an essential component of Ukraine's transitional justice framework, as it helps to ensure accountability at an international level.

13 Uprimny, R. (2017). *Transitional Justice in Colombia and the Role of the Special Jurisdiction for Peace*. International Center for Transitional Justice (23.09.2024).

14 International Criminal Court. (2015). Ukraine: Acceptance of the ICC's Jurisdiction. International Criminal Court. URL : <https://www.icc-cpi.int/ukraine>.

In addition to the ICC's involvement, Ukraine has implemented domestic legislation that provides for the prosecution of war crimes under national law. The Criminal Code of Ukraine includes provisions for prosecuting crimes against humanity and war crimes, aligning with international legal standards¹⁵. The Law on Ensuring Civil Rights and Freedoms and the Legal Regime on Temporarily Occupied Territory of Ukraine also establishes the legal framework for addressing crimes committed in occupied territories, emphasizing the state's commitment to hold perpetrators accountable¹⁶.

2. Establishment of Truth

The establishment of truth is another critical component of transitional justice in Ukraine. Truth commissions have been an essential part of transitional justice processes in countries such as South Africa and Rwanda, where they facilitated a comprehensive understanding of the crimes committed during conflicts and helped foster reconciliation¹⁷. Although Ukraine has not yet established a truth commission, there have been calls from civil society and human rights organizations to create such a body. This commission could document human rights abuses, gather testimonies from victims and witnesses, and provide an official record of the conflict's events, contributing to social healing and reconciliation.

Ukraine can look to examples like the Law on the Rehabilitation of Victims of Political Repressions as a precedent for recognizing and compensating victims¹⁸. Adapting this law to address the current conflict could help establish a legal basis for recognizing the suffering of victims and the need for historical truth in reconciliation processes.

3. Reparations for Victims

Reparations for victims are essential to acknowledge their suffering and provide some form of compensation for the harms they have endured. In the context of Ukraine, reparations could take several forms, including financial compensa-

15 Kryminalnyi kodeks Ukrainy. (2001). *Verkhovna Rada Ukrainy*. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2341-14#Text> [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

16 Pro zabezpechennia prav i svobod hromadian ta pravovyi rezhym na tymchasovo okupovanii terytorii Ukrainy: Zakon Ukrainy. (2014). *Verkhovna Rada Ukrainy*. URL : <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1207-18#Text> [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

17 Hayner, P. B. (2011). *Unspeakable Truths: Transitional Justice and the Challenge of Truth Commissions* (2nd ed.). Routledge (23.09.2024).

18 Pro rehabilitatsiiu zhyvtv politychnykh represii na Ukraini: Zakon Ukrainy. (1991). *Verkhovna Rada Ukrainy*. URL : <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/962-12#Text> [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

tion, restitution, rehabilitation, and symbolic measures such as public apologies and memorials. The Law of Ukraine «On the Status of War Veterans, Guarantees of Their Social Protection» offers a legal foundation for providing assistance to those affected by the conflict, including veterans and civilians who suffered as a result of the occupation and military actions¹⁹. This law could be expanded to cover a broader range of victims, addressing the specific needs of those affected by the ongoing conflict.

Additionally, the Ukrainian government has introduced programs aimed at supporting internally displaced persons (IDPs), who make up a significant portion of the population affected by the conflict. The Law of Ukraine «On Ensuring the Rights and Freedoms of Internally Displaced Persons» provides a framework for delivering aid and support to IDPs, including housing, healthcare, and financial assistance²⁰. Expanding these programs to include other categories of victims, such as those who have suffered physical and psychological harm, would further reinforce the reparation process.

4. Institutional Reforms

Institutional reforms are crucial for preventing future conflicts and ensuring that the rule of law is upheld. In Ukraine, this involves reforming the judiciary, law enforcement, and other state institutions to enhance their independence, transparency, and effectiveness. The Law of Ukraine «On the Judiciary and Status of Judges» has been pivotal in reforming the judiciary to align with European standards and reduce corruption within the judicial system²¹. Such reforms are essential for building public trust in the justice system and ensuring that state institutions can adequately respond to human rights violations.

Ukraine has also worked towards reforming its law enforcement agencies to improve accountability and professionalism. The National Police of Ukraine, established under the Law «On the National Police», aims to modernize the country's policing and strengthen public security²². These efforts contribute to a broader strategy of building a robust rule-of-law framework that supports transitional justice and reinforces democratic governance.

19 Pro status veteranivviiny, harantii yikh sotsialnoho zakhystu: Zakon Ukrainy. (1993). *Verkhovna Rada Ukrainy*. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3551-12#Text> [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

20 Pro zabezpechennia prav i svobod vnutrishno peremishchennykh osib: Zakon Ukrainy. (2014). *Verkhovna Rada Ukrainy*. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1706-18#Text> [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

21 Pro sudoustrii i status suddiv: Zakon Ukrainy. (2016). *Verkhovna Rada Ukrainy*. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1402-19#Text> [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

22 Pro Natsionalnu politsiuu: Zakon Ukrainy. (2015). *Verkhovna Rada Ukrainy*. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/580-19#Text> [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

5. Support for Civil Society and Victim Participation

A successful transitional justice process depends on the active involvement of civil society and the participation of victims. Ukrainian civil society organizations have been instrumental in documenting human rights abuses, advocating for victims' rights, and promoting public awareness of transitional justice. To support these efforts, the Law of Ukraine «On Public Associations» ensures that civil society organizations have the freedom to operate and contribute to the transitional justice process²³. Victim participation is also critical, as it allows those most affected by the conflict to have a voice in shaping justice mechanisms and ensures that their needs are addressed.

Transitional justice in Ukraine faces several significant challenges that complicate the process of addressing the consequences of the ongoing conflict, ensuring justice for victims, and achieving societal reconciliation. These challenges include the complexity of prosecuting war crimes and human rights violations, limited resources and institutional capacity, political instability, and the polarized public opinion that influences both domestic and international dimensions of transitional justice.

One of the primary challenges is the prosecution of war crimes and serious human rights violations. Ukraine has recognized the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court (ICC), which allows for the prosecution of war crimes and crimes against humanity committed on its territory since 2014²⁴. However, the prosecution of these crimes remains difficult due to limited resources, challenges in gathering evidence, and ensuring the protection of witnesses. The Ukrainian legal system, though partially aligned with international standards, struggles to handle the complexity of cases involving war crimes, as outlined in the Criminal Code of Ukraine²⁵. The need for specialized training for legal professionals and enhanced international cooperation is critical to strengthening Ukraine's ability to prosecute these cases effectively²⁶.

Another significant challenge is the issue of resources and institutional capacity. The Ukrainian justice system has been historically underfunded and

23 Pro hromadski obiednannia: Zakon Ukrainy. (2012). *Verkhovna Rada Ukrainy*. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/4572-17#Text> [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

24 International Criminal Court. (2015). *Ukraine: Acceptance of the ICC's Jurisdiction*. *International Criminal Court*. URL: <https://www.icc-cpi.int/ukraine> (23.09.2024).

25 Kryminalnyi kodeks Ukrainy. (2001). *Verkhovna Rada Ukrainy*. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2341-14#Text> [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

26 Ratner, S. R., & Abrams, J. S. (2009). *Accountability for Human Rights Atrocities in International Law: Beyond the Nuremberg Legacy* (3rd ed.). Oxford University Press (23.09.2024).

lacks the necessary infrastructure to implement comprehensive transitional justice mechanisms. This includes limitations in financial resources, personnel, and facilities to support investigations and trials related to war crimes. The Law on Ensuring the Rights and Freedoms of Internally Displaced Persons highlights some of the difficulties in providing adequate support to those displaced by the conflict, underscoring broader limitations in Ukraine's capacity to provide services and reparations²⁷.

Political instability also poses a substantial challenge to transitional justice in Ukraine. The political landscape has been characterized by fluctuating alliances, external influences, and ongoing conflict, which has led to inconsistent policy implementation and delays in transitional justice reforms. Changes in government often result in shifts in priorities, which can disrupt the continuity of transitional justice measures. Furthermore, the conflict in eastern Ukraine and the annexation of Crimea by the Russian Federation have polarized the public and political discourse, making it challenging to develop a unified national approach to justice and reconciliation²⁸.

Public opinion and societal polarization are also major obstacles to transitional justice in Ukraine. The conflict has deepened divisions within Ukrainian society, with differing views on accountability, reparations, and reconciliation. For some, especially those in regions most affected by the conflict, there is a strong desire for accountability and justice. However, for others, particularly those in areas under separatist control or influenced by Russian narratives, there may be resistance to certain transitional justice measures, such as trials and truth commissions. Addressing these societal divisions requires a carefully balanced approach that takes into account local sentiments and fosters inclusivity²⁹.

Ukraine's relationship with international bodies and its position within the international community add another layer of complexity. Cooperation with the ICC and adherence to international human rights standards necessitate that Ukraine aligns its domestic legislation with international norms. However, this often requires legislative reforms that may not be immediately feasible given the current political and economic context. The ongoing need for judicial reform, as reflected in the Law of Ukraine «On the Judiciary and Status

27 Pro zabezpechennia prav i svobod vnutrishno peremishchenykh osib: Zakon Ukrainy. (2014). Verkhovna Rada Ukrainy. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1706-18#Text> [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

28 Snyder, J., & Vinjamuri, L. (2003). *Trials and Errors: Principle and Pragmatism in Strategies of International Justice*. *International Security*, 28(3), 5-44 (23.09.2024).

29 Hayner, P. B. (2011). *Unspeakable Truths: Transitional Justice and the Challenge of Truth Commissions* (2nd ed.). Routledge (23.09.2024).

of Judges», which aims to reduce corruption and enhance judicial independence, highlights the difficulties Ukraine faces in establishing a robust legal framework for transitional justice³⁰.

Lastly, there are challenges related to the provision of reparations and ensuring social support for victims. The Law of Ukraine «On the Status of War Veterans, Guarantees of Their Social Protection» addresses some aspects of support for victims, including veterans and civilians affected by the conflict³¹. However, the current scope of reparations is limited and does not fully encompass the needs of all affected populations, such as civilians who have suffered physical and psychological harm. Expanding reparative mechanisms to provide holistic support for all categories of victims remains a daunting task due to financial constraints and the scale of the needs.

In conclusion, Ukraine's journey toward effective transitional justice is hindered by a range of challenges that span legal, political, economic, and social domains. Overcoming these obstacles will require sustained efforts, international cooperation, and a commitment to building a resilient framework that can respond to the needs of victims and contribute to lasting peace and reconciliation. Addressing these challenges in a comprehensive manner will be crucial for Ukraine as it seeks to heal the wounds of conflict and build a more just society.

The development of transitional justice in Ukraine holds significant potential for fostering long-term peace, stability, and reconciliation in the country. As Ukraine continues to navigate the complexities of post-conflict recovery, there are several key areas where transitional justice could evolve, including further legislative reforms, greater alignment with international standards, enhanced reparative mechanisms, and expanded victim participation. These areas offer opportunities to strengthen the rule of law, restore social trust, and address the deep-seated grievances arising from the conflict.

One of the primary prospects for transitional justice in Ukraine lies in comprehensive legislative reforms. While Ukraine has taken steps to align its legal framework with international standards, additional reforms are necessary to create a robust system for prosecuting war crimes and addressing human rights violations. The Criminal Code of Ukraine provides a foundation for prosecuting war crimes; however, expanding the code to incorporate a wider range of inter-

30 Pro sudoustrii i status suddiv: Zakon Ukrainy. (2016). *Verkhovna Rada Ukrainy*. URL : <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1402-19#Text> [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

31 Pro status veteranivviiny, harantii yikh sotsialnoho zakhystu: Zakon Ukrainy. (1993). *Verkhovna Rada Ukrainy*. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3551-12#Text> [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

national crimes, including crimes against humanity and genocide, would further strengthen Ukraine's capacity to handle complex cases³². Moreover, ratifying the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court in full would enhance Ukraine's legal standing in the international arena and facilitate cooperation with the ICJ³.

The establishment of a truth and reconciliation commission also represents a promising avenue for the development of transitional justice in Ukraine. While truth commissions have been instrumental in other countries, such as South Africa and Rwanda, Ukraine has yet to implement such a mechanism. A commission dedicated to uncovering the truth about the conflict would provide an official platform for victims to share their experiences and for the public to gain a comprehensive understanding of the events that transpired. This could be modeled after the Law on the Rehabilitation of Victims of Political Repressions, which offers a framework for recognizing victims and acknowledging past injustices³⁴. Adapting this law to suit the current context could provide the legal foundation for a truth commission, helping to bridge societal divides and promote healing.

Reparations for victims remain a critical component of transitional justice, and expanding the scope of reparations in Ukraine is essential. Although the Law of Ukraine «On the Status of War Veterans, Guarantees of Their Social Protection» addresses some aspects of victim support, it primarily focuses on military personnel and veterans³⁵. Extending reparative measures to include civilians affected by the conflict, including those who have suffered physical and psychological harm, would be an important step in recognizing the broader impact of the conflict on Ukrainian society. Financial compensation, mental health services, educational support, and employment assistance are some of the potential areas where reparations could be expanded to better meet the needs of all victims.

Institutional reforms are another area where transitional justice in Ukraine can develop further. Building a transparent and accountable judiciary is essential for ensuring that transitional justice mechanisms are effective. The Law of Ukraine «On the Judiciary and Status of Judges» provides a framework for judicial independence and combating corruption within the legal system³⁶. How-

32 Kryminalnyi kodeks Ukrainy. (2001). Verkhovna Rada Ukrainy. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2341-14#Text> [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

33 International Criminal Court. (2015). *Ukraine: Acceptance of the ICC's Jurisdiction*. International Criminal Court. URL: <https://www.icc-cpi.int/ukraine> (23.09.2024).

34 Pro rehabilitatsiiu zhertv politychnykh represii na Ukraini : Zakon Ukrainy. (1991). *Verkhovna Rada Ukrainy*. URL : <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/962-12#Text> [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

35 Pro status veteraniv viiny, harantii yikh sotsialnoho zakhystu: Zakon Ukrainy. (1993). Verkhovna Rada Ukrainy. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3551-12#Text> [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

36 Pro sudoustrii i status suddiv: Zakon Ukrainy. (2016). Verkhovna Rada Ukrainy. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1402-19#Text> [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

ever, continued efforts to enhance the judiciary's capacity to handle complex war crimes cases, as well as implementing ongoing anti-corruption measures, are vital. Strengthening the judiciary would not only facilitate the prosecution of war crimes but also help restore public trust in state institutions, which is crucial for lasting peace and stability.

Expanding civil society engagement and victim participation is another key prospect for transitional justice in Ukraine. Civil society organizations have played a crucial role in documenting human rights abuses, advocating for victims, and raising public awareness of transitional justice. Encouraging greater collaboration between civil society and state institutions would enrich the transitional justice process. The Law of Ukraine «On Public Associations» ensures that civil society groups can operate freely, but further support for these organizations, including funding and training, would enhance their capacity to contribute to transitional justice initiatives³⁷.

International cooperation also represents a significant opportunity for Ukraine to strengthen its transitional justice mechanisms. Partnering with international organizations such as the European Union and the United Nations can provide technical assistance, funding, and expertise. For instance, the EU has supported judicial reforms and anti-corruption measures in Ukraine through various programs aimed at strengthening the rule of law and governance. Additionally, collaboration with the United Nations, particularly its human rights bodies, can offer Ukraine valuable guidance in implementing transitional justice measures that align with international standards³⁸.

In conclusion, the development of transitional justice in Ukraine holds the promise of addressing the legacies of conflict, promoting justice for victims, and establishing a foundation for lasting peace and reconciliation. By pursuing comprehensive legislative reforms, creating mechanisms for truth and reconciliation, expanding reparations, strengthening judicial institutions, fostering civil society engagement, and enhancing international cooperation, Ukraine can build a resilient framework for transitional justice. These efforts will be instrumental in helping the country heal from the wounds of conflict and move toward a more just and democratic future.

37 Pro hromadski obiednannia: Zakon Ukrainy. (2012). Verkhovna Rada Ukrainy. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/4572-17#Text> [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

38 European Commission. (2020). *Ukraine: EU cooperation on governance and rule of law. European Commission*. URL: https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement!neighbourhood/countries/ukraine_en (23.09.2024).

Vasyl ILKOV,
Doctor of Law, Professor
Judge of the Dnipropetrovskiy Regional Administrative Court
ORCID ID: 0000-0002-1419-0605
Ukraine

MEDIATION AS A TOOL FOR RESOLVING TAX DISPUTES IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCESS OF UKRAINE: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF IMPLEMENTATION

In the current development of Ukraine's legal system, the issue of effectively resolving tax disputes is particularly pertinent. Traditional methods, such as judicial procedures, are often characterized by lengthy processes, significant financial costs, and an overburdened court system. This situation necessitates alternative approaches to tax dispute resolution that ensure efficiency, cost-effectiveness, and the preservation of cooperative relationships between the state and taxpayers.

One such alternative method is mediation – a process where a neutral third party facilitates a mutually acceptable resolution between conflicting parties. Mediation has long proven effective in various legal domains, including civil, family, and labor disputes. However, its application in tax-related legal relations in Ukraine remains limited and requires thorough examination and implementation.

International experience demonstrates the successful use of mediation in tax disputes. For instance, in the Netherlands, tax authorities actively employ mediation as an alternative dispute resolution method, where mediators, though employees of the tax authorities, operate with complete independence. Similarly, in Australia, the Australian Taxation Office recognizes and supports the use of alternative dispute resolution methods in appropriate cases as an informal, prompt, and cost-effective means of resolving disputes ¹.

In Ukraine, the implementation of mediation in tax disputes has also garnered attention from scholars and practitioners. Shushakova I., Hrabova I. and Demianova I. define tax mediation as a method of resolving tax disputes between tax authorities and taxpayers, based on the principles of presumption of the legitimacy of decisions and the integrity of the taxpayer, allowing for

1 Eriomenko, H., & Zaichenko, O. (2014). Tax mediation: experience and prospects for implementation. URL: <https://www.uaa.org.ua/pub/uploads/articles/uploads2-2014-06-23-005.pdf> (23.09.2024).

the resolution of tax disputes at the pre-trial stage with the participation of a mediator. The authors emphasize that the introduction of this institution in tax legal relations serves as an additional guarantee for protecting taxpayers' rights ².

Despite the advantages of mediation, its implementation in tax disputes in Ukraine faces several challenges. These include insufficient legal regulation, a lack of qualified mediators, and a certain level of distrust toward this tool from both state authorities and taxpayers. Nevertheless, considering international experience and the potential benefits of mediation, integrating it into the administrative process of resolving tax disputes in Ukraine represents a promising direction for the development of the legal system.

Therefore, researching mediation as a tool for resolving tax disputes in Ukraine's administrative process is both relevant and timely. It will contribute to identifying effective mechanisms for resolving conflicts between the state and taxpayers, which, in turn, will positively influence tax culture and legal awareness within society³.

Mediation is an alternative conflict resolution method involving a neutral third party- the mediator- who facilitates a mutually acceptable resolution between disputing parties. This process is grounded in principles of voluntariness, confidentiality, neutrality, independence, impartiality of the mediator, self-determination, and equality of the parties involved in mediation.

Voluntariness signifies that participation in mediation is entirely voluntary for all parties. Parties independently decide whether to engage in the process and may terminate it at any time without adverse consequences. This principle ensures freedom of choice and enhances the process's effectiveness, as parties are motivated to reach a mutually acceptable solution.

Confidentiality ensures that all information obtained during mediation is not disclosed without the parties' consent. This encompasses facts and circumstances revealed during mediation, as well as opinions and proposals regarding conflict resolution. The mediator cannot be summoned as a witness concerning information acquired during mediation, underscoring the importance of this principle.

2 Shushakova, I. K., Hrabova, I. D., & Demianova, I. V. (2021). Tax mediation as a tool for resolving tax disputes. *Business Inform*, 10, 318-325. URL : https://www.business-inform.net/export_pdf/business-inform-2021-10_0-pages-318_325.pdf (23.09.2024).

3 Nalyvaiko, L. R., & Chepik-Trehubenko, O. S. (2015). Detsentralizatsiia vlady v Ukraini v umovakh rozbudovy demokratychnoho hromadianskoho suspilstva. *Pidpryemnytstvo, gospodarstvo i pravo*, 10,44-47 (23.09.2024).

Neutrality and independence of the mediator mean that the mediator has no personal interest in the dispute's outcome and acts in the interests of all mediation parties. The mediator does not represent any party's interests and does not make decisions on the conflict's merits but facilitates communication and the search for a mutually acceptable solution.

Impartiality of the mediator guarantees equal treatment of all participants without favoritism or discrimination. This ensures fairness in the process and increases the parties' trust in mediation⁴.

Self-determination and equality of rights of the parties imply that mediation parties independently choose the mediator, determine the issues for discussion, options for conflict resolution, and the content of the agreement resulting from mediation. Each party has equal rights and opportunities to express their position and proposals for dispute resolution.

In Ukraine, the legal foundations and procedures for mediation are defined by the Law of Ukraine "On Mediation": adopted on November 16, 2021. This law establishes the main principles of mediation, the status of the mediator, requirements for their training, and other related matters⁵.

Mediation, as an alternative method for resolving tax disputes, has been widely adopted in numerous countries, demonstrating its effectiveness in reducing the burden on judicial systems and facilitating prompt, mutually beneficial resolutions between tax authorities and taxpayers. Below is an overview of how mediation has been implemented in tax relations across various nations.

In the USA, mediation in tax disputes is part of the broader Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) program implemented by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). Since 2000, the IRS has actively utilized mediation to resolve tax disputes at the pre-litigation stage. This program allows taxpayers and tax authorities to reach mutually acceptable solutions without resorting to court proceedings, thereby reducing costs and expediting dispute resolution⁶.

The Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) offers a mediation program aimed at resolving tax disputes efficiently. This initiative focuses on the swift and effective settlement of conflicts between taxpayers and tax authorities. Mediation is

4 What are the features and principles of mediation. (2022). Sudovo-Yurydychna Hazeta. URL: <https://sud.ua/uk!news/ukraine/263982-kak:ie-osobennosti-primeneniya+printsipy-mediatsii> (23.09.2024).

5 On Mediation: Law of Ukraine (2021). Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. URL : <https://www.rada.gov.ua/news/Novyny/216385.html> (23.09.2024).

6 Internal Revenue Service. (2021). Mediation. URL: <https://www.irs.gov/compliance/appeals/mediation> (23.09.2024).

conducted by independent mediators, ensuring the process's neutrality. According to the CRA, the majority of disputes undergoing mediation are successfully resolved, highlighting the approach's effectiveness⁷.

In the Netherlands, mediation in tax disputes is a common practice. Tax authorities actively employ mediation as an alternative dispute resolution method, where mediators, though employees of the tax authorities, operate with complete independence. This approach facilitates the prompt and effective resolution of tax disputes, alleviating the judicial system's burden and maintaining cooperative relationships between the state and taxpayers.

The Australian Taxation Office (ATO) recognizes and supports the use of alternative dispute resolution methods in appropriate cases as informal, prompt, and cost-effective means of resolving disputes. This strategy reduces the expenses and time required for resolving tax disputes and preserves positive relations between tax authorities and taxpayers⁸.

In Germany, mediation in tax disputes is primarily conducted at the pre-litigation stage, with the process often managed by the tax authority itself. This method enables the swift and effective resolution of tax disputes, reducing the judicial system's workload and maintaining cooperative relationships between the state and taxpayers⁹.

In the United Kingdom, mediation in tax disputes is part of the alternative dispute resolution program implemented by Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC). This program allows taxpayers and tax authorities to reach mutually acceptable solutions without resorting to court proceedings, thereby reducing costs and expediting dispute resolution¹⁰.

International experience underscores mediation's effectiveness as a tool for resolving tax disputes. Implementing mediation in tax relations helps reduce the judicial system's burden, decrease the costs and time associated with dispute resolution, and maintains cooperative relationships between the state and taxpayers. This experience can be valuable for Ukraine in developing and implementing its own mediation programs in tax disputes.

7 Canada Revenue Agency. (2020). Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Program. URL: <https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/tax/individuals/resolve-your-dispute/alternative-dispute-resolution.html> (23.09.2024).

8 Eriomenko, H., & Zaichenko, O. (2014). Tax mediation: experience and prospects for implementation. URL: <https://www.uaa.org.ua/pub/uploads/articles/uploads2-2014-06-23-005.pdf> (23.09.2024).

9 Podik, I. I., Yefimenko, L. L., & Sereda, A. V. (2019). Overview of global experience in implementing the institution of mediation in tax legal relations. URL: https://www.lsej.org.ua/4_2024/176.pdf (23.09.2024).

10 HM Revenue and Customs. (2021). Alternative Dispute Resolution for SMEs and individuals. URL: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/alternative-dispute-resolution-adr-for-disputes-with-hmrc> (23.09.2024).

Mediation in Ukraine is a relatively new institution gradually being integrated into the national legal system. The primary legal act governing mediation procedures is the Law of Ukraine "On Mediation" No. 1875-IX, adopted on November 16, 2021, and effective from December 15, 2021¹¹. This law defines the legal foundations and procedure for mediation as an out-of-court method for resolving conflicts (disputes), establishing the principles of mediation, the mediator's status, training requirements, and other related issues.

The Law "On Mediation" applies to social relations related to conducting mediation to prevent conflicts or resolve any disputes, including civil, family, labor, commercial, and administrative disputes, as well as cases of administrative offenses and criminal proceedings with the aim of reconciliation between the victim and the suspect (or accused).

According to the law, mediation is conducted by mutual consent of the parties based on the principles of voluntariness, confidentiality, neutrality, independence, impartiality of the mediator, self-determination, and equality of rights of the parties. A mediator may be an individual who has completed special training and meets the law's requirements. The mediator has no authority to decide on the dispute's merits but only facilitates the parties in reaching a mutually acceptable solution.

It is worth noting that before the adoption of the Law "On Mediation", there was no unified legal act in Ukraine regulating mediation procedures. Certain provisions regarding mediation were included in other legislative acts. For instance, the Economic Procedural Code of Ukraine allows for dispute resolution with the participation of a judge, which is a form of alternative dispute resolution¹². Additionally, the Civil Procedural Code of Ukraine contains provisions on the possibility of settling disputes through mediation¹³.

The adoption of the Law "On Mediation" was an important step in developing alternative dispute resolution methods in Ukraine. This law promotes a culture of peaceful conflict resolution, reduces the burden on the judicial system, and improves the efficiency of protecting citizens' rights and legitimate interests.

The implementation of mediation in tax disputes in Ukraine faces several challenges that hinder the effective use of this alternative conflict resolution

11 On Mediation: Law of Ukraine (2021). Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. URL : <https://www.rada.gov.ua/news/Novyny/216385.html> (23.09.2024).

12 Economic Procedural Code of Ukraine. (1991). Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. URL : <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1798-12#Text> (23.09.2024).

13 Civil Procedural Code of Ukraine. (1991). Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. URL : <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1618-15#Text> (23.09.2024).

method. Key obstacles include inadequate legal regulation, low awareness and trust in mediation, a lack of qualified mediators in the tax field, and institutional and cultural barriers.

Inadequate Legal Regulation. Although the Law of Ukraine "On Mediation" No. 1875-IX, adopted on November 16, 2021, establishes general principles for conducting mediation, it lacks specific provisions regarding the application of mediation in tax disputes¹⁴. The absence of clear procedures and mechanisms for conducting mediation in the tax field creates legal uncertainty, discouraging parties from using this tool. Additionally, the Tax Code of Ukraine does not provide for mediation as a method for resolving tax disputes, further complicating its implementation.

Low Awareness and Trust in Mediation. Many taxpayers and tax officials lack sufficient information about the benefits and procedures of mediation. The lack of understanding of mediation and its potential effectiveness leads to mistrust and reluctance to use this method for resolving tax disputes¹⁵. Moreover, the historical practice of resolving tax disputes through judicial proceedings has created entrenched stereotypes and resistance to new approaches.

Lack of Qualified Mediators in the Tax Field. Mediation in tax disputes requires mediators to have not only mediation skills but also a deep understanding of tax legislation and the specifics of tax legal relations. Currently, Ukraine faces a shortage of specialists with these combined competencies. The lack of specialized training programs for mediators in the tax field hampers the development of this institution¹⁶.

Institutional and Cultural Barriers. Traditionally, tax authorities in Ukraine focus on controlling and enforcing tax collection, which does not support the development of cooperative relations with taxpayers. The lack of a culture of dialogue and cooperation between the state and businesses hinders the implementation of mediation as a method for resolving tax disputes¹⁷. Moreover, bureaucratic procedures and formality in the work of tax authorities create additional obstacles to applying flexible and informal conflict resolution methods.

14 On Mediation: Law of Ukraine (2021). Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. URL : <https://www.rada.gov.ua/news/Novyny/216385.html> (23.09.2024).

15 What are the features and principles of mediation. (2022). Sudovo-Yurydychna Hazeta. URL: <https://sud.ua/uk!news/ukraine/263982-kakie-osobennosti-primeneniya+printsipy-mediatsii> (23.09.2024).

16 Realities and Prospects for the Development of Mediation in Ukraine. (2023). URL: <https://pravo.ua/realii-ta-perspektyvy-rozvytku-mediatsii-v-ukraini/> (23.09.2024).

17 Mediation: Trend or Urgent Need? (2022). URL <https://unba.org.ua/publications/8689-mediacya-mod-nij-trend-chi-nagal-na-potreba.html> (23.09.2024).

To overcome these issues, it is necessary to improve the legal framework, particularly by amending the Tax Code of Ukraine to allow mediation in tax disputes. Raising awareness and building trust in mediation among taxpayers and tax authorities through informational campaigns and educational programs is also essential. Developing specialized training programs for mediators in the tax field will contribute to creating a professional environment for effective mediation. Overcoming institutional and cultural barriers can be achieved by reforming approaches to state-business relations to foster partnerships and a culture of dialogue.

Mediation in tax disputes offers a range of advantages that contribute to efficient and mutually beneficial conflict resolution between taxpayers and tax authorities. This alternative dispute resolution method reduces the burden on the court system, minimizes costs and time required for case consideration, and helps maintain a collaborative relationship between parties. Traditional court processes in tax disputes can last for years, leading to significant time and financial costs for both parties. In contrast, mediation allows parties to quickly reach a mutually acceptable solution, often within a few sessions. This is especially crucial for businesses, as prolonged disputes can adversely impact a company's financial stability and reputation¹⁸.

Mediation provides confidentiality, meaning that details of the dispute and agreements reached do not become public. This is essential for companies wishing to maintain their business reputation and avoid adverse effects on relationships with partners and clients. Furthermore, confidentiality promotes more open discussion of issues and fosters the search for optimal solutions¹⁹. Unlike court proceedings, where a judge makes the decision, mediation gives parties full control over the process and outcome. They have the opportunity to discuss different options and choose the one that best suits their interests. This approach fosters mutually beneficial agreements and reduces the likelihood of future conflicts.

Mediation focuses on cooperation and finding common solutions, which helps preserve or even improve business relationships between the taxpayer and the tax authority. This is particularly important for companies seeking to maintain stable relations with government agencies and avoid conflict

18 Mediation- A New Out-of-Court Procedure for Resolving Disputes. (2021). URL: <https://news.dtki.ua/law/contractual-relationship/73802-mediaciia-nova-pozasadova-procedura-dlia-virisennia-sporiv> (23.09.2024).

19 Features and Principles of Mediation. (2022). URL : <https://sud.ua/uk/news/ukraine/263982-kakie-osobennosti-primeneniya-i-printsipy-mediatsii> (23.09.2024).

escalation. The widespread use of mediation in tax disputes helps reduce the number of cases handled by the courts. This allows the judiciary to focus on more complex and priority cases, thus enhancing the overall efficiency of the justice system. Mediation gives parties the chance to develop unconventional and creative solutions that may be unavailable within the framework of court proceedings. This allows both sides to consider specific needs and interests, contributing to a more sustainable and long-lasting resolution.

Mediation is generally a less expensive procedure than litigation. The absence of court fees, reduced legal service costs, and the speed of the process allow both parties to significantly save money. In mediation, parties participate voluntarily and have complete control over the outcome. This means that no decision can be imposed without the consent of both parties, which increases satisfaction with the result and reduces the likelihood of challenging agreements. Mediation in tax disputes offers substantial benefits that contribute to efficient, swift, and mutually advantageous conflict resolution. Given these advantages, it is advisable to consider expanding the implementation of mediation in Ukraine's tax sector, promoting a better business climate and enhancing the effectiveness of interactions between the state and businesses.

The implementation of mediation in tax disputes in Ukraine has significant potential to enhance the efficiency of conflict resolution between taxpayers and tax authorities. This alternative dispute resolution method can help reduce the burden on the court system, shorten the time and resources needed, and improve relationships between the state and businesses.

One of the key prerequisites for the development of mediation in the tax sector is the adoption of the Law of Ukraine "On Mediation" No. 1875-IX on November 16, 2021, which took effect on December 15, 2021. This law establishes the legal framework and procedure for mediation as an out-of-court conflict resolution method. It defines the principles of mediation, the status of the mediator, training requirements, and other aspects, creating a legal basis for using mediation in various areas, including tax disputes.

It is worth noting that international experience demonstrates the effectiveness of mediation in tax disputes. For example, the IRS in the United States actively uses mediation to resolve conflicts with taxpayers, which helps reduce the number of court cases and lower costs²⁰. In the United Kingdom,

20 Internal Revenue Service. (2022). Alternative Dispute Resolution. URL : <https://www.irs.gov/compliance/appeals/alternative-dispute-resolution> (23.09.2024).

tax authorities also use mediation as a tool for swift and effective dispute resolution.

In Ukraine, the prospects for implementing mediation in tax disputes are associated with the need to adapt international experience to national conditions. In particular, it is essential to develop specialized training programs for mediators in the tax field, combining knowledge of mediation and tax law. Moreover, it is crucial to raise awareness among taxpayers and tax authorities about the benefits of mediation through informational campaigns and training sessions.

Another important aspect is improving the regulatory framework. Although the Law "On Mediation" creates general guidelines for applying mediation, amendments to the Tax Code of Ukraine are necessary to permit mediation specifically in tax disputes. This would contribute to legal clarity and encourage parties to use this tool.

The introduction of mediation in tax disputes may also have a positive impact on the investment climate in Ukraine. The possibility of resolving tax disputes quickly and effectively without prolonged court processes will increase investors' trust in the tax system and help attract foreign investment²¹.

Thus, the prospects for implementing mediation in tax disputes in Ukraine are promising. To realize this potential, it is necessary to improve the legal framework, develop the institution of mediators in the tax sector, and increase the awareness of participants in tax relations about the advantages of mediation. This will contribute to more efficient tax dispute resolution, reduce the burden on the court system, and improve relations between the state and businesses.

The position of the tax authority, whose representatives come to court hearings with powers of attorney, which contain prohibitions on conciliation or mediation, is quite important. It is important to change the approaches of state authorities and make appropriate changes to regulatory acts.

Summarizing the consideration of mediation as a tool for resolving tax disputes within Ukraine's administrative process, it can be concluded that implementing this mechanism presents a promising direction for the development of the country's legal system. Mediation offers an alternative conflict resolution approach based on the principles of voluntariness, confidentiality, and cooperation between the parties²².

21 European Business Association. (2022). Implementation of Mediation in Tax Disputes: Prospects for Business. URL : <https://eba.com.ua/press-releases/vprovadzheniya-mediatsiyi-u-podatkovykh-sporah-perspektyvy-dlya-biznesu> (23.09.2024).

22 Nalyvaiko, L. R., & Romanov, M. Yu. (2016). Poniattia, oznaky ta znachennia transparentnosti v konteksti yevrointeh-ratsii. *Visegrad Journal on Human Rights*, 4(1), 152-157 (23.09.2024).

One of mediation's key advantages is the potential for quick and effective dispute resolution without lengthy court proceedings. This is particularly relevant for tax disputes, where delays in case consideration can negatively impact the financial stability of both businesses and the state. The experience of other countries demonstrates the successful application of mediation in the tax sector. For example, the IRS in the United States actively uses mediation to resolve conflicts with taxpayers, which helps reduce the number of court cases and lower costs.

In Ukraine, the adoption of the Law of Ukraine «On Mediation» No. 1875-IX on November 16, 2021, established the legal framework for applying mediation in various areas, including tax disputes. However, for full-scale implementation of mediation in tax relations, it is necessary to amend the Tax Code of Ukraine to allow this instrument specifically for tax disputes.

An important aspect is the training of qualified mediators who possess knowledge of both mediation and tax legislation. The development of specialized training programs and raising awareness among taxpayers and tax authorities about the benefits of mediation will facilitate the effective implementation of this mechanism. Additionally, introducing mediation in tax disputes can positively impact Ukraine's investment climate. The ability to quickly and effectively resolve tax disputes without lengthy court processes will increase investor trust in the tax system and help attract foreign investment.

Therefore, mediation holds significant potential for improving tax dispute resolution mechanisms in Ukraine. To realize this potential, it is essential to improve the legal framework, develop the institution of mediators in the tax sector, and raise awareness among participants in tax relations about the benefits of mediation. This will contribute to more efficient tax dispute resolution, reduce the burden on the court system, and improve relations between the state and businesses.

Ihor NALYVAIKO,
PhD Candidate,
Donetsk State University of Internal Affairs
ORCID ID: 0000-0003-1532-2996
Ukraine

SOCIAL GUARANTEES IN THE HUMAN RIGHTS SYSTEM: LEGAL ANALYSIS AND PROSPECTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION IN UKRAINE

Social guarantees play a crucial role in the broader human rights framework by providing individuals with essential protections that ensure a minimum standard of living. These guarantees encompass a wide range of rights, including access to healthcare, education, social security, and housing. Social guarantees are often viewed as a reflection of a state's commitment to social justice and equality, as they aim to protect vulnerable populations from poverty; social exclusion, and inequality. The importance of social guarantees is recognized globally through key international human rights instruments such as the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), which obliges states to ensure basic economic and social rights, including the right to social security and an adequate standard of living¹. This commitment is particularly significant in times of economic instability, armed conflict, or social crises, as it underpins the resilience and cohesion of society.

In Ukraine, the issue of social guarantees has gained renewed importance in light of the ongoing armed conflict in the east of the country; as well as the socio-economic challenges associated with political instability and economic restructuring². The Constitution of Ukraine enshrines the right to social protection in Articles 46-49, which guarantees citizens the right to adequate living conditions, healthcare, and social security³. However, the implementation of these constitutional rights remains a significant challenge due to limited state resources, ongoing military conflict, and administrative inefficiencies. These factors have contributed to disparities in the provision of social guarantees across different regions of Ukraine, particularly in rural and conflict-affected areas.

1 United Nations. (1966). International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. URL : <https://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/cescr.aspx> (23.09.2024).

2 Nalyvaiko, I. (2023). Efektyvnist pravovoho rehuliuвання sotsialnykh standartiv ta harantii: problemyta perspektyvy. *Naukovi perspektyvy*, 7 (37), 494-509 [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

3 Konstitutsiia Ukrainy. (1996). Verkhovna Rada Ukrainy. URL : <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/254K/96-Bp#-Text> [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

One of the key challenges in the implementation of social guarantees in Ukraine is the financial burden on the state. The country's economy, already weakened by years of political instability, external debt, and corruption, has been further strained by the costs associated with the conflict in Donbas⁴. The Law of Ukraine «On the State Budget» regularly allocates funds for social protection programs, but these allocations are often insufficient to meet the needs of the population⁵. As a result, many social guarantees exist primarily on paper, with limited practical application.

Furthermore, the decentralization reforms implemented in Ukraine over the past decade, while aimed at improving local governance, have also led to inconsistencies in the delivery of social guarantees. Wealthier regions with better access to resources have been able to provide more comprehensive social services, while poorer, rural areas have struggled to meet even basic needs. The situation is further complicated by the large number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) resulting from the conflict in eastern Ukraine, who have placed additional pressure on the social welfare system. As of 2020, over 1.4 million people were officially registered as IDPs in Ukraine, many of whom face challenges in accessing social guarantees⁶.

Despite these challenges, there are ongoing efforts to reform and strengthen the system of social guarantees in Ukraine. The Law of Ukraine «On Social Services» provides a legal framework for the provision of social services to vulnerable groups, including the elderly, disabled, and those affected by the conflict. Moreover, Ukraine's participation in international agreements, such as the European Social Charter, underscores its commitment to aligning its social policies with European standards (Council of Europe, 1996). These efforts, however, will require significant political will, financial resources, and international support to be fully realized.

This article will explore the legal framework surrounding social guarantees in the context of human rights in Ukraine, highlighting the challenges and prospects for their implementation. It will examine the intersection

4 Nalyvaiko, I. (2023). Rol derzhavy u zabezpechenni sotsialnykh standartiv ta harantii: teoretyko-pravovi aspekty ta svitovyi dosvid. *Naukovyi visnyk Dnipropetrovskoho derzhavnogo universytetu vnutrishnikh sprav*, 2, 151-155 [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

5 Pro Derzhavnyi biudzheth Ukrainy: Zakon Ukrainy (2020). Verkhovna Rada Ukrainy. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/294-20#Text> [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

6 UNHCR. (2020). Ukraine: Internal Displacement Overview. URL : <https://www.unhcr.org/ua/en/internally-displaced-persons> (23.09.2024).

7 Pro sotsialni posluhy: Zakon Ukrainy (2020). Verkhovna Rada Ukrainy. URL : <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/966-15> [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

between international standards and national legislation, assess the impact of socio-economic and political factors on the realization of these rights, and provide recommendations for improving the effectiveness of social guarantees in Ukraine.

Social guarantees are an integral part of the human rights system, ensuring that individuals are provided with basic protections and services that are essential for maintaining dignity and equality in society. These guarantees encompass a wide array of economic, social, and cultural rights that are crucial for fostering social justice and reducing inequalities. Among the key social guarantees are the rights to education, healthcare, housing, social security, and an adequate standard of living. The conceptual foundation of social guarantees is rooted in international human rights law, particularly in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), which obliges states to progressively realize the rights to social security, health, and education to the maximum of their available resources⁸.

In Ukraine, social guarantees are enshrined in the Constitution of Ukraine, which guarantees citizens the right to social protection, healthcare, and education. Article 46 of the Constitution specifically provides for the right to social security in case of complete, partial, or temporary disability, loss of a breadwinner, unemployment, old age, and in other cases provided by law. Similarly, Article 49 guarantees the right to healthcare and medical services, and Article 53 establishes the right to education⁹. These constitutional provisions form the basis for a wide range of social protections that are designed to safeguard individuals from social risks and ensure a decent quality of life.

The legal framework for social guarantees in Ukraine is further developed through various laws and regulations. For instance, the Law of Ukraine «On Social Services» outlines the structure and scope of social services provided to vulnerable populations, including the elderly, disabled, and those in need of social assistance¹⁰. This law defines the responsibilities of state authorities in ensuring that social services are accessible and tailored to the needs of individuals facing socio-economic challenges. Additionally, the Law of Ukraine «On Compulsory State Social Insurance» establishes mechanisms for providing financial support

8 United Nations. (1966). International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. URL : <https://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/cescr.aspx> (23.09.2024).

9 Konstytutsiia Ukrainy. (1996). Verkhovna Rada Ukrainy. URL : <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/254K/96-Bp#-Text> [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

10 Pro sotsialni posluhy: Zakon Ukrainy (2020). Verkhovna Rada Ukrainy. URL : <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/966-15> [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

in cases of unemployment, temporary disability, and other life events that could result in a loss of income¹¹.

Social guarantees, as a concept, are not only about providing financial assistance or direct services but also about ensuring that individuals can live in conditions that respect their dignity. The European Social Charter, which Ukraine has signed, further emphasizes the importance of social rights, such as the right to safe and healthy working conditions, protection from poverty and social exclusion, and access to adequate housing¹². This Charter has been a critical reference point for Ukraine as it seeks to align its national legislation with European standards¹³.

In international practice, social guarantees are often linked to the welfare state model, where the government takes an active role in providing comprehensive social protection for its citizens. Scandinavian countries such as Sweden, Norway, and Denmark are frequently cited as models of strong social welfare systems, where high levels of social protection contribute to overall social cohesion and economic stability¹⁴. These countries have implemented robust social safety nets through progressive taxation, ensuring that all citizens have access to essential services, regardless of their socio-economic status.

In Ukraine, while the legal framework for social guarantees is relatively well-established, the practical realization of these guarantees remains a challenge. Economic instability, the ongoing conflict in the eastern part of the country, and systemic issues such as corruption and administrative inefficiency have hampered the effective implementation of social guarantees. For instance, the decentralization reforms, which were designed to improve local governance and service delivery, have resulted in uneven access to social services across different regions. Wealthier regions can provide more comprehensive services, while poorer areas, particularly those affected by the conflict, struggle to meet basic needs.

Furthermore, the integration of internally displaced persons (IDPs) into the social protection system has exposed significant gaps in Ukraine's ability

11 Pro zahalnooboviazkove derzhavne sotsialne strakhuvannia: Zakon Ukrainy (2020). Verkhovna Rada Ukrainy. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1105-14#Text> [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

12 Council of Europe. (1996). European Social Charter. URL : <https://www.coe.int/en/web/european-social-charter> (23.09.2024).

13 Nalyvaiko, I. (2023). Derzhavna polityka u sferi sotsialnoho zakhystu ta sotsialnoho zabezpechennia: napriamy reformuvannia. Verkhovenstvo prava: doktryna i praktyka v umovakh suchasnykh svitovykh vyklykiv: mater. Mizhnar. nauk.-prakt. konf. (m. Dnipro, 28liutoho 2023 r.). Dnipro: DDUVS, 318-321 [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

14 Esping-Andersen, G. (1990). *The Three Worlds of Welfare Capitalism*. Princeton University Press (23.09.2024).

to provide social guarantees to all its citizens. Many IDPs face challenges in accessing housing, healthcare, and social security, highlighting the need for more targeted policies to address the specific needs of displaced populations¹⁵. These challenges demonstrate that while social guarantees are enshrined in law, their implementation requires significant political will, financial resources, and administrative capacity.

Thus, social guarantees are a fundamental aspect of human rights, providing individuals with the means to live dignified and secure lives. In Ukraine, the constitutional and legislative framework establishes a wide range of social protections, but the practical realization of these guarantees remains constrained by economic and political factors. Addressing these challenges will be critical to ensuring that all citizens, particularly those in vulnerable situations, can fully enjoy their social rights¹⁶.

The legal framework for social guarantees in Ukraine is founded on a comprehensive set of constitutional provisions, laws, and regulations that aim to protect the social rights of citizens and ensure a minimum standard of living. The Constitution of Ukraine serves as the foundational legal document guaranteeing a wide range of social rights. Article 46 of the Constitution explicitly guarantees the right to social protection, stating that citizens have the right to social security in cases of complete, partial, or temporary disability, loss of a breadwinner, unemployment, and old age, among other situations¹⁷. This constitutional commitment reflects Ukraine's adherence to international human rights standards, including the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), which obliges states to ensure that citizens have access to essential social services¹⁸.

In addition to the Constitution, Ukraine's social guarantees are regulated through various laws that provide more detailed mechanisms for implementing these rights. One of the key legislative acts is the Law of Ukraine «On Social Services», which was adopted in 2003. This law establishes the legal basis for the provision of social services to vulnerable groups, including the elderly, disabled,

15 UNHCR. (2020). Ukraine: Internal Displacement Overview. URL : <https://www.unhcr.org/ua/en/internally-displaced-persons> (23.09.2024).

16 Nalyvaiko, I.O. (2023). Analiz pravovykh instrumentiv shchodo sotsialnykh standartiv ta harantii: teoretyko-pravovi aspekty. Vplyv viiny na pravookhoronnu, sotsialnu ta demografichnu sfery: stan ta perspektyvy: mater. Mizhnar. nauk.-prakt. konf. (m. Dnipro, 16 chervnia 2023 r.). Dnipro: DDUVS, 62-65 [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

17 Konstytutsiia Ukrainy. (1996). Verkhovna Rada Ukrainy. URL : <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/254K/96-Bp#Text> [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

18 United Nations. (1966). International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. URL : <https://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/cescr.aspx> (23.09.2024).

and individuals affected by social and economic hardships¹⁹. The law outlines the responsibilities of state authorities at the national and local levels in organizing and providing social services, ensuring that individuals receive necessary assistance based on their specific needs.

Another crucial legislative document is the Law of Ukraine «On State Social Insurance», which regulates the provision of social insurance benefits in cases of unemployment, temporary disability, and other social risks. This law creates a system of compulsory state insurance, which ensures that employees and other insured individuals receive financial support when they face social risks such as illness, injury, or job loss²⁰. The law also defines the sources of funding for social insurance programs, which include contributions from both employers and employees.

Moreover, the Law of Ukraine «On State Targeted Social Assistance» plays an important role in the system of social guarantees, providing targeted financial assistance to low-income families and individuals who are unable to meet their basic needs. This law aims to alleviate poverty and reduce social inequality by offering direct financial support to those in need²¹. The assistance provided under this law is means-tested, meaning that eligibility is determined based on an assessment of the applicant's financial situation. This targeted approach is intended to ensure that limited state resources are directed to the most vulnerable populations.

Despite the existence of a robust legal framework, the practical implementation of social guarantees in Ukraine faces significant challenges. One of the primary obstacles is the chronic underfunding of social protection programs. Ukraine's economy has been severely impacted by political instability, military conflict in the eastern part of the country, and systemic corruption. As a result, the state budget allocated for social services is often insufficient to fully meet the needs of the population. For instance, the Law of Ukraine «On the State Budget» annually outlines the funding for social protection programs, but these allocations frequently fall short of what is required, leading to delays in payments and reduced coverage of social services²².

19 Pro sotsialni posluhy: Zakon Ukrainy (2020). Verkhovna Rada Ukrainy. URL : <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/966-15> [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

20 Pro zahalnooboviazkove derzhavne sotsialne strakhuvannia: Zakon Ukrainy (2020). Verkhovna Rada Ukrainy. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1105-14#Text> [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

21 Pro derzhavnu sotsialnu dopomohu malozabezpechenym simiam: Zakon Ukrainy (2020). Verkhovna Rada Ukrainy. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1768-14#Text> [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

22 Pro derzhavnu sotsialnu dopomohu malozabezpechenym simiam: Zakon Ukrainy (2020). Verkhovna Rada Ukrainy. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1768-14#Text> [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

Another issue is the administrative inefficiency that hampers the effective delivery of social services. While the decentralization reforms implemented in recent years have aimed to improve local governance and enhance the quality of public services, they have also created disparities in service provision across different regions of Ukraine. Wealthier regions, particularly urban areas, are often better equipped to provide comprehensive social services, while poorer rural areas struggle to meet basic needs. This uneven distribution of resources highlights the need for greater coordination between national and local authorities to ensure equitable access to social guarantees across the country²³.

Furthermore, the ongoing conflict in eastern Ukraine has placed additional strain on the social protection system. Millions of internally displaced persons (IDPs) require housing, healthcare, and social security, yet the existing legal framework has been slow to adapt to the specific needs of this population. The Law of Ukraine «On Ensuring the Rights and Freedoms of Internally Displaced Persons» provides certain guarantees to IDPs, but many still face barriers in accessing social services due to bureaucratic hurdles and lack of resources²⁴. This situation underscores the need for reforms to the legal framework governing social guarantees to better address the realities of conflict and displacement.

The international context also plays an important role in shaping Ukraine's legal framework for social guarantees. Ukraine is a signatory to several international treaties and agreements that establish standards for social rights, including the European Social Charter and the ILO Convention on Social Security (Minimum Standards). These international instruments provide guidance for the development of Ukraine's social protection system and offer a framework for aligning national legislation with international best practices²⁵. However, while Ukraine has made progress in aligning its legal framework with European standards, further efforts are needed to fully implement these obligations at the national level.

In conclusion, Ukraine's legal framework for social guarantees is well-established in both constitutional and legislative provisions. However, the effective implementation of these guarantees is hampered by financial constraints,

23 Yemelyanov, O. (2019). Social protection reforms in Ukraine: Challenges and prospects. *Economic Policy Review*, 17(4), 45-56 [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

24 UNHCR. (2020). Ukraine: Internal Displacement Overview. URL : <https://www.unhcr.org/ua/en/internally-displaced-persons> (23.09.2024).

25 International Labour Organization. (1952). ILO Convention No. 102 on Social Security (Minimum Standards). URL: <https://www.ilo.org> (23.09.2024).

administrative inefficiencies, and the ongoing conflict in the country. To address these challenges, Ukraine must prioritize reforms that ensure adequate funding for social protection programs, improve coordination between national and local authorities, and enhance access to social services for vulnerable populations, including IDPs. Strengthening the legal framework for social guarantees and aligning it with international standards will be critical for ensuring that all citizens can fully enjoy their social rights.

The implementation of social guarantees in Ukraine faces numerous challenges that stem from both economic and administrative constraints. Despite the strong legal framework established by the Constitution and various laws, the practical realization of social guarantees remains hindered by a range of systemic issues, including underfunding, bureaucratic inefficiencies, and the ongoing armed conflict in the eastern regions of the country. These challenges not only limit the accessibility of social services for citizens but also undermine public trust in the social protection system.

One of the primary obstacles to the effective implementation of social guarantees in Ukraine is the lack of sufficient financial resources. The country's economy has been severely weakened by years of political instability, widespread corruption, and, most notably, the conflict in the Donbas region, which has significantly drained public funds. The annual Law of Ukraine «On the State Budget» allocates funds for social protection programs, but these allocations are often inadequate to cover the growing needs of the population. In 2020, for example, budget constraints led to delays in the payment of social benefits, particularly to vulnerable groups such as pensioners, people with disabilities, and low-income families. These financial shortfalls have been exacerbated by the global economic downturn caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, which has further stretched Ukraine's already limited resources²⁶.

The decentralization reforms implemented over the past decade, while intended to enhance local governance and improve service delivery, have also contributed to disparities in the provision of social guarantees across different regions. Wealthier regions with access to greater resources have been able to offer more comprehensive social services, while poorer regions, particularly in rural areas, have struggled to meet even the most basic needs. This uneven distribution of resources has created significant inequalities in access to

26 World Bank. (2020). Ukraine Economic Update: Fall 2020. URL : <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/ukraine/overview> (23.09.2024).

healthcare, education, and social security, undermining the principle of equal social protection for all citizens. Moreover, the administrative capacity of local governments to manage social protection programs varies widely, with many local authorities lacking the expertise and infrastructure needed to effectively implement social policies²⁷.

Another significant challenge in implementing social guarantees in Ukraine is the impact of the ongoing conflict in the eastern part of the country. The conflict has displaced over 1.4 million people, many of whom face barriers in accessing social services due to bureaucratic hurdles, lack of documentation, and limited availability of services in their new locations. While the Law of Ukraine «On Ensuring the Rights and Freedoms of Internally Displaced Persons» provides certain guarantees to IDPs, such as access to housing, healthcare, and social security, many displaced persons continue to experience difficulties in navigating the complex administrative processes required to access these services²⁸. The strain that the conflict has placed on Ukraine's social protection system has revealed gaps in the existing legal framework, particularly in terms of addressing the needs of conflict-affected populations.

In addition to financial and administrative challenges, the implementation of social guarantees in Ukraine is also hindered by corruption within the public administration system. Corruption remains a pervasive issue in Ukraine, affecting nearly all sectors of government, including social services. The misallocation of funds, fraudulent claims for social benefits, and bribery have significantly weakened the efficiency of the social protection system, leading to a loss of public confidence in the government's ability to provide fair and equitable social support. Efforts to combat corruption, such as the establishment of the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine (NABU), have made some progress, but much remains to be done to ensure that social protection programs are administered transparently and free from corruption²⁹.

Furthermore, the COVID-19 pandemic has presented new challenges to the implementation of social guarantees in Ukraine. The pandemic has not only placed additional strain on the healthcare system but has also led to a surge in unemployment and poverty, increasing the demand for social services.

27 Gorodnichenko, O. (2019). Decentralization and Social Inequality in Ukraine: Impact and Policy Responses. *Economic Policy Journal*, 14 (3), 67-82 (23.09.2024).

28 Pro zabezpechennia prav i svobod vnutrishno peremishchenykh osib: Zakon Ukrainy (2020). Verkhovna Rada Ukrainy. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1706-18#Text> [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

29 National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine (NABU). (2020). Annual Report 2020. URL: <https://nabu.gov.ua/en> (23.09.2024).

In response, the government introduced a range of social assistance measures, including temporary cash transfers to unemployed individuals and low-income families. However, these emergency measures have been criticized for being insufficient and difficult to access, particularly for those without access to digital platforms or who are unfamiliar with the bureaucratic processes involved in applying for benefits. The pandemic has highlighted the need for Ukraine to modernize its social protection system, making it more resilient and adaptable to future crises.

In conclusion, the implementation of social guarantees in Ukraine is constrained by a range of challenges, including financial limitations, administrative inefficiencies, corruption, and the ongoing conflict in the eastern regions. While Ukraine's legal framework provides for a wide array of social protections, the practical realization of these guarantees requires significant reforms to address the underlying issues that impede their implementation. Enhancing the capacity of local governments, increasing funding for social protection programs, and strengthening anti-corruption measures will be critical for ensuring that all citizens, particularly the most vulnerable, have access to the social guarantees to which they are entitled.

The need to improve the legal framework of social guarantees in Ukraine is widely recognized, particularly in the context of the country's ongoing socio-economic challenges and the aftermath of the armed conflict in the eastern regions. Despite the existence of a comprehensive legal basis for social guarantees, significant gaps remain in the implementation and effectiveness of these guarantees. To address these issues, reforms aimed at enhancing the coherence, efficiency, and accessibility of social protections are essential. The prospects for improving Ukraine's legal framework for social guarantees hinge on several key factors, including the alignment of national legislation with international standards, the enhancement of public administration capacities, and the mobilization of financial resources to support social protection programs.

One of the most critical steps toward improving the legal framework of social guarantees in Ukraine is aligning domestic legislation with international human rights standards. Ukraine is a signatory to numerous international agreements, such as the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), which obliges the state to progressively realize the rights to social security, adequate living standards, healthcare, and education.

Additionally, Ukraine is a party to the European Social Charter, which provides a robust framework for the protection of social rights, including the right to social security, healthcare, and housing³⁰. Aligning national laws more closely with these international obligations will enhance Ukraine's ability to meet its social protection commitments and ensure that all citizens have access to essential services.

To bring its legislation in line with international norms, Ukraine must prioritize the development and adoption of new laws that address existing gaps in social protection. One key area in need of reform is the legal framework for internally displaced persons (IDPs), who continue to face barriers in accessing housing, healthcare, and social services. Although the Law of Ukraine «On Ensuring the Rights and Freedoms of Internally Displaced Persons» provides some protections for IDPs, the law lacks specific provisions to address their long-term social and economic needs³¹. Further amendments to this law are necessary to ensure that displaced persons can fully integrate into local communities and access the full range of social guarantees to which they are entitled. Reforms in this area should also include mechanisms for providing sustainable housing solutions and long-term employment opportunities for IDPs.

Another significant area for legal reform is the pension system. Ukraine's aging population and the increasing number of retirees place significant pressure on the pension system, which is underfunded and inefficient. The current pension system is based on a pay-as-you-go model, in which current workers fund the pensions of retirees, but demographic shifts and economic constraints have led to a growing deficit in the pension fund. The Law of Ukraine «On Compulsory State Pension Insurance» establishes the legal basis for the pension system, but reforms are urgently needed to ensure its long-term sustainability³². The introduction of a multi-pillar pension system, which would combine state-funded pensions with private savings accounts and employer contributions, has been proposed as a potential solution. Such reforms would not only reduce the strain on the state budget but also increase the security of future retirees.

30 Council of Europe. (1996). European Social Charter. URL : <https://www.coe.int/en/web/european-social-charter> (23.09.2024).

31 Pro zabezpechennia prav i svobod vnutrishno peremishchenykh osib: Zakon Ukrainy (2020). Verkhovna Rada Ukrainy. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1706-18#Text> [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

32 Pro zahalnooboviazkove derzhavne pensine strakhuvannia: Zakon Ukrainy(2020).Verkhovna Rada Ukrainy. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1058-15#Text> [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

In addition to aligning national legislation with international standards, improving the legal framework of social guarantees in Ukraine requires strengthening the capacity of public administration to effectively implement and monitor social protection programs. The decentralization reforms that have been implemented over the past decade aim to empower local governments to manage social services more effectively, but disparities in administrative capacity and financial resources have led to inconsistencies in service delivery across regions. To address these challenges, Ukraine must invest in capacity-building initiatives for local authorities, ensuring that they have the necessary expertise and resources to administer social protection programs. This includes improving the coordination between national and local governments, as well as developing more efficient monitoring and evaluation systems to track the delivery of social guarantees.

Another essential component of improving the legal framework for social guarantees is ensuring adequate funding for social protection programs. Ukraine's social protection system is chronically underfunded, and budget allocations for social guarantees are often insufficient to cover the needs of the population, particularly during times of economic crisis. The Law of Ukraine «On the State Budget» outlines the annual funding for social protection programs, but the amounts allocated are often subject to cuts due to competing priorities and limited fiscal space. To ensure the sustainability of social protection programs, Ukraine must explore alternative financing mechanisms, such as progressive taxation or partnerships with international organizations. International financial institutions, such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, have provided Ukraine with financial support for social protection reforms, but more sustainable, long-term solutions are needed to ensure that social guarantees are adequately funded³³.

Finally, public awareness and participation are crucial for the success of any reforms aimed at improving the legal framework of social guarantees. Citizens must be informed about their social rights and the services available to them, as well as the procedures for accessing these services. Public participation in the reform process, through consultations with civil society organizations and other stakeholders, will ensure that the needs and perspectives of vulnerable groups are taken into account. Transparency and

33 International Monetary Fund (IMF). (2019). Ukraine: IMP Country Report. URL: <https://www.imf.org/en/Countries/UKR> (23.09.2024).

accountability in the administration of social protection programs are also essential for building public trust and ensuring the equitable distribution of social guarantees.

In conclusion, improving the legal framework for social guarantees in Ukraine is a complex but necessary process that requires legislative reforms, enhanced public administration capacity, and sustainable financing mechanisms. By aligning national laws with international standards, addressing the specific needs of vulnerable populations, and ensuring that social protection programs are adequately funded and effectively implemented, Ukraine can strengthen its social guarantee system and ensure that all citizens have access to the protections they need.

The legal framework for social guarantees in Ukraine is well-established, with a constitutional commitment to protect the social rights of all citizens and a range of laws that provide mechanisms for the delivery of social services. However, despite this strong legal foundation, the practical implementation of social guarantees faces numerous challenges, including financial constraints, administrative inefficiencies, and the ongoing conflict in the eastern regions of the country. To ensure that all citizens can fully enjoy their social rights, Ukraine must focus on improving the effectiveness of its legal framework and the actual delivery of social services.

One of the primary obstacles to realizing social guarantees in Ukraine is the chronic underfunding of social protection programs³⁴. Although the Law of Ukraine «On the State Budget» outlines annual allocations for social guarantees, these funds are often insufficient to meet the needs of vulnerable populations, particularly during times of economic crisis. Furthermore, the decentralization of social services, while intended to improve local governance, has resulted in significant disparities in access to services across different regions, with wealthier urban areas able to provide more comprehensive services than poorer, rural regions. Addressing these inequalities will require greater coordination between national and local authorities, as well as increased financial resources to support the most vulnerable populations.

In addition to financial challenges, the implementation of social guarantees in Ukraine is further complicated by the ongoing conflict in the eastern part of the country. The conflict has displaced millions of people, many of whom continue to face significant barriers in accessing housing, healthcare, and social

34 Nalyvaiko, I. (2023). The role of constitutional norms in the formation of social standards: aspects of American, European and Ukrainian law. *Scientific Bulletin of the Dnipro State University of Internal Affairs*, 1, 60-66 (23.09.2024).

security. While the Law of Ukraine «On Ensuring the Rights and Freedoms of Internally Displaced Persons» provides some protections for these individuals, more comprehensive reforms are needed to ensure that internally displaced persons (IDPs) can fully integrate into their new communities and access the full range of social services.

To address these challenges and improve the effectiveness of the legal framework for social guarantees, Ukraine must undertake several key reforms. First, it is essential to align national laws more closely with international human rights standards, such as the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) and the European Social Charter, to ensure that the country meets its obligations to provide adequate social protections for all citizens. This will not only strengthen Ukraine's social protection system but also enhance the country's credibility on the international stage.

Second, improving the capacity of public administration is critical for ensuring that social guarantees are delivered effectively and efficiently. This includes investing in training for local officials, streamlining bureaucratic processes, and developing more robust monitoring and evaluation systems to track the delivery of social services. Without these improvements, even the most well-designed legal frameworks will struggle to translate into tangible benefits for citizens.

Finally, Ukraine must secure adequate and sustainable funding for its social protection programs. This may involve exploring alternative financing mechanisms, such as progressive taxation or international partnerships, to ensure that social services are adequately resourced. Strengthening anti-corruption measures within the public administration system will also be essential for ensuring that funds allocated for social protection are used effectively and transparently.

In conclusion, while Ukraine's legal framework for social guarantees provides a solid foundation for the protection of social rights, significant reforms are needed to address the challenges that hinder their effective implementation. By aligning national laws with international standards, improving public administration capacity, and securing sustainable funding, Ukraine can enhance its social protection system and ensure that all citizens, particularly the most vulnerable, have access to the services and protections they are entitled to under the law.

Larysa NALYVAIKO,
Doctor of Juridical Science, Professor,
Honored Lawyer of Ukraine,
Rector's Assistant on Gender Issues,
Researcher at the Research Laboratory of Preventive Activities
and Sociological Studies of the Educational
and Scientific Institute for Training Specialists in Preventive
Activities of the National Police of Ukraine,
Dnipro State University of Internal Affairs
ORCID ID: 0000-0002-7696-4223
Ukraine

ACCESS TO EDUCATION IN TEMPORARILY OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

Education is one of the fundamental guarantees for sustainable development of both society and each individual, as it is through educational processes that qualified personnel are formed, legal culture is elevated, and social stability and economic growth of the state are supported. However, access to quality education is often disrupted during armed conflicts and territorial occupation. The temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine serve as a vivid example of such violations, where millions of citizens are deprived of the opportunity to freely receive education due to the armed aggression of the Russian Federation.

The issue of access to education in temporarily occupied territories is not only of humanitarian importance but also of strategic significance. Education plays a key role in ensuring equal opportunities for all individuals, shaping national identity, and integrating into the international community¹. Moreover, in conditions of occupation, there is a risk of imposing foreign values and distorting historical truths, which may negatively affect the youth growing up in such circumstances. These factors make the problem of access to education one of the most critical in the context of human rights protection in temporarily occupied territories².

According to international acts, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, as well as the Constitution of Ukraine, the right to education is an inalienable right of every person. However, in the occupied territories of Ukraine, including Crimea and parts of the Donetsk and Luhansk regions, there is a systematic violation of this right. Educational

Potapenko, O. (2023). Kontseptualni zasady stvorennia bezbar'ernihogo osvithnoho seredovyscha. *Perspektyvyta innovatsii nauky*, 10 (28), 348-360 (23.09.2024).

2 Burde, D., Kapit-Spitalny, A., Wahl, R., & Guven, O. (2017). Education in emergencies: A review of theory and research. *Review of Educational Research*, 87(3), 619-658 (23.09.2024).

institutions are either closed or come under the control of the occupying authorities, leading to changes in educational programs and restrictions on access to independent, quality education.

One of the most pressing issues in these territories is the control of educational processes by the occupying administration, which implements a foreign educational system for Ukraine. This not only affects the curriculum but also the narratives aimed at fostering hostile relations with Ukraine, manipulating historical facts, and distorting reality³. Under such conditions, the local population, particularly the youth, finds themselves in a form of informational isolation, which influences their worldview and future prospects.

The scientific significance of this problem also lies in studying the mechanisms that can ensure the protection of citizens' rights to access education in conditions of armed aggression. It is essential to understand how international law and Ukraine's national legislation can contribute to safeguarding citizens' rights to education, despite military actions and occupation.

In turn, this article focuses on analyzing the legal regulation of access to education in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine, examining the main issues related to this problem, and exploring potential solutions to ensure it. It is also important to consider the experiences of other countries facing similar challenges and possible ways in which international organizations can support the educational process.

The right to education is enshrined in both national and international legislation. In the conditions of temporary occupation, when the management system in the territories is violated, it is extremely important to resort to legal mechanisms for the protection of this right. To understand the legal aspects of access to education in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine, it is worth considering the main international and national legal documents regulating this issue.

International humanitarian law (IHL) and international human rights law (IHRL) play a crucial role in ensuring the right to education during armed conflicts and occupation. The key provisions regarding the protection of civilians during armed conflicts are enshrined in the 1949 Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols. In particular, the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War stipulates that the occupying power is obligated to ensure the continuity of the educational process in occupied

3 Kyrychenko, V. (2024). Problemy osvity na tymchasovo okupovanykh terytoriiakh. Aktualni pytannia internatsionalizatsii vyshchoi osvity v Ukraini v umovakh suchasnykh osvitynykh reali. K. : DNU «Instytut modernizatsii zmistu osvity»; Bilotserkivskiy natsionalny ahranyy universytet, 158-159 (23.09.2024).

territories⁴. This involves not only maintaining existing educational institutions but also providing the necessary conditions for their proper functioning. The occupying power is prohibited from obstructing access to education or imposing an educational system that contradicts the interests of the local population.

International human rights law also contains numerous provisions that guarantee the right to education. Of particular importance is the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), which emphasizes that every child has the right to education, regardless of the circumstances, including situations of armed conflict and occupation. Article 28 of the Convention provides that States Parties must ensure the availability of education for all children without discrimination⁵. In the context of occupation, this means that the occupying authorities are obligated to adhere to these international standards and not restrict access to education for children living in the occupied territories.

Furthermore, the European Convention on Human Rights (1950) and Protocol No. 1 to the Convention guarantee the right to education (Article 2 of Protocol No. 1). Although the direct application of these norms may be limited during occupation, they remain essential legal instruments for protecting citizens' educational rights in the future⁶. States that are parties to these treaties are obligated to ensure that educational rights are not violated, even in times of occupation. After de-occupation, such legal mechanisms can be utilized to restore legal order and hold violators accountable.

Consequently, international humanitarian law and international human rights law establish clear obligations for occupying powers regarding the protection of the right to education in occupied territories. These norms provide a legal framework for safeguarding the educational rights of individuals living under occupation and offer mechanisms for their enforcement both during the conflict and after its resolution.

National legislation of Ukraine plays a crucial role in ensuring the right to education in temporarily occupied territories, as it establishes the legal framework and guarantees for all citizens, including those living under occupation. The main document regulating the right to education is the Constitution of Ukraine, Article 53 of which guarantees every citizen the right to free secondary education in

4 Herasymchuk, M. (2011). Konventsiia pro prava dytyny ta uchast nepovnolitnikh u zbroinykh konfliktakh. Biuletyn Ministerstva yustytzii Ukrainy, 1, 92-95 (23.09.2024).

5 Kudriavtseva, O. (2015). Konventsiia OON pro prava dytyny 1989 roku: sutnist, zmist, perspektyvy rozvytku pravozakhysnoho potentsialu. Biuletyn Ministerstva yustytzii Ukrainy, 3, 42-50 (23.09.2024).

6 Motsa, A., & Motsa, V: (2020). Prava liudyny v umovakh voiennoho stanu. Naukovl perspektivi, 4 (22), 280-291 (23.09.2024).

state and municipal educational institutions⁷. This right is inalienable and cannot be revoked, even under difficult conditions of armed conflict or temporary occupation of part of Ukraine's territory.

The Law of Ukraine «On Education» (2017) also provides legal mechanisms for the realization of the right to education, emphasizing that education is one of the key elements of the country's social development. This law ensures equal opportunities for all citizens, including those residing in temporarily occupied territories, to receive education in accordance with state standards. Of particular importance is the provision on distance education, which allows citizens living in occupied territories to continue obtaining Ukrainian education. This form of education has become critically important during the war, when physical access to educational institutions is restricted or entirely impossible.

Another significant legislative act is the Law of Ukraine «On Ensuring the Rights and Freedoms of Citizens and the Legal Regime on the Temporarily Occupied Territory of Ukraine» (2014). It establishes a special legal regime for temporarily occupied territories and provides that Ukraine continues to guarantee its citizens the right to education even under occupation. In particular, Article 12 of this law stipulates that the state is obligated to facilitate the acquisition of education by citizens living in occupied territories through distance learning, state scholarships, and the opportunity to transfer to educational institutions located in Ukraine-controlled territories⁸.

Additionally, there are numerous subordinate acts and directives issued by the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine that regulate the practical aspects of the educational process for citizens from occupied territories. For example, special admission procedures have been introduced for applicants from these regions, allowing them to enter Ukrainian educational institutions under a simplified system without taking external independent testing. This enables young people from occupied territories to pursue higher education in Ukraine and maintain their connection with the national education system.

Therefore, Ukraine's national legislation establishes a legal framework for protecting the right to education under temporary occupation. It provides opportunities for distance learning and special legal regimes for citizens living in occupied territories, ensuring their ability to receive Ukrainian education and maintain a connection with the state.

7 Konstyutsiia Ukrainy (2006). K.: Lira (23.09.2024).

8 Pro zabezpechennia prav i svobod hromadian ta pravovyi rezhym na tymchasovo okupovani terytorii Ukrainy: Zakon Ukrainy vid 15.04.2014 N•1207-VII (23.09.2024).

The role of international organizations and human rights institutions in addressing the issue of access to education in temporarily occupied territories is extremely important and multifaceted. These organizations play a key role in monitoring the situation, providing financial and technical assistance, and applying international pressure on occupying administrations to ensure respect for human rights, including the right to education. Additionally, their activities help raise global awareness of human rights violations in occupied territories and contribute to the search for international solutions to guarantee education in conflict zones.

One of the key roles of international organizations, such as the United Nations (UN), UNESCO, UNICEF, and others, is the monitoring of human rights violations, including the right to education⁹. The United Nations, through its agencies, regularly observes and publishes reports on the situation in conflict zones, including the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine. These reports draw international attention to violations of the right to education and serve as the basis for further political and humanitarian decisions at the international level. UNESCO, as an organization dedicated to education, science, and culture, also analyzes the impact of conflicts on access to education and provides recommendations on restoring educational processes after the end of hostilities¹⁰.

UNICEF plays a crucial role in protecting children's rights, particularly the right to education, in armed conflict situations. UNICEF provides humanitarian support to children and schools in conflict zones, delivering educational materials, technical tools for distance learning, and psychological support to children who have experienced traumatic events due to war. One of UNICEF's most important initiatives is its distance learning support programs, which become critical in situations where physical access to schools is impossible¹¹. The involvement of international organizations ensures the continuity of the educational process and prepares children for a return to full-time learning after the conflict ends.

In addition to humanitarian aid, international human rights organizations also play a key role in applying international pressure on the occupying power and its administrations. Organizations such as Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International, and others conduct independent investigations and document cases of violations of the right to education in occupied territories. They present

9 Nicolai, S., & Triplehorn, C. (2003). The role of education in protecting children in conflict. *Humanitarian Practice Network Paper*, 42, 1-36 (23.09.2024).

10 Zancajo, A., Fontdevila, C., Verger, A., & Bona, X. (2021). Regulating public-private partnerships, governing non-state schools: an equity perspective: Background paper for UNESCO Global Education Monitoring Report (23.09.2024).

11 Tawil, S., & Harley, A. (2004). Education, conflict and social cohesion. *Prospects*, 34(4), 449-466 (23.09.2024).

evidence of these violations at international forums, including the UN and other international judicial bodies. This raises global awareness and can serve as the basis for imposing sanctions or taking other diplomatic measures against states that violate human rights.

The role of international organizations is not limited to monitoring and documenting violations. They are also actively involved in processes to restore access to education after conflicts have ended. UNESCO, for example, helps rebuild educational institutions and revive educational systems in post-conflict regions, providing the necessary resources for rehabilitating school infrastructure and developing programs to return students to schools. UNICEF, in turn, conducts psychological rehabilitation programs for children who have experienced trauma and supports the creation of special courses to restore the educational process.

A significant part of the efforts of international organizations also focuses on teacher training for those working in conflict or post-conflict conditions. This includes preparing teachers to work with children who have experienced psychological trauma and equipping them with the necessary skills to work in crisis situations. An important aspect is also improving teachers' qualifications in the field of distance learning, which becomes key in the context of armed conflicts.

Another important area of activity for international organizations is advocacy for policy changes at the national and international levels. Through their initiatives, these organizations work to ensure that education is recognized as a priority in peace-building and post-conflict recovery processes¹². They call on the governments of states involved in armed conflicts, as well as the international community, to take the educational needs of children into account in recovery plans and humanitarian missions.

In conclusion, the role of international organizations and human rights institutions in ensuring access to education in temporarily occupied territories is crucial. They not only monitor and document violations but also provide practical assistance, apply international pressure on the occupying state, and support the restoration of the educational process. Their work is a key element in the fight for the right to education in conflict situations and after their resolution.

The challenges of law enforcement in the context of the temporary occupation of Ukrainian territories are significant and multifaceted. Although both national and international laws guarantee the right to education even during armed conflicts,

¹² Novelli, M., & Lopes Cardozo, M. (2008). Conflict, education and the global south: New critical directions. *International Journal of Educational Development*, 28(4), 473-488 (23.09.2024).

the practical implementation of these norms faces numerous obstacles. One of the key issues is the systematic disregard by the occupying authorities for international obligations under the Geneva Conventions and other international treaties. Occupying powers often implement their own education system, aligned with their political goals, which leads to the distortion of curricula and the imposition of propaganda narratives. The Ukrainian education system is effectively displaced in these territories, creating additional barriers for the local population.

Another major challenge is the restricted access to Ukrainian educational resources. In the temporarily occupied territories, access to Ukrainian educational materials, distance learning, and information platforms is often blocked, making it difficult for residents to receive education according to Ukrainian standards. At the same time, the occupying administrations control the issuance of educational certificates, making it impossible to recognize these documents in Ukraine after the territories are de-occupied. This situation jeopardizes the future of the younger generation growing up in an isolated informational and educational environment.

Even when legal mechanisms allow the continuation of education through distance learning, many students find it inaccessible due to the lack of stable internet, technical devices, or other necessary conditions. Furthermore, ongoing military actions, shelling, and general insecurity in the occupied areas make the learning process unstable and dangerous.

Legal uncertainty also poses challenges for graduates of schools and universities in the occupied territories, as they cannot validate their education in Ukraine or abroad since their diplomas are not recognized by either Ukrainian authorities or the international community. This limits their employment opportunities and the possibility of continuing their education, placing them at a disadvantage compared to their peers in Ukraine-controlled areas.

Another serious challenge is the forced education under the programs of the occupying authorities, which include distorted historical facts, propaganda of the aggressor state's ideology, and other manipulative methods aimed at shaping the consciousness of the younger generation. In many cases, students are forced to choose between receiving illegitimate education or foregoing it altogether.

As a result, law enforcement in the occupied territories faces numerous challenges, including the blocking of access to Ukrainian education, the imposition of occupational standards, technical difficulties related to distance learning, and legal uncertainty regarding the recognition of education. These factors make the situation difficult for both students and the Ukrainian state, which seeks to

maintain its connection with citizens in the occupied territories and ensure their right to education.

The problems of access to education in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine are complex and multifaceted. The occupation of certain territories leads to systematic violations of the right to education, which in turn has far-reaching consequences for the future generation and society as a whole¹³. One of the main issues is the physical inaccessibility of educational institutions. Due to the ongoing military actions, many schools and universities have been damaged or destroyed. Even those institutions that remain intact often cannot function due to the danger posed to students and teachers. Constant shelling, mined areas, and the threat of violence make the educational process practically impossible in many regions.

Another major issue is the imposition of the occupying authority's own educational system. In the occupied territories, educational institutions often come under the control of occupying administrations, which change the curriculum to align with their political interests. This leads to children being forced to adopt a foreign ideology and distorting historical facts. For example, Ukrainian history is taught from the perspective of the occupying authority, which distorts national identity and promotes propaganda. This situation negatively affects the worldview of children and young people, who are left without access to objective and unbiased information.

Additionally, there is the problem of limited access to the Ukrainian education system¹⁴. In many cases, students in the occupied territories are deprived of the opportunity to study under Ukrainian educational programs or use Ukrainian textbooks. This is due to the fact that access to the internet is often blocked, making Ukrainian educational resources unavailable. The lack of necessary technical devices, such as computers or smartphones, also complicates distance learning, which could be an alternative for many children and students. For many families, access to such technologies remains a luxury, further exacerbating inequality in access to education.

Another significant problem is the non-recognition of educational documents issued by the occupying authorities in Ukraine and abroad. Graduates of schools and universities in the occupied territories receive documents that are not recognized by the Ukrainian state or international institutions. This creates additional difficulties for young people who wish to continue their education or work outside the occupied

13 Hovorun, N., & Melnychenko, A. (2022). Problems of Territorial Self-Governance: International Experience and Prospects for Ukraine. *International Economic Policy*, 37, 115-132 (23.09.2024).

14 Sibruk, A. V., Lytvynska, S. V., Koshetar, U. P., Senchylo-Tatilioglu, N. O., Stetsyk, C. M., Diachuk, T. M., & Sibruk, V. L. (2023). Ukrainian education system: war challenges. *Multidisciplinary Science Journal*, 5(10), 30-36 (23.09.2024).

territories. The lack of official recognition of their education puts these individuals at a disadvantage compared to their peers from other regions of Ukraine, limiting their career prospects and opportunities for further education.

Furthermore, it is important to note the problem of psychological pressure and fear experienced by children and students in the occupied territories. Many of them live in constant fear due to military actions, arrests, or violence by the occupying authorities. This fear negatively impacts their motivation to study and their overall psychological well-being. Additionally, many teachers who remain in the occupied territories face moral dilemmas: continue teaching under the occupiers' curriculum or refuse to participate in a distorted educational process.

An important aspect of the problem is also the issue of funding for education in the occupied territories. The occupying authorities often do not provide adequate funding for educational institutions, leading to their decline. A lack of resources, educational materials, and teaching tools creates additional barriers to quality education. At the same time, Ukraine, despite limited resources, strives to maintain access to education for its citizens through distance learning and scholarships, but this is an extremely difficult task under current conditions.

Thus, the problems of access to education in the temporarily occupied territories include physical barriers, ideological control by the occupying authorities, limited access to Ukrainian educational programs, technical difficulties, non-recognition of educational documents, psychological pressure, and a lack of funding. These problems have a profound impact on the future generation, their education, and opportunities for development, necessitating comprehensive measures from both the Ukrainian state and the international community to address these challenges.

The violation of the right to education in the temporarily occupied territories has serious and long-term consequences for both individuals and society as a whole. Education is not only a means of transmitting knowledge and skills but also a tool for social integration, the formation of civic consciousness, and national identity. The lack of access to quality education undermines these core functions, leading to negative consequences for the future generation, the economy, and social stability.

First and foremost, the violation of the right to education significantly limits opportunities for the personal development of children and youth. Without proper education, they lose the chance to fully acquire the knowledge necessary for further education or a professional career. The absence of education reduces their competitiveness in the labor market, limiting their economic opportunities

and increasing the risk of social marginalization. Young people who lack access to Ukrainian education lose the chance to integrate into both national and international communities, which leads to isolation and restricts their prospects.

Moreover, educational isolation increases the risk of manipulation of young people's consciousness through propaganda and distorted information imposed by the occupying authorities. Learning under foreign curricula that do not correspond to Ukrainian standards leads to the distortion of historical truths and the imposition of ideological narratives contrary to Ukraine's interests. This shapes children's false perceptions of national identity, patriotism, and civic responsibility, which in the long term can create divisions within society and deepen the conflict.

In addition, the violation of the right to education has a direct impact on the economic situation in the affected regions¹⁵. Education is fundamental for the training of qualified personnel necessary for economic growth and development. The loss of access to modern knowledge and skills means that the younger generation is not able to actively contribute to the labor market or create new economic opportunities. This, in turn, leads to economic stagnation, increased unemployment, and the emergence of social problems.

The social consequences of the violation of the right to education are also significant. Educational inequality that arises under occupation deepens the divide between different segments of the population. Youth from the occupied territories often find themselves in worse conditions compared to their peers from regions under Ukrainian control, which leads to social isolation and discrimination. This can increase social tensions, as such individuals do not have equal opportunities for self-realization and development.

The psychological effects of the violation of the right to education should not be overlooked either. Children and young people who face restrictions in access to education may experience severe stress, depression, and a loss of motivation to study and develop. In many cases, they live in constant fear of military actions, repression, or violence, which negatively affects their psychological well-being and ability to concentrate on their studies. This, in turn, impacts their overall emotional development and can have long-term consequences for their socialization.

In the context of national security, the violation of the right to education in the occupied territories also poses a danger, as it may lead to the degradation

15 Dryden-Peterson, S. (2016). Refugee education: The crossroads of globalization. *Educational Researcher*, 45(9), 473-482 (23.09.2024).

of national identity among the youth¹⁶. The occupying authorities actively impose their own ideology and distort Ukrainian history, which can result in the formation of loyalty to the aggressor among children and young people. This creates additional challenges for the future reintegration of the occupied territories after their return to Ukraine's control, as the population that has been under the influence of propaganda may resist or have a distorted understanding of the state and its values.

Accordingly; the violation of the right to education in the temporarily occupied territories has a comprehensive impact on the personal development of youth, the economy, social stability, psychological health, and national security. Instead of providing the younger generation with tools for self-realization and social mobility, the occupying authorities deprive them of these opportunities, which will have negative consequences for society in the long term.

Solutions to the problem of access to education in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine require a comprehensive approach, encompassing legal, technological, social, and educational aspects. One of the most critical steps is the intensification of Ukraine's efforts to ensure continuous access to education for citizens living in the occupied territories. A key element in this process is the development of distance learning, which allows children and students to remain within the Ukrainian educational system despite the physical impossibility of attending educational institutions. Ukraine has already implemented various forms of distance education, but there is a need to expand their accessibility by ensuring stable internet connectivity, providing technical equipment, and distributing educational materials to schoolchildren and students.

The state should also develop effective support programs for teachers who remain in the occupied territories and wish to continue teaching in Ukrainian and following Ukrainian curricula. This could include providing additional resources for distance learning, offering professional development, and providing legal support to those trying to work under difficult occupation conditions. It is crucial to maintain the Ukrainian educational infrastructure in the occupied territories, even in a virtual format, to preserve the connection between students, teachers, and state institutions.

Another area of focus is strengthening cooperation with international organizations, which can provide financial and technical assistance to support

¹⁶ Reimers, F. (2006). Citizenship, identity and education: Examining the public purposes of schools in an age of globalization. *Prospects*, 36(3), 275-294 (23.09.2024).

the educational process in conflict zones. Organizations like the United Nations, UNICEF, and UNESCO are already monitoring violations of children's right to education in conflict areas and can help by providing students with necessary learning materials, technical tools for distance learning, and psychological support. International pressure on the occupying authorities can also help mitigate the negative impact on the educational process.

Additionally, efforts should be directed toward creating mechanisms for the reintegration of youth from the occupied territories into the national education system after de-occupation. It is essential to develop special educational programs aimed at adapting such students to Ukrainian standards, as well as mechanisms for recognizing their previous achievements, even if they studied under the occupation's curricula. This will help prevent discrimination against young people from the occupied territories and ensure equal opportunities for all citizens.

Furthermore, the state must continue to improve the legal framework to protect the educational rights of citizens in the occupied territories. This includes not only the formalization of rights to distance education and alternative forms of learning but also the development of special legal mechanisms for those who remain under occupation to safely obtain a Ukrainian education. Legal support might involve the creation of new laws that facilitate the process of obtaining Ukrainian educational certificates on occupied territories through online platforms or assistance centers that operate outside the occupied zones.

Psychological support for children and youth living under occupation is another critical aspect of addressing this issue. Many of them live in constant stress and fear due to military actions, repression, and other factors. Therefore, it is essential to create specialized psychological assistance programs available to students and their families through online services or helplines. This will help support their emotional well-being and facilitate their future adaptation after the territories return to Ukrainian control.

In conclusion, solving the problem of access to education in the temporarily occupied territories requires systemic work in multiple directions. A combination of technological solutions, legal protection, international support, and psychological assistance is essential to ensure the right to education in challenging conditions. Ukraine must continue developing innovative educational approaches, maintaining a connection with its citizens in the occupied territories, and creating conditions for their future reintegration into Ukrainian society.

Oleh NALYVAIKO,
PhD in Law, Associate Professor,
Senior researcher of
Research Laboratory on Law Enforcement Issues
Kryvyi Rih Educational and Research Institute,
Donetsk State University of Internal Affairs
ORCID ID: 0000-0002-2911-2108
Ukraine

PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS UNDER MARTIAL LAW: THEORETICAL AND LEGAL CHALLENGES

The protection of human rights during martial law is one of the most relevant issues in the modern world, where conflicts are often accompanied by violations of citizens' rights and freedoms. In conditions of martial law, which is declared to ensure national security and defense, there is a need to balance the security of the state and the preservation of fundamental human rights and freedoms. This issue is particularly significant in light of numerous armed conflicts in recent decades, which threaten the basic principles of international law and undermine human rights protection. For example, in Ukraine, which has faced military aggression from the Russian Federation since 2014, the issue of ensuring human rights during martial law is extremely important.

Martial law generally involves temporary restrictions on some rights and freedoms of citizens. However, it is crucial to ensure that such restrictions comply with the principles of proportionality and necessity, as established by international standards. In particular, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966) allows for the restriction of certain rights under specific conditions, but such restrictions must be proportional and not contradict fundamental international norms¹. Ukrainian legislation also establishes mechanisms for regulating human rights during martial law, particularly through the Law of Ukraine «On the Legal Regime of Martial Law», which defines the conditions for restricting rights and freedoms and guarantees their protection².

Despite the presence of national and international legal instruments, the issue of protecting human rights during martial law remains problematic. The practical

1 United Nations. (1966). International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. URL: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/ccpr.aspx> (23.09.2024).

2 On the Legal Regime of Martial Law: Law of Ukraine (2015). Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/389-19#Text> [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

application of norms often faces challenges, particularly regarding the rule of law, access to justice, freedom of speech, and the right to information. Research shows that in many cases, martial law is used as a pretext for imposing excessive restrictions on citizens' rights³. Therefore, it is important to examine the issue of monitoring compliance with human rights and discuss possible ways to improve legal regulation in this area.

When analyzing the issue of protecting human rights during martial law, it should be noted that the legal challenges of this issue arise not only in Ukraine but also in other countries facing emergencies such as terrorist threats, armed conflicts, or other forms of state of emergency⁴. International practice shows that even in democratic states, there is a risk of abuse of power by authorities during emergencies. In this regard, it is necessary to consider how effective protection of human rights can be ensured during martial law, using both international and national experience⁵.

The purpose of this article is to explore the theoretical and legal challenges associated with the protection of human rights during martial law, particularly in the context of the armed conflict in Ukraine. The article also aims to analyze international and national legal standards regarding the protection of human rights in emergencies, assess the problems and challenges that arise when restricting citizens' rights and freedoms, and propose possible ways to improve legal regulation.

Martial law is a legal regime introduced in a country or certain regions to ensure national security, public order, and defense in the context of an external threat or armed conflict⁶. Martial law involves temporary restrictions on certain citizens' rights and freedoms, as well as a special order for the functioning of state bodies. In international law, martial law is recognized as a type of emergency that entails special measures that go beyond ordinary administrative and legal norms⁷.

3 Ben-Naftali, O., Gross, A.M., & Michaeli, K. (2015). *International Law and the State of Israel: Legitimacy, Exceptionalism and Responsibility*. Cambridge University Press (23.09.2024).

4 Nalyvaiko, L. R., Hrytsai, I. O., Hudym, I. V., Lukianenko, T. V., Obushko, V. V., & Chepik-Trehubenko, O. S. (2019). *Praktykum z Konstytutsiinoho prava: navch. posib.* Dnipro: DDUVS, 604 s. [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

5 Gross, O., & Ni Aoliin, F. (2006). *Law in Times of Crisis: Emergency Powers in Theory and Practice*. Cambridge University Press (23.09.2024).

6 Nalyvaiko I. O. (2022). *Problemy pravovoho rehuliuвання poniat woiennyi stan», «stan viiny» ta «woiennyi chas». Yevropeiskyi vybir Ukrainy, rozvytok nauky ta natsionalna bezpeka v realiiakh masshtabnoi viiskovoi ahresii ta hlobalnykh vyklykiv KhKHi stolittia» (do 25-richchia Natsionalnoho universytetu «Odeska yurydychna akademiia» ta 175-richchia Odeskoi shkoly prava): mater. Mizhnar. nauk.-prakt. konf. (m. Odesa, 17 chervnia 2022 r.). Odesa: Vydavnychiy dim «Helvetyka», 1, 109-112 [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).*

7 Schabas, W. A. (2017). *The International Criminal Court: A Commentary on the Rome Statute* (2nd ed.). Oxford University Press (23.09.2024).

In Ukraine, the legal regulation of martial law is carried out in accordance with the Law of Ukraine «On the Legal Regime of Martial Law» (2015). This law defines the grounds, procedure for introduction and cancellation of martial law, and establishes a list of rights and freedoms that may be restricted during its enforcement⁸. According to the legislation, martial law can be introduced in the event of armed aggression, threat of attack, or declaration of war, when other security measures are ineffective. The primary purpose of martial law is to protect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the state.

The legal nature of martial law lies in its status as an extraordinary legal regime that allows the state to temporarily restrict citizens' rights and freedoms to ensure security and restore law and order. However, this should be done in compliance with the principles of proportionality, necessity, and the inalienability of human rights. In particular, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966) permits states to impose restrictions on certain rights in emergencies, but such limitations must be proportional, temporary, and not violate fundamental human rights⁹.

It is also worth noting that the legal nature of martial law largely depends on national legislation and international standards that determine the permissibility and limits of human rights restrictions. For example, in the case of Ukraine, the legislation sets out a clear list of rights that can be limited during martial law, including freedom of movement, the right to peaceful assembly, freedom of speech, and others¹⁰. However, even under martial law, fundamental rights such as the right to life, protection from torture, and the right to a fair trial cannot be violated.

International practice shows that martial law is often used by governments to introduce temporary extraordinary measures aimed at restoring public order. However, such measures must comply with the principles of a democratic society, and states are obligated to uphold international commitments even during emergencies¹². It is crucial that measures introduced during martial law

8 On the Legal Regime of Martial Law: Law of Ukraine (2015). Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/389-19#Text> [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

9 United Nations. (1966). International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. URL: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/ccpr.aspx> (23.09.2024).

10 On the Legal Regime of Martial Law: Law of Ukraine (2015). Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/389-19#Text> [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

11 Constitution of Ukraine. (1996). Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/254K/96-sp#Text> (23.09.2024).

12 Greene, A. (2018). Permanent States of Emergency and the Rule of Law: Constitutions in an Age of Crisis. Hart Publishing (23.09.2024).

are limited in time, place, and scope to avoid abuse of power and unjustified violations of human rights.

Thus, martial law is an extraordinary legal regime that provides temporary measures to ensure state security while simultaneously requiring adherence to the rule of law and international human rights standards.

International standards for the protection of human rights during martial law play a crucial role in ensuring the observance of rights and freedoms even in emergency situations. The foundation of international legal regulation of human rights in times of martial law includes a number of international treaties that set limits on restrictions and guarantee the protection of fundamental rights. Such international instruments include the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966), the European Convention on Human Rights (1950), and other legal acts that establish standards for the protection of human rights even during states of emergency¹³.

According to Article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966), states have the right to impose restrictions on certain rights during emergencies, but such restrictions must be proportional, temporary, and must not violate fundamental rights, such as the right to life, protection from torture, and other inalienable rights¹⁴. Additionally, states are obliged to officially notify other participating states about the introduction of a state of emergency and the nature of the restrictions imposed.

The European Convention on Human Rights (1950) also allows states to derogate from certain obligations during martial law under Article 15, which stipulates that such measures must be «strictly necessary in the circumstances» and comply with other obligations under international law¹⁵. It is important to note that even during martial law, certain rights remain inviolable, including the right to life (except in the context of lawful acts of war), the prohibition of torture, slavery, and punishment without law.

The United Nations Human Rights Council also sets out states' obligations to ensure human rights during emergencies. In its general comments

13 United Nations. (1966). International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. URL: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/ccpr.aspx> (23.09.2024); Council of Europe. (1950). European Convention on Human Rights. URL: https://www.echr.coe.int/documents/convention_eng.pdf (23.09.2024).

14 Korenev, A., Zabolotna, L., Nalyvaiko, I., Proshyn, D., & Samotuha, A. (2023). Implementing the Right to Education in the Integration Legal Systems of the European Union countries: Research Methodology and Areas of Improvement. *Revista de la Universidad del Zulia*, 14 (41), 378-389 (23.09.2024).

15 Nalyvaiko, L. R., & Chepik-Trehubenko, O. S. (2015). Detsentralizatsiia vlady v Ukraini v umovakh rozbudovy demokratychnoho hromadianskoho suspilstva. *Pidpryiemnytstvo, gospodarstvo i pravo-Entrepreneurship, economy and la'Al* 10,44-47 [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

and resolutions, the Council emphasizes the need to adhere to the principles of proportionality, temporality, and transparency when imposing restrictions. In General Comment NQ 29, the Human Rights Committee provides detailed guidelines on the conditions under which states may restrict rights, including the need to respect international obligations and protect fundamental rights even during emergencies¹⁶.

Additionally; in the context of armed conflicts, the norms of international humanitarian law, including the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their Additional Protocols, establish standards for the protection of civilians and those not actively participating in hostilities¹⁷. These documents prohibit attacks on civilians, torture, cruel treatment, and other forms of human rights violations during armed conflict, even if martial law is in effect.

In the national context of Ukraine, the Law «On the Legal Regime of Martial Law» (2015) stipulates that restrictions on rights must comply with international standards and be proportional to the threat¹⁸. The law also provides that certain rights cannot be restricted even when martial law is declared, in line with international standards.

Thus, international standards for the protection of human rights during martial law are based on the principles of proportionality, necessity, and temporality of restrictions, as well as on states' obligations to protect fundamental rights. The application of these standards requires that even in emergencies, the state acts in accordance with international obligations and ensures the protection of fundamental human rights.

Ukraine's national legislation provides a legal framework for the protection of human rights during martial law¹⁹. The main provisions regulating the introduction and cancellation of martial law, as well as the procedures for implementing citizens' rights and freedoms during its enforcement, are defined in the Law of Ukraine «On the Legal Regime of Martial Law» (2015). This law regulates the conditions under which restrictions on rights may be imposed and establishes guarantees aimed at preventing excessive violations of citizens' rights and freedoms²⁰.

16 Human Rights Committee. (2001). General Comment No. 29: States of Emergency (Article 4). United Nations. URL: <https://www.refworld.org/docid/453883fd1f.html> (23.09.2024).

17 International Committee of the Red Cross. (1949). Geneva Conventions of 1949 and Additional Protocols. URL: <https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/ihl> (23.09.2024).

18 On the Legal Regime of Martial Law: Law of Ukraine (2015). Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. URL : <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/389-19#Text> [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

19 Nalyvaiko, L. R., & Stepanenko, K. V. (2022). Mizhnarodne sudochynstvo: navch. posibnyk. Dnipro : DDUVS, 304 s. [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

20 On the Legal Regime of Martial Law: Law of Ukraine (2015). Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. URL : <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/389-19#Text> [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

The law stipulates that restrictions on rights and freedoms must comply with the principles of proportionality and necessity, as well as international law requirements. During martial law, freedom of movement, the right to peaceful assembly, freedom of speech, and privacy may be limited. However, certain rights cannot be violated even during martial law, including the right to life, protection from torture, the right to a fair trial, and other inalienable rights²¹.

The Constitution of Ukraine also enshrines guarantees for the protection of human rights during martial law. Specifically, Article 64 of the Constitution provides that certain restrictions on rights and freedoms may be established during martial law or a state of emergency, but such restrictions must not violate fundamental rights defined by the Constitution and international treaties. A key feature is that the state must ensure the protection of citizens' rights and freedoms even during an extraordinary legal regime.

To monitor compliance with human rights during martial law, the Ombudsman of Ukraine is in place to oversee the observance of citizens' rights and freedoms and has the right to appeal to the court in case of violations. Ukrainian legislation provides that even during martial law, citizens have the right to appeal to the court for the protection of their rights²².

Another important legal document is the Law of Ukraine «On Defense of Ukraine», which defines the organization of state defense, including the protection of the civilian population and the maintenance of law and order during martial law²³. The law establishes that, in the event of martial law, all state authorities must act within the limits of the law, ensuring the observance of citizens' rights and freedoms.

It is also important to mention the provisions of the Law of Ukraine «On Ensuring the Rights and Freedoms of Internally Displaced Persons» (2014), which guarantees the protection of the rights of those who were forced to leave their homes due to armed conflict or other emergencies²⁴. This law provides that internally displaced persons have the right to social and legal assistance, as well as access to the courts to protect their rights²⁵.

21 Constitution of Ukraine. (1996). Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. URL : <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/254K/96-sp#Text> [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

22 On the Ombudsman of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine: Law of Ukraine. (1998). Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/776/97-sp#Text> [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

23 On Defense of Ukraine: Law of Ukraine. (1991). Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1932-12#Text> [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

24 Nalyvaiko, L. R., & Korshun, A. O. (2022). Metodolohiia piznanniapryntsru p hlasnosti i vidkrytosti diialnosti orhaniv sudovoi vlady. *Visegrad Journal on Human Rights*, 2, 81-86 [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

25 On Ensuring the Rights and Freedoms of Internally Displaced Persons: Law of Ukraine. (2014). Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. URL : <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1706-18#Text> [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

Thus, Ukraine's national legislation provides a legal framework for the protection of human rights during martial law, taking into account international standards and obligations. The legal regulation includes not only restrictive measures but also mechanisms for protecting citizens' rights, helping to maintain a balance between state security and the observance of human rights.

During martial law, several legal challenges arise concerning the balance between ensuring national security and respecting human rights. The imposition of restrictions on citizens' rights and freedoms under such conditions is justified only under certain circumstances and must comply with international standards that set limits for such restrictions. However, in Ukraine, as in many other countries, there are significant problems in the practical application of norms for the protection of human rights during martial law.

1. Proportionality of Restrictions

One of the key requirements for restrictions on human rights during martial law is their proportionality and justification. This means that all restrictions must be justified by the aim of ensuring security and should not exceed what is necessary to achieve this goal. According to Article 64 of the Constitution of Ukraine, even during martial law, the restrictions on rights must meet the requirements of proportionality²⁶. However, in practice, there is a risk of excessive interference in citizens' rights and freedoms. For example, some measures related to restricting freedom of speech and assembly may be excessive and raise concerns about violations of democratic principles²⁷.

2. Access to Justice

During martial law, restrictions on access to justice may create additional obstacles for protecting citizens' rights. Under Ukrainian legislation, citizens have the right to go to court to protect their rights even during martial law²⁸. However, in emergency situations, judicial institutions may face operational difficulties, which may limit the possibility of exercising the right to a fair trial. In such cases, there is a need to introduce alternative dispute resolution mechanisms and oversight to ensure human rights are respected²⁹.

26 Constitution of Ukraine. (1996). Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. URL : <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/254K/96-sp#Text> [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

27 Greene, A. (2018). *Permanent States of Emergency and the Rule of Law: Constitutions in an Age of Crisis*. Hart Publishing (23.09.2024).

28 On the Legal Regime of Martial Law: Law of Ukraine (2015). Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. URL : <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/389-19#Text> [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

29 Council of Europe. (1950). *European Convention on Human Rights*. URL : https://www.echr.coe.int/documents/convention_eng.pdf (23.09.2024).

3. Restrictions on Freedom of Speech and Information

During martial law, restrictions on freedom of speech and the right to information are often introduced, justified by the need to prevent the spread of misinformation and protect national security. According to Article 15 of the Constitution of Ukraine, censorship is prohibited, but temporary restrictions on freedom of speech are allowed under martial law³⁰. However, such restrictions must be clearly defined by law and not exceed what is necessary to ensure security. Otherwise, this may lead to violations of the right to freedom of expression, which is one of the fundamental democratic principles³¹.

4. Violations of the Rights of Internally Displaced Persons

Martial law and armed conflict often lead to population displacement, creating additional challenges for protecting the rights of internally displaced persons (IDPs). The Law of Ukraine «On Ensuring the Rights and Freedoms of Internally Displaced Persons» (2014) guarantees social protection and legal assistance to such persons, but the practical provision of these rights may be complicated by limited resources and a lack of infrastructure in conflict-affected regions³². In some cases, IDPs face difficulties accessing housing, social services, and healthcare, which jeopardizes the observance of their basic rights.

5. Excessive Restrictions on Freedom of Movement

Restrictions on freedom of movement are typical during martial law, as they may be introduced to ensure public order and security. However, such restrictions must be justified and proportionate to the threat. Excessive restrictions, such as the lockdown of entire regions or settlements, can lead to violations of citizens' rights, including the right to personal liberty and freedom of movement³³.

6. Challenges in the Healthcare Sector

During martial law, additional challenges may arise in the healthcare sector, particularly in regions affected by military actions. Access to medical services

30 Constitution of Ukraine. (1996). Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. URL : <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/254K/96-sp#Text> [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

31 Ben-Naftali, O., Gross, A.M., & Michaeli, K. (2015). *International Law and the State of Israel: Legitimacy, Exceptionalism and Responsibility*. Cambridge University Press (23.09.2024).

32 On Ensuring the Rights and Freedoms of Internally Displaced Persons: Law of Ukraine. (2014). Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. URL : <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1706-18#Text> [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

33 Schabas, W. A. (2017). *The International Criminal Court: A Commentary on the Rome Statute* (2nd ed.). Oxford University Press (23.09.2024).

may be limited, which can negatively impact the realization of the right to healthcare. According to the Constitution of Ukraine, everyone has the right to healthcare and medical assistance, but during martial law, ensuring this right may be complicated³⁴.

Thus, during martial law in Ukraine, there are several legal challenges and restrictions related to the observance of human rights. To ensure effective protection of citizens' rights and freedoms, it is necessary to adhere to the principles of proportionality and necessity, as well as to provide mechanisms for monitoring compliance with rights even under emergency conditions.

During martial law, ensuring control over compliance with human rights is crucial for preserving democratic values and preventing abuses of power. Effective monitoring mechanisms include the activities of national institutions, international organizations, civil society, and special procedures that allow for responses to human rights violations and ensure protection even under emergency conditions.

One of the main national mechanisms for monitoring human rights compliance in Ukraine is the activity of the Ombudsman of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine for Human Rights. This institution has broad powers to oversee the observance of citizens' rights and freedoms, including the right to investigate cases of human rights violations and file court appeals when necessary³⁵. During martial law, the Ombudsman continues its activities, focusing on cases of rights and freedoms restrictions, violations of the rights of internally displaced persons, and access to justice.

Judicial bodies also play a significant role in ensuring compliance with human rights, continuing to function even during martial law. Citizens have the right to go to court to protect their rights, although access to courts may be limited due to objective reasons, such as damage to court buildings or temporary unavailability of judges. An important task remains ensuring the possibility of remote access to justice and the use of alternative dispute resolution methods³⁶.

In addition, international organizations, such as the United Nations (UN), Council of Europe, and the International Committee of the Red Cross, play a significant role in ensuring compliance with human rights. For example, the UN Human Rights Committee has the ability to consider individual complaints

34 Constitution of Ukraine. (1996). Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. URL : <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/254K/96-sp#Text> [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

35 On the Ombudsman of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine: Law of Ukraine. (1998). Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/776/97-sp#Text> [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

36 On the Judiciary and Status of Judges: Law of Ukraine. (2016). Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1402-19#Text> [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

about human rights violations if the state has recognized the committee's jurisdiction and monitors states' compliance with their international obligations. The International Committee of the Red Cross monitors compliance with international humanitarian law, especially in conflict zones, and provides humanitarian assistance to those affected.

Particular attention should also be paid to the activities of civil society; which performs an important function of monitoring and documenting human rights violations during martial law. Human rights organizations and volunteer groups collect testimonies from victims, provide legal assistance, and appeal to international institutions with requests to investigate possible violations. Such activities not only contribute to accountability but also play a crucial role in maintaining public oversight over the actions of state authorities.

Among the special procedures aimed at ensuring compliance with human rights during martial law are the establishment of special commissions to investigate human rights violations and measures to ensure justice. For example, the creation of truth and reconciliation commissions can contribute to documenting facts of violations and providing recommendations for restoring justice and reconciliation. Such commissions are often used in international practice to overcome the consequences of armed conflicts and ensure accountability for human rights violations³⁷.

At the same time, legislative mechanisms that provide for accountability for human rights violations even during martial law play an important role. The Criminal Code of Ukraine includes provisions on liability for crimes against humanity and other serious violations of rights, while the Law of Ukraine «On the Legal Regime of Martial Law» allows for appeals against unlawful actions by state authorities³⁸.

Thus, the mechanisms for monitoring compliance with human rights during martial law in Ukraine encompass a variety of national and international tools aimed at ensuring accountability and protection of rights even under extraordinary conditions. The effectiveness of these mechanisms depends on cooperation between state institutions, civil society; and international organizations.

Improving legal regulation and ensuring the protection of human rights during martial law is crucial for maintaining a balance between state security

37 Hayner, P. B. (2011). *Unspeakable Truths: Transitional Justice and the Challenge of Truth Commissions* (2nd ed.). Routledge (23.09.2024).

38 Criminal Code of Ukraine: Law of Ukraine. (2001). Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2341-14#Text> [in Ukrainian] (23.09.2024).

and the observance of fundamental citizens' rights. The prospects for enhancing legal regulation can be considered through strengthening national legislative mechanisms, ensuring compliance with international standards, and increasing the efficiency of existing monitoring institutions and procedures.

One of the key areas for improving legal regulation is the adaptation of national legislation to international human rights standards. Although Ukraine has made significant progress in this direction, including the ratification of many international treaties such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966) and the European Convention on Human Rights (1950), there is still a need for additional harmonization of national legal norms with international obligations. For example, it is necessary to strengthen the protection of the rights of internally displaced persons by expanding the provisions of the Law of Ukraine «On Ensuring the Rights and Freedoms of Internally Displaced Persons» (2014) to ensure effective access to social services, housing, and medical assistance even under martial law.

Another prospect is improving legal mechanisms for monitoring human rights compliance. In this context, it is necessary to consider the possibility of establishing specialized institutions or commissions that could deal with documenting human rights violations during martial law. For instance, the creation of a truth and reconciliation commission that could collect testimonies from victims and provide recommendations for restoring justice would be an important step toward reconciliation and accountability.

Legislative changes should also include increasing accountability for human rights violations during martial law. In particular, the Criminal Code of Ukraine could be supplemented with provisions addressing specific violations that occur during martial law, such as unlawful detentions or torture. This would help ensure effective prosecution of those responsible and serve as a deterrent against abuses.

Improving legal procedures should also include simplifying access to justice during martial law. An important aspect is the implementation of remote judicial mechanisms to ensure access to justice even in regions where courts may be physically inaccessible due to hostilities. The Law of Ukraine «On the Judiciary and Status of Judges» (2016) could be supplemented with provisions that clearly regulate remote judicial procedures during an emergency.

Enhancing cooperation with international organizations is also a significant area. Cooperation with organizations such as the UN, Council of Europe, and the International Committee of the Red Cross can provide Ukraine with additional

expertise and technical support in implementing mechanisms for human rights protection. In particular, the Council of Europe can offer recommendations on improving national legislation in line with international standards, while the UN can monitor Ukraine's compliance with its international obligations.

Ensuring effective protection of human rights during martial law is a challenging but necessary task for Ukraine. There are significant challenges related to restricting citizens' rights and freedoms, but there are also prospects for improving legislation and legal mechanisms. To achieve this, it is necessary to adapt national norms to international standards, implement new institutional mechanisms for monitoring human rights compliance, ensure accountability for violations, and improve access to justice during emergencies. A systematic approach to these tasks will help strengthen the rule of law and protect citizens' rights even in the context of military conflict.

Tsahik OHANISIAN,
candidate of Juridical Sciences (Ph. D.),
Senior researcher of the Educational and Scientific Laboratory of
the Study of Problems of Ensuring the Rights of Persons Affected
by the War of the Educational and Scientific Institute of Law and
Innovative Education,
Dnipro State University of Internal Affairs
ORCIDID: 0009-0005-3641-1949
Ukraine

FORCED DEPORTATION OF CHILDREN FROM THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES OF UKRAINE: INTERNATIONAL LEGAL ASPECTS

The forcible deportation of children from the occupied territories of Ukraine is one of the most serious violations of international law, which causes deep concern among the international community. This phenomenon not only violates the basic rights of the child, but also threatens their physical, mental and cultural development. The deportation of children is contrary to the fundamental principles of international humanitarian law, such as the provisions of the 1949 Geneva Conventions and the 1989 UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, which guarantee the special protection of children during armed conflicts.

Children are the most vulnerable population, and their deportation from their home territory has devastating consequences, including the loss of family ties, cultural identity and access to education.

Cases of forced displacement of children by the Russian Federation, recorded since the beginning of its aggression against Ukraine, have all the characteristics of a crime against humanity and a war crime, as defined in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. Since the forced displacement and deportation of the population is prohibited by international law, Russia's actions call for international justice and an active response from the international community. The systematic abduction and deportation of Ukrainian children to the territory of Russia is an attempt to destroy the Ukrainian national identity by assimilating these children into Russian society, which can lead to cultural and national loss.

This issue has become the object of in-depth scientific research by many Ukrainian and foreign scientists. As part of the analysis of international legal aspects of the protection of children during armed conflicts and the occupation regime, researchers such as O. Bandurka, A. Hrytsenko, V. Zhuravskiy, O. Kalakura, I. Kresina, V. Lutkovska, M. Malyar, O. Petrov, M. Tomenko and S. Shevchuk. These scholars investigated the issue of forced deportation of children, violations of international humanitarian law, and protection of children's rights under occupation. Their works emphasize the need to strengthen international legal mechanisms to counter such violations and bring the perpetrators to justice, which is especially important in the context of the current war of the Russian Federation against Ukraine.

The purpose of this article is to analyze the international legal aspects of the protection of children's rights in the conditions of armed conflict and occupation, in particular regarding their forced deportation. Special attention is paid to the study of legal mechanisms aimed at prosecuting these crimes, as well as to the evaluation of the effectiveness of international organizations in ensuring the return of children to their homeland. The article also aims to outline possible ways to strengthen the international legal regime to ensure more effective protection of children in such situations.

The international legal framework for the protection of children's rights during armed conflicts is multifaceted and is based on a number of international treaties, conventions and protocols aimed at ensuring the special protection of children as one of the most vulnerable categories of the population. One of the key documents regulating the protection of civilians, particularly children, in

armed conflicts are the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their Additional Pro-

protocols of 1977^{1,2}. The Geneva Conventions establish general norms of international humanitarian law, in particular the prohibition of forced displacement of the civilian population, which includes children. Article 49 of the Fourth Geneva Convention directly prohibits the deportation or forced transfer of civilians from the occupied territories, which is relevant in the context of the Russian Federation's military aggression against Ukraine.

Additional protocols to the Geneva Conventions, in particular the First Additional Protocol of 1977, also contain provisions on the special protection of children during international armed conflicts. The Protocol provides that children have the right to protection and care even in the most difficult conditions of war, and emphasizes the need to ensure conditions that allow children to remain with their families and in their native territories. This provision is particularly important in cases where the aggressor tries to move children from the occupied territories in order to assimilate them in another state.

Another important international legal instrument is the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted in 1989, which provides children with special legal protection and obliges member states to protect children's rights even in armed conflicts³. The Convention contains important provisions that prohibit the forcible transfer of children and obliges states to ensure their physical, moral and psychological protection. Article 38 of the Convention expressly obliges states to take all possible measures to protect children in armed conflicts, in particular from illegal displacement or deportation. Additionally, in accordance with this Convention, States are obliged to ensure that children have access to appropriate health care, education and support for their development.

The Optional Protocol to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child regarding the participation of children in armed conflicts, which was adopted in 2000, deserves special attention⁴. It establishes the obligation of states to take all necessary measures to prevent the participation of children in armed conflicts, including ensuring their protection from forced mobilization, as well as movement from occupied territories to combat zones.

Pro ratyfikatsiiu Zhenevskykh konventsii vid 12 serpnia 1949 roku pro zakhyst zhertv viiny: Ukaz Prezhdii Verkhov. Rady Ukr. Rad. Sotsialist. Resp. vid 03.07.1954 r. URL : <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/114a-03#Text> (17.09.2024).

2 Dodatkovyi protokol do Zhenevskykh konventsii vid 12 serpnia 1949 roku, shcho stosuetsia zakhystu zhertv mizhnarodnykh zbroinykh konfliktiv (Protokol I) z popravkamy vid 30.11.93: Protokol Orh. Obiedn. Natsii vid 30.11.1993 r. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_911#Text (17.09.2024).

3 Konventsiiapro prava dytyny: Konventsiia Orh. Obiedn. Natsii vid 20.11.1989 r.: stanom na 16lystop. 2023 r. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_021#Text (17.09.2024).

4 Fakultatyvnyi protokol do Konventsii pro prava dytyny shchodo protsedury povidomlen: Protokol Orh. Obiedn. Natsii vid 20.11.2014 r.: stanom na 16 berez. 2016 r. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_160#Text (19.09.2024).

The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, adopted in 1998, establishes responsibility for crimes against humanity and war crimes, including forcible deportation of the population during armed conflicts⁵. According to the provisions of the Statute, the forced transfer of children from the occupied territories can be qualified as a war crime or a crime against humanity, for which the individual criminal responsibility of persons involved in such actions is provided. Also important is the provision that the forcible transfer of children with the aim of changing their national or cultural environment can be considered an act of genocide, which significantly increases international responsibility for such actions.

In addition, numerous resolutions of the UN Security Council, in particular resolutions No. 1261 (1999) and No. 1612 (2005), are aimed at ensuring the protection of children in armed conflicts and creating special mechanisms for monitoring and reporting on violations of children's rights⁶. These resolutions emphasize the importance not only of legal responsibility, but also of preventive measures that must be taken to protect children in conflict situations.

Thus, the international legal framework for the protection of children's rights during armed conflicts includes a number of fundamental international treaties that oblige states to ensure the inviolability of children's rights, including their protection from forced deportation and displacement. However, the main problem remains the issue of effective implementation of these norms in practice, especially in cases where the aggressor state ignores international obligations. In this regard, the activation of international mechanisms of justice and appropriate sanctions against violators becomes extremely important for the protection of children's rights in the occupied territories.

Forcible deportation of children from occupied territories is a serious violation of international humanitarian law and qualifies as a crime against humanity⁷. According to international law, crimes against humanity include acts such as murder, deportation, persecution, enslavement and other cruel acts committed systematically or on a large scale against the civilian population during peacetime or armed conflict. In the case of forcible deportation of children, this crime

5 Rymyskiy statut mizhnarodnoho kryminalnoho sudu: Statut Mizhnar. sudivvid 17.07.1998 r.: stanom na 21 serp. 2024 r. URL : https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_588#Text (19.09.2024).

6 MODIFICA RESOLUCI6N No 176 EXENTA, DE 1999, QUE APRUEBA EL ARANCEL DE PRESTACIONES DE SALUD DEL LIBRO II DEL DFL No 1, DE 2005: Resolucion of 29.12.2011 no. 1261 EXENTA. Diario oficial. 2012.31 January. URL: <https://www.leychile.cl/Navegar?idNorma=1036851> (23.09.2024).

7 Rohozin, H. M. (2023). Mizhnarodno-pravovyi zakhyst prav ditei v umovakh voiennoho konfliktu: problemy efektyvnosti ta chynnyky vplyvu. Dyploмна робота на здобуття ступеня магістр спеціальності «Міжнародне право». Київ : Natsionalnyi aviatsiynyi universytet, 115 s.

becomes particularly serious, as children are the most vulnerable category of the population that needs additional legal protection.

The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) establishes clear criteria for the qualification of crimes against humanity, which include the forcible displacement of the population from territories where they have a legal right to be, without their consent and on the basis of violent or coercive actions⁸. In the case of children, deportation without the consent of parents or legal guardians violates the child's fundamental rights, including the right to a family, protection from violence and exploitation, and cultural identity. In the current context of the actions of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, the forced removal of children from the occupied territories can be considered as a systematic crime carried out with the aim of denationalizing these children and their assimilation into Russian society.

According to international law, the forced deportation of children can also be considered a war crime. The Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their Additional Protocols prohibit the deportation or forcible transfer of civilians, especially children, from occupied territories⁹. These acts are aimed at protecting the rights of the civilian population in conditions of war and occupation, stipulating that displacement may occur only in exceptional cases and only to ensure the safety of the population or military necessity. Otherwise, forced displacement, in particular of children, is a gross violation of international humanitarian law, which entails international responsibility.

The actions of the Russian Federation, consisting in the forced relocation of children from the occupied territories of Ukraine, have a systemic nature¹⁰. They are part of a broader strategy aimed at destroying Ukrainian identity and assimilating Ukrainian children into Russian society. Russian state bodies, in particular social services, are involved in the implementation of programs that provide for the «re-education» of Ukrainian children, their forced adoption into Russian families and granting them Russian citizenship. These actions violate the basic principles of international law, in particular the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Rome Statute of the ICC, which guarantee the child's right to preserve his identity, to be protected from abduction and illegal displacement.

8 Lytvynov, O., Orlov, Yu., & Yashchenko, A. (2023). Problemy kryminalnoi vidpovidalnosti za nezakonne peremishchennia osib v konteksti zbroinoho konfliktu: naukovyi analiz zakonodavchykh initsiatyv. *Visnyk Kryminolohichnoi asotsiatsii Ukrainy*, 28(1), 11-30. URL: <https://doi.org/10.32631/vca.2023.1.01> (20.09.2024).

9 Fakultativnyi protokol do Konventsii pro prava dytyny shchodo protsedury povidomlen: Protokol Orh. Obiedn. Natsii vid 20.11.2014 r.: stanom na 16 berez. 2016 r. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_160#Text (19.09.2024).

10 Dityviiny. URL: <https://childrenofwar.gov.ua> (23.09.2024).

Forced displacement of children can also be qualified as an act of genocide, as it aims to destroy a national group by uprooting its youngest members. Article II of the UN Convention on the Prevention of the Crime of Genocide and its Punishment defines as one of the acts of genocide the forcible transfer of children from one national, ethnic or religious group to another with the aim of destroying this group. In the context of Russia's actions against Ukrainian children, this definition is particularly relevant, since the Russian authorities are actively trying to change the national identity of these children and separate them from Ukrainian society.

The international community has already reacted to these crimes through the activities of such organizations as the UN, the International Criminal Court, the European Court of Human Rights and other institutions that monitor and document human rights violations. An important element of international justice is the possibility of bringing to criminal responsibility persons who are involved in the organization and execution of such crimes. International courts have jurisdiction over crimes against humanity, including the forcible deportation of children, and can prosecute not only those who directly commit these crimes, but also those who give the relevant orders or provide legal and administrative support for such actions.

Thus, the forcible deportation of children from the occupied territories of Ukraine is a serious international crime that violates numerous norms of international law. These actions can be qualified as a crime against humanity, a war crime and, under certain conditions, as an act of genocide. The international community is obliged to take all possible measures to bring the perpetrators to justice and ensure the return of deported children to Ukraine, guaranteeing their right to protection and development in safe conditions.

The Russian Federation, as a violator of international law, demonstrates a systematic and gross violation of many international norms related to the protection of the civilian population, including children, during armed conflicts and occupation. Since the beginning of the aggression against Ukraine in 2014 and with the subsequent full-scale invasion in 2022, Russia has violated the fundamental principles of international law enshrined in various international treaties, such as the UN Charter, the Geneva Conventions of 1949, the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, as well as numerous Council resolutions Security of the UN¹².

11 Hradetska, N. (2023). Vyznachenniazlochynu henotsydu v mizhnarodnomu pravi. Aktualni problemy teorii ta praktyky sluzhbovo-boiovoi diialnosti skladovykh sektoru bezpeky ta oborony v suchasnykh umovakh: materialy Vseukr. nauk.prakt. konf., m. Kyiv, 27 zhovt. 2023 r. Kyiv, 2023. S. 49-51.

12 Syvoraksha, A.V. (2022). Osnovni pryntsyipy mizhnarodnoho prava, porushenni vnaslidok ahresii RF proty Ukrainy. Diplomna robota na zdobuttia stupenia bakalavr spetsialnosti «Mizhnarodne pravo». Kyiv: Natsionalnyi aviatsiinyi

One of the most flagrant violations is the forced deportation of the civilian population, in particular children, from the occupied territories of Ukraine to the Russian Federation¹³. This is a gross violation of international humanitarian law, which prohibits the displacement of the population from the occupied territories, recorded in Article 49 of the Fourth Geneva Convention. This provision clearly prohibits any form of forced displacement of civilians, and any such displacement is considered illegal and falls under the category of war crimes. In addition, Russia's actions regarding the forcible deportation of children violate the principles of the 1989 UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, which prohibits any action that may harm the physical, mental or moral well-being of children, including their forced removal without the consent of their parents or guardians.

The Russian Federation resorts to mass deportations of Ukrainian children under the guise of «evacuation» or «adoption», which creates conditions for violating not only their basic rights, but also leads to the assimilation of these children into Russian society, which grossly violates their right to national identity. Russian officials are actively involved in the process of abduction of Ukrainian children, organizing their forced re-education, change of citizenship and transfer to Russian foster families. These actions not only violate Articles 7 and 8 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, which guarantee a child's right to preserve his or her identity, but also qualify as a crime against humanity under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. By taking such actions, the Russian Federation is deliberately trying to change the national and cultural identity of the deported children, which can be considered a form of ethnocide policy.

In addition to the illegal deportation of children, Russia violates a number of other international norms. In particular, the UN Charter clearly prohibits aggression against another member state, and Russia's actions against Ukraine are a classic example of aggression that contradicts Article 2(4) of the UN Charter, which obliges states to refrain from the use of force or the threat of force against territorial integrity or political independence of any state¹⁴. Russia also ignores numerous resolutions of the UN General Assembly, which call on it to stop aggressive actions against Ukraine and restore the international legal order.

universytet, 61 s.

13 Syniuk, O. (2022). Deportatsiia hromadian Ukrainy z terytorii vedennia aktyvnykh boiovykh dii chy z tymchasovo okupovanoi terytorii Ukrainy na terytoriiu Rosiiskoi Federatsii ta Respubliky Bilorus: Analit. zvit. 43 s. URL: https://zmina.ua/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2023/01/deportation_ukr.pdf (20.09.2024).

14 Pro realizatsiiu Konventsii OON pro prava dytyny, Vsesvitnoi dek:laratsiiu pro zabezpechennia vyzyvannia, zakhystu i rozvytku ditei, Natsionalnoi prohramy «Dity Ukrainy» ta pidhotovku shchorichnoi derzhavnoi dopovidi pro stanovyshe ditei v Ukraini: Postanova Kab. Ministriv Ukrainy vid 20.07.1996 r. № 767: stanom na 3 serp. 2000 r. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/767-96-p#Text> (23.09.2024).

The Russian Federation also does not comply with the provisions of International Humanitarian Law, which regulate the treatment of the civilian population in conditions of war and occupation. Numerous facts of the use of prohibited types of weapons, such as cluster munitions, and deliberate attacks on civilian infrastructure, including schools, hospitals and critical infrastructure facilities, in violation of the First Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions, have been recorded by Russian forces. In addition, Russia's use of blockade tactics and the destruction of vital infrastructure facilities is aimed at creating a humanitarian disaster, which is a violation of the prohibitions on waging war, which are enshrined in international legal acts.

Despite international pressure and sanctions, Russia continues to violate international agreements, in particular, its actions show disregard for its obligations under international treaties, such as the European Convention on Human Rights, which the Russian Federation also constantly violates in the occupied regions of Ukraine. The European Court of Human Rights records numerous complaints regarding violations of human rights by the Russian authorities in Crimea, Donbas and other occupied territories.

Thus, the actions of the Russian Federation are systematic violations of international law that have serious consequences for international order and security. Russia not only violates the fundamental principles of international humanitarian law and human rights, but also ignores international obligations, creating a serious threat to peace and stability in the region. Bringing the perpetrators to justice and ensuring justice for the victims of these violations is a critical task for the international community.

Mechanisms for the protection of children under occupation are an important element of international law aimed at guaranteeing the safety and well-being of children who find themselves in conditions of armed conflict and occupation. Since children are the most vulnerable category of the civilian population, international law provides for special legal norms, instruments and mechanisms designed to prevent violations of their rights and ensure an adequate level of protection. In the conditions of occupation, when the occupying country exercises control over the territory of another state, the issue of protecting the rights of children becomes critically important, as the occupying power often ignores the basic norms of international humanitarian law and human rights.

One of the key mechanisms for the protection of children under occupation is international humanitarian law, in particular the Geneva Conventions

of 1949 and their Additional Protocols¹⁵. Article 50 of the Fourth Geneva Convention stipulates that the occupying power is obliged to ensure the protection of children and take care of their physical, moral and intellectual well-being. The occupying power must take all necessary measures to ensure the safety of children, their access to education and health care, and to ensure the integrity of family ties. Any action aimed at the forced deportation or transfer of children from the occupied territories without the consent of their parents or legal guardians is prohibited by international law and is considered a gross violation of international humanitarian law.

Another important protection mechanism is the 1989 UN Convention on the Rights of the Child¹⁶, which establishes a set of children's rights and obliges member states, including occupying states, to ensure an adequate level of protection for children during armed conflicts. Article 38 of the Convention emphasizes the special responsibility of states regarding children in armed conflicts, including the obligation to refrain from forcible displacement of children and to ensure their physical and psychological protection. The Optional Protocol to this Convention on the Participation of Children in Armed Conflict (2000) further establishes the prohibition of the use of children in armed forces and conflicts, which is another element of international legal protection of children.

International organizations, such as the UN, UNICEF and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), play a key role in ensuring the protection of children under occupation¹⁷. UNICEF works in coordination with governments and international partners to provide humanitarian aid to children, providing access to health care, education and psychosocial support. The ICRC, in accordance with its mandate, monitors compliance with international humanitarian law during armed conflicts, including occupation regimes, and requires occupying states to comply with their obligations to protect children.

Another important tool is the International Criminal Court (ICC), which has jurisdiction over crimes against humanity, war crimes and genocide¹⁸. Forcible transfer or deportation of children during occupation can be classified as a war

15 Fakultativnyi protokol do Konventsii pro prava dytyny shchodo protsedury povidomlen: Protokol Orh. Obiedn. Natsii vid 20.11.2014 r.: stanom na 16 berez. 2016 r. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_160#Text (19.09.2024).

16 Konventsiiapro prava dytyny: Konventsiia Orh. Obiedn. Natsii vid 20.11.1989 r.: stanom na 16 lystop. 2023 r. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_021#Text (17.09.2024).

17 Mamedov, A. (2022). Zakhyst prav dytyny pid chas viiskovoi ahresii. Zakhyst prav dytyny v umovakh viiskovoi ahresii: materialy Mizhnarodnoi naukovo-praktychnoi konferentsii (m. Odesa, 23 chervnia 2022 r.). Odesa: Vydavnytstvo «durydyka»>, 184-187.

18 Korunchak, L. (2023). Vykonannya pryntsyypiv mizhnarodnoho prava v umovakh vedennia viiny. Scientific research in the modern world, m. Toronto, 28lyp. 2023 r. S. 395-397.

crime or a crime against humanity under the Rome Statute of the ICC. The court may initiate an investigation into such actions and bring to justice those who violate international law. The ISS is already monitoring the situation in Ukraine and conducting an investigation into the facts of the forced deportation of Ukrainian children to the territory of the Russian Federation.

In addition, international justice mechanisms, in particular the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR), can also be effective in protecting the rights of children under occupation. Ukraine has the right to file lawsuits against the Russian Federation for violations of the rights of children in the occupied regions, and the ECtHR can make decisions recognizing these violations and obliging Russia to pay compensation to the victims or take measures to stop these violations¹⁹.

One of the most important aspects of protecting children under occupation is also international pressure and sanctions against the occupying state. States and international organizations can introduce sanctions aimed at limiting the economic and political support of the aggressor country, as well as at strengthening the international legal order. Sanctions can include bans on economic deals, asset freezes, travel bans on those responsible for child rights abuses, and international isolation of the country.

Thus, the mechanisms for the protection of children under occupation are multi-component and include both legal instruments and the activities of international organizations and judicial bodies. However, despite the existence of these mechanisms, the main problem remains the effectiveness of their application in practice, since the occupying country often ignores international norms and refuses to fulfill its obligations. Therefore, it is important not only to ensure the observance of children's rights at the international level, but also to develop new mechanisms of pressure on the aggressor countries in order to guarantee the protection of children and bring the perpetrators to justice for the violation of their rights.

The practice of international courts regarding the deportation of children is an important component of international justice, as this type of crime violates the fundamental rights of children and requires an effective response from the international legal system. International courts, including the International Criminal Court (ICC), the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR), as well as

¹⁹ Mamedov, A. (2022). Zakhyst prav dytyny pid chas viiskovoi ahresii. Zakhyst prav dytyny v wnovakh viiskovoi ahresii: materialy Mizhnarodnoi naukovo-praktychnoi konferentsii (m. Odesa, 23 chervnia 2022 r.). Odesa: Vydavnytstvo «Iurydyka», 184-187.

other tribunals and special courts, play a key role in dealing with cases of forced deportation of children and bringing perpetrators to justice.

One of the most powerful judicial instruments used to investigate deportations is the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. The Rome Statute clearly defines the forced displacement of civilians, including children, as a crime against humanity and a war crime. The ICC has jurisdiction to investigate these crimes and prosecute those involved in their commission. In the case of the deportation of children from the occupied territories of Ukraine to the territory of the Russian Federation, the ICC opened an investigation based on the statement of the Government of Ukraine and is considering the possibility of initiating cases against the persons responsible for these crimes. ICC investigators are gathering evidence regarding programs of forcible deportation of Ukrainian children organized by the Russian authorities, which may become the basis for further criminal prosecutions.

The European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) also plays an important role in the protection of children's rights²⁰. Although the Russian Federation is no longer a party to the European Convention on Human Rights following its expulsion from the Council of Europe in 2022, the ECtHR continues to hear cases related to violations that occurred before that date. The ECtHR has often ruled in cases related to the protection of children's rights, in particular regarding their right to family life, to protection from violence and illegal displacement. For example, in cases of illegal movement of children, the court has repeatedly recognized the violation of Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights, which guarantees the right to respect for family life. The ECtHR also emphasizes the importance of compliance by participating states with their international obligations regarding the protection of children's rights, particularly in conditions of armed conflicts and occupation.

Cases related to the deportation of children were repeatedly considered in special tribunals created to investigate war crimes in various conflicts²¹. For example, the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) dealt with cases of forced displacement and deportation of civilians, including children, during armed conflicts in the Balkans in the 1990s. In one such case, related to the forcible deportation of Bosnian children during the siege of Sarajevo, the

20 Korol, M. (2024). Dotrymannia prav liudyny v konteksti zaborony kolektyvnoho vyslannia. *Naukovi perspektyvy*, 5(47), 1267-1280.

21 Shymkevych, K. (2009). Rol OON u vyryshenni problemy viiskovykh zlochyniv pid chas mizhetnichnoho konfliktu v Yuhoslavii (1990-ti rr.). *Pivdennyi arkhiv. Ser.: Istorychni nauky*, 30,21-26.

court convicted the persons involved in these crimes, recognizing their actions as a violation of international humanitarian law. This practice set an important precedent for future trials of forced deportation of children in armed conflict.

In addition, the International Court of Justice of the United Nations can also participate in the consideration of cases related to the deportation of children, based on international agreements and treaties. Ukraine appealed to this court with a lawsuit against the Russian Federation, accusing it of violating the UN Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide²². The Ukrainian side claims that the forcible transfer of children from the occupied territories of Ukraine to the territory of Russia is an act of genocide, as it is aimed at destroying the Ukrainian national group by destroying its young generation. The International Court of Justice of the United Nations may issue a ruling on this issue, which will be important in recognizing the deportation of children not only as a crime against humanity, but also as a potential act of genocide.

The practice of international courts also shows the importance of documenting and gathering evidence for the successful prosecution of those responsible for the deportation of children²³. International organizations, such as the UN, UNICEF, the International Committee of the Red Cross and others, carry out constant monitoring of the situation with children's rights in the conditions of armed conflicts and occupation, providing important evidence for international judicial investigations. These organizations play a key role in ensuring justice for victims of deportation, as they collect testimonies, photographs, video footage and other evidence that can be used in international courts to prosecute those responsible.

Thus, the practice of international courts regarding the deportation of children is extremely important for the protection of children's rights in the conditions of armed conflicts and occupation. International judicial bodies such as the ICC, the ECtHR, the UN International Court of Justice and special tribunals play a crucial role in bringing to justice those involved in the forced deportation of children and ensuring justice is restored to the victims of these crimes.

Conclusions and recommendations regarding the forcible deportation of children from the occupied territories of Ukraine should be based on an in-depth analysis of international law, law enforcement practice and modern challenges

22 Marusiak, O. (2023). Sprava pro zvyuvachennia v henotsydi: yurydychnyi analiz zaiavy ukrainy do mizhnarodnoho sudu spravedyvosti. *Pravovyi chasopys Donbasu*, 4, 13-17.

23 Nalyvaiko, I. (2023). Standarty Rady Yevropyta pravovi pozytsii YeSPL u sferi zapobihannia ta protydii dom ashnomu nasylstvu: teoretyko-pravova kharakterystyka. *Yurydychnyi naukovyi elektronnyi zhurnal*, 7, 47-50.

in the field of protection of children's rights during armed conflicts. The forcible transfer of Ukrainian children to the territory of the Russian Federation is one of the most serious violations of human rights, which violates not only international humanitarian law, but also the norms of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and other international treaties. These actions should be considered as a crime against humanity, and in some cases even as an act of genocide, since they are aimed at destroying the national identity of Ukrainian children and their assimilation into Russian society.

First of all, it is important to recognize that international law provides sufficient tools to bring the perpetrators to justice for such crimes. International organizations, including the International Criminal Court, have jurisdiction to investigate crimes against humanity, war crimes and genocide. However, in practice, the effectiveness of these mechanisms is often limited by the lack of access to the occupied territories and the reluctance of the aggressor states to cooperate with international judicial bodies. Therefore, one of the key recommendations is the need to strengthen international cooperation and pressure on states that violate international law. Sanctions, international isolation, and political and economic pressure should be used to force aggressors to comply with international obligations.

The second important recommendation concerns the strengthening of international monitoring of the situation with children's rights in the occupied territories. Organizations such as the United Nations, UNICEF and the International Committee of the Red Cross should expand their activities to document the forced displacement of children and provide assistance to those affected by these crimes. The international community must ensure constant monitoring of the situation in the occupied territories and create effective mechanisms for gathering evidence that will be used in international trials. This will help create a legal framework for future prosecutions of those responsible for the deportation of Ukrainian children.

The third recommendation is the need to strengthen legal responsibility for crimes related to the deportation of children. At the international level, the work of the International Criminal Court, the European Court of Human Rights and other international tribunals that have the authority to consider such cases should be intensified. It is important that the investigation of these crimes is not only detailed, but also quick, because the longer these children stay in the occupied territories or in Russian foster families, the greater the risk of losing their identity and integration into

Russian society. Prosecution of persons involved in the organization and execution of such crimes should become a priority task of international justice.

The fourth recommendation concerns the return of deported children to their native families or to Ukraine. This task is extremely important because the forcible displacement of children has long-lasting psychological and social consequences. States and international organizations should cooperate in creating programs for the return of deported children, providing them with the necessary rehabilitation and psychological support. The return of children should be accompanied by legal support to restore their citizenship and identity.

The fifth recommendation is the need to develop new international legal standards that would strengthen the protection of children in armed conflicts. Existing international treaties, such as the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Geneva Conventions, provide basic guarantees of protection, but they need to be improved in the context of modern challenges, in particular in cases of systematic attempts by aggressor states to destroy the national identity of children through deportation. New international treaties or additions to existing ones should provide for clearer accountability mechanisms for such actions and create additional guarantees to protect children's rights.

The sixth recommendation is aimed at intensifying Ukraine's efforts to cooperate with international partners to strengthen the protection of children's rights. The Ukrainian state should actively work in the international arena to hold the Russian Federation accountable for crimes against children and create conditions for the return of deported children home. An important step is also the development of national legal mechanisms that will allow effective documentation of crimes, involvement of international experts and cooperation with international justice bodies.

Finally, the seventh recommendation is the need to inform and educate the international community about the forcible deportation of children as a crime against humanity. This issue should become an important element of international campaigns for the protection of children's rights, as well as be part of extensive information work to form a negative attitude towards such crimes in the world society. International mass media, human rights organizations and other institutions should inform the world public about the deportation of children and call for actions aimed at protecting children's rights.

Thus, solving the problem of forced deportation of children from the occupied territories of Ukraine requires a comprehensive approach, which includes the

activation of international justice, strengthening monitoring of violations of children's rights, bringing the perpetrators to justice and creating conditions for the return of deported children home. Only through the coordinated efforts of the international community and Ukraine can we achieve justice for the affected children and ensure their protection in the future.

The conclusions and recommendations regarding the forcible deportation of children from the occupied territories of Ukraine are based on a detailed analysis of international law and the modern practice of its application. The forced transfer of Ukrainian children to the Russian Federation is one of the most serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law. These actions not only violate the norms of the Geneva Conventions and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, but also pose a threat to the national identity of Ukrainian children, since Russia's goal is their assimilation into Russian society.

First of all, the international community must recognize that existing legal instruments for the protection of children are effective, but their application in practice requires strengthening. Prosecution for crimes against humanity, including the deportation of children, is possible through the mechanisms of the International Criminal Court. However, the problem is that access to the occupied territories is limited, and the Russian Federation refuses to cooperate with international organizations. Therefore, it is critical to intensify international pressure on Russia through sanctions, political isolation and increased economic restrictions to force it to comply with its international obligations.

Another key aspect is the need to expand international monitoring of the situation in the occupied territories. Organizations such as the UN, UNICEF and the International Committee of the Red Cross play a leading role in documenting crimes against children and providing them with the humanitarian assistance they need. It is worth creating mechanisms that will allow more efficient collection of evidence and its use in court investigations. This will become the basis for successful trials and bringing the perpetrators to justice for the deportation of Ukrainian children.

It is also necessary to pay attention to the importance of legal responsibility for these crimes. International judicial bodies, in particular the International Criminal Court and the European Court of Human Rights, should continue their work to prosecute those involved in deportation. An important task is not only to ensure a proper investigation of these crimes, but also to make quick decisions,

since the delay can cause irreparable consequences for children who are in the process of assimilation on the territory of Russia.

Special attention should be paid to the return of deported children to Ukraine and their rehabilitation. This task should be a priority for the state and international partners, as children who have experienced violent displacement need psychological support, restoration of family ties and reintegration into their native environment. The return of these children must be accompanied by effective support programs, including the restoration of their civil rights and national identity.

In addition, existing international standards need to be improved taking into account modern challenges. Consideration should be given to adopting new international agreements or amending existing treaties to more effectively protect the rights of children during armed conflicts. This will allow creating a clearer legal framework for the protection of children and mechanisms that will respond more quickly to violations of their rights.

It is important that Ukraine actively cooperates with international organizations, engages international experts and supports all measures aimed at bringing the Russian Federation to justice. An important step in this direction is the development of national legal mechanisms to document crimes and ensure justice for children affected by deportation.

Finally, attention should be focused on the need to raise the awareness of the world community about crimes related to the deportation of children. International mass media, human rights organizations and public initiatives should actively disseminate information about these crimes, call for the perpetrators to be brought to justice and contribute to the creation of conditions for the protection of children's rights in the future.

Therefore, an effective fight against the forced deportation of children requires concerted action at the international level, strengthening legal mechanisms and intensifying international cooperation to ensure justice and the return of children to their families.

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Ipo cxsaneHHJI KoH1lem il iHTerposaHoro ynpasniHHJI KOPA0HaMl: Po3nopRWKeHHJI Ka6iHeTy MiHicTpis YKpa:iHw
BiA 27.10.2010 No 2031-p. URL : <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2031-2010-p#Text> (11.11.2024).

2 Ipo cxsaneHHJI KoH1lenlil iHTerposaHoro ynpasniHHJI KOPA0HaMl: Po3nopRWKeHHJI Ka6iHeTy MiHicTpis YKpa:iHw
BiA 28.10.2015 N•1149-p URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1149-2015-p#Text> (11.11.2024).

3 Ipo cxsaneHHJI CTpaTeril iHTerposaHoro ynpasniHHJI KOPA0HaMl Ha nepioA AO 2025 poKy: Po3nopRWKeHHJI Ka6iHeTy
MiHicTpiB YKpathil BiA 24.07.2019 N• 687-p. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/687-2019-p#Text> (11.11.2024).

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14.03.2023. URL : <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:52023DC0146> (11.11.2024).

Ha cyqacHoMy eTarripo3BMTKY YKpa'iHM HararrbHMM e yp;ocKoHarreHH51 cKrrap;-o-BMX eJieMeHTiB CMCTeMM iHTerpoBaHOfo yrrpaBJiiHH51 KOpp;oHaMM 3a Kparn;MMM €BporreMcCbKJ1MJ1 rpaKTMKaMM 3 Ofli51/l:Y Ha iHTeHCMBHICTb €BpoiHTerpau;iMHJ1X rrpou;eciB B HarrpHMKY Ha6yTT51 YKpa'iHoiO qrreHCTBa B EBporreticbKOMY Co103i.

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5 Ipo 3arcepWf(eHHR PemaMeHTY Ka6iHery MiHicrpiB YKpa'iHw: IlocpaHoBa Ka6iHery MiHicrpiB YKpa'iHw BiA 18.07.2007 N•950. URL : <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/950-2007-p#Text> (11.11.2024).

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7 Regulation (EU) 2016/399 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on a Union Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code) (codification). URL : <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A32016R0399> (11.11.2024).

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– «npMKopp;oHHinepeBipKM» (*border checks*) – u;e p;iJihHicTh npaBooxopoH-HMX opaHiB 3 nepeBipKM 3aKOHHOCTinepeTMHY p;ep)KaBHOfo KOpp;oHy B nyH-KTax nepeTMHY Kopp;oHy qepe3 p;ep)KaBHMM Kopp;oH (CTOCYIOThC5I nepeBipKM oci6 Ta TpaHcrrOpTHMX 3aco6iB);

– «npMKopp;oHHMM HamHp;» (*border surveillance*) – u;e p;IAAhHicTh npaBooxo-poHHMX opaHiB 3 oxopoHM p;ep)KaBHoro Kopp;oHy Mi)K nYHKTaMM nponyCKy qepe3 p;ep)KaBHMM Kopp;oH Ta 3ano6iraHH5I crrpo6aM 1x o6xop;y a6o o6'13p;y oco6aMM.

3 OfiiH/I:Y Ha Hau;ioHaJihHioco6JIMBOCTITJiYMaqeHH5I 3MiCTy 3a3HaqeHMX €Bpo-neMChKJ1X TepMiHiB OCHOBHMX cnoco6iB p;i5IihHOCTi cy6'€KTiB iHTepoBaHOfo yrrpaBjiHHH p;ep)KaBHMM Kopp;oHoM YKpa'iHM BBa)Ka€MO 3a p;ou;iJihHe po3YMiTM HK:

– «npMKopp;oHHMM KOHTPOJih» (*border control*) – «oxopoHa p;ep)KaBHoro Kopp;oHy»;

– «npMKOpp;OHHinepeBipKM» (*border checks*) – «npMKOpp;OHHMM KOHTpOlib».

Bop;Hoqac noTpe6ye OKpeMOfo TjiYMaqeHH5I €BponeMChKJ1M TepMiH «npMKOpp;OHHMM Hafli5I/I:» (*border surveillance*). Ha ChOfOp;HiBiH TOTO)KHJ1M noH5ITTIO – «npMKOpp;OHHa CJiy)K6a», nip; 5IKJ1M p03yMi€ThC5I <PopMa onepaTJ1BHO-CJiy)K6BOI p;iJihHOCTi,I;ep)KaBHO'i npMKopp;oHHo'i cJiy)K6M YKpa'iHM, rn;o noJIHrae y peaJii3a-u;ilnOBHOBa)KeHb rn;op;o 3a6e3neqeHH5I p;oTpMMaHH5I pe)KMMY p;ep)KaBHOfo KOpp;oHy Ta npMKOpp;OHHOfO pe)KMMY ■ 3p;iMCHIO€ThC5I IIIJ15IXOM nroBep;eHH5I KOH-TpOlibHMX,naTpyllhHMX,pe)KJ1MHJ1X Ta cneu;iaJibHMX 3axop;iB ⁸.

IipoTe TepMiH «npMKopp;oHHa cJiy)K6a» Mae nop;BiiHe 3HaqeHH5I, nip; u;MM noH5ITT5IM po3yMi€ThC5I B nepiiy qepuy He <PopMa p;i5IihHOCTi, a CaMe npMKOpp;OHHa Bip;oMCTBO – ,I;ep)KaBHa npMKopp;oHHa cJiy)K6a YKpa'iHM.

OT)Ke p;JIH BMKJIIOqeHHH p;y6JIIOBaHH5I noHHTHa eTanpMBep;eHHH HopMaTMB-Ho-npaBoBo'i 6a3J1 p;o €BponeMChKJ1X HoPM ■ npaBMJI p;ou;iJihHO TepMiH «npMKOpp;OHHMM HamHp;» (*border surveillance*) BMKJiaCTM HK- {npMKopp;oHHa oxopoHa}.

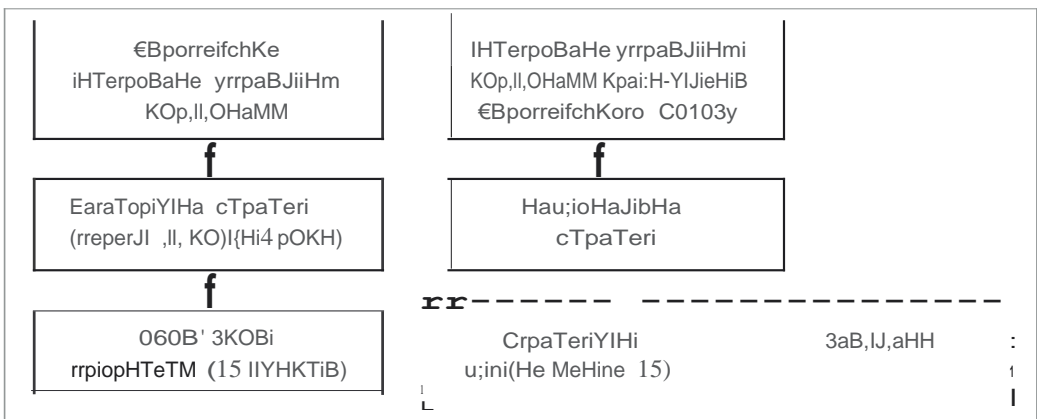
Cjiip; 3a3HaqJ1TM, rn;o nip; qac <PopMyBaHHH p;ep)KaBHO'i noJiiTMKM rn;op;o 3a6e3-neqeHH5I npMKOpp;OHHO'i 6e3neKJ1 p;ou;iJihHO BJ10KpeMJiIOBaTJ1 pi3HOBeKTOpHi, pi3HOTMnHi3arp03J1 Ta p113J1KJ1. ,1;J15I IX MiHiMi3au;ilnoTpe6y€ThC5I: no€p;HaHH5I pi3HOMaHiTHJ1X IIIJ15IXiB p03B'5I3aHH5I ichYffiqJ1X nro6JieM; BpaxyBaHH5I npMqJ1H, 5IKicnpM5IIOTH p03BJ1TKY npOTMnpaBHOp;i5IJihHOCTi, a TaKO)K 6araTbOX o6'€K-TJ1BHJ1X Ta cy6'€KTJ1BHJ1X qJ1HHMKiB⁹.

8 IIRIJ)K.P. M.3MicT <JopM)1UillHOCTB(MiniB np11KOp/10HHo'Cl)K611. AKTYajibHno611eM11noni11K1. 2013. B11n.48. C. 398.

9 Kp11B1i1.,AH11PYIJKO B.,KopopqeHKO B.,MYIJI1HCbKI111 C. Mero)1oJwriqHioCHOBI1 crparerile<JeKT1BHoro peary-BaHHR Ha Kp1130BiC11TY3I.II y np11KOpAOHHOMY nrocropi. 36ipH11K Ha)KOB11X npa'nb Hal.IIOHaJibHO ■ aKa)1eMii((ep-)KaBHO)11KOPAOHHo'CIJ)K611 YKpa1H1. CepiR: BiiCbKOBiHa)K11. 2021. N• 2, 3(85). C. 143.

TaK, 6araTapiqHa cTpaTeriqHa rrorriTMKa €BporreiichKoro iHTerpoBaHoro yrrpaBJiiHH.H KOp,D;OHaMM po3p06JI.H€ThC.H Ha Ili,D;CTaBiKOMIJIeKCHODIJ;iHKJ1 pi3-HOMaHiTHJ1X çaKTOpiB Ta aHaJii3y pl13J1KiB. Pa3OM 3 TJ1M BORa rreperJIH,D;a€ThC.H qepe3 KO)I(HiqoTMpM pOKJ1. 3MiHJ1 ,D;0 HeITaKO)I(BHOCHThC.H y pa3icTOTHIJ1X 3MiH po3BMTKY o6cTaHOBKM Ha 30BHiiiiHix Kopp;oHax. Hau;ioHaJihHi cTpaTerii p;ep-)I(aB-qreHiB MaiOTh Bi,D;IIOBip;aTM 3a3HaqeHiM CTpaTerii Ta BpaxoByBaTM Bci rrpio-pHTeTM €BporreMChKOfo iHTepoBaHOfo yrrpaBJiiHH.H KOp,D;OHaMJ1¹⁰. 3B'H3OK Mi)I(erreMeHTaMM cTpaTeriqHoro rrrraHyBaHHH €BporreiichKoro Coro3y Ta ioro KpaiH-qreHiB IIOKa3aHJM Ha pH. 1.

{/JICepeno: aBmopcbKa p03p06Ka



PucyHoK 1. Cucme.Ma cmpameziTJHozo nnaHyBaHHff y cijJepi €BponeucbKozo iHmezpoBaHozo ynpaBniHHff KopooHa.Mu

.II;JH BJ13HaqeHH.H 6a30BJ1X rrip;xop;ib IJI;O,D;O CTpaTeriqHOfo IJIaHYBaHH.H y çepi 3a6e3rpeqeHHH rrpMKopp;oHHO6e3rreKM YKpaiHM p;ou;irrhHO, rreper;yciM, rropiBHHTM po3ei)I(HocTMi)I(3MicTOMp;iroqoDrrerpa;ii1:Ho1TaTexHiqHoT TpaTerii;r.H €Bporrei1:- ChKoro iHTerpoBaHoro yrrpaBriHHH Kopp;oHaMM Ha rrepiop; Ha rrepiop; 2023-2027 pp. Ta CTpaTeriiHTerpoBaHoro yrrpaBriHHH Kopp;oHaMM YKpaiHM Ha rrepiop; p;o 2025 p. ITo-p;pyre, rrip; BpaxoByBaTM Hau;ioHaJihHMM p;ocBip; rrpOTMCTOHHH yKpaiHChKoro Harop;y pociMChKiM 36poi:HiM arpecii.I.;e p;a€ 3MOry BJ1OKpeMMTJ1 HaCTYIHHi6JIOKJ1 iHçopMau;il: rrpMHJI;J1IJI1, CTpaTeriqHiu;irri, 3aBp;aHH.H, IJI;O Bi,D;IIOBip;aiOTh cyqaCHJM BJ1MOPaM; IIMTaHH.H, IJI;O IIOThpe6yIOTh yp;OCKOHaJieHH.H Ta BHeCeHH.H pep;aKIJ;iMHJ1X rrpabOK;rppMHJI;J1IJI1, CTpaTeriqHiu;irri, 3aBp;aHH.H, IJI;O IIOThpe6yIOTh orrpau;IOBaHH.H.

06oB'.H3KOBi .D;JH BpaxoByBaHH.H KpaiHaMJ1-qJieHaMJ1 rrpioPMTeTM iHTerpoBaHOfo yrrpaBJiiHHH KOp,D;OHaMJ1 HaBep;eHiy Ta6rr. 1. BapTO 3a3HaqJTJ1, IJI;O BOHJ1 TaKO)I(CT0-

10 Establishing The Multiannual Strategic Policy For European Integrated Border Management. European Commission. Communication From The Commission To The European Parliament And The Council. COM(2023) 146 final. 14.03.2023. URL : <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:52023DC0146> (11.11.2024).

C)TIOThOK pa1H, mdBKmoqeHif1;0 IIIeHreHChKOI30HM.IIopismiHH513MiCTy ,J;OKYMeHTiB CTpaTeriqHoro IIJiaHysaHHH ,IJ;03BOJIHe BMHBMTM HararrhHirroTpe6M YKpa'iHM m;0,11;o y,J;OCKOHajieHH51 HaQiOHaJibHOCTpaTeriIHTerpoBaHOfo yrrpaBJiiHH51 KOp,!!;OHaMM.

Ta6nu14H 1

IIpiopMTeTM iHTerposaHoro yrrpasriHHH KOp,!!;oHaMM

!,:Kepero: aemopcbKa p03p06Ka

Nq s/rr	€Bporreti:cbKMH Coros		YKpaiHa
	rricm12023 p.	1;0 2023p.	sa CTaHOM Ha 2024 p.
1.	OxopoHa sobHinx KopgoHiB Ta npwKopgoHHMH KOHTporh y nyHTax nponycky	+	+
2.	IToiiiKoBo-pJITYBaJihHonepan;i'i	+	IIOTpe6y€ ygoCKOHajieHHJI
3.	AHarris pswKiB	+	+
4.	CniBpan;JI MDK Kpa'iHaMM-tiJieHaMM €Bponetfch-Koro Cmosy	+	IIOTpe6y€ ygoCKOHajieHHJI
5.	CniBpan;JI cy6€KTiB Ha Han;ioHaJihHOMY piBHi	+	IIOTpe6y€ ygoCKOHajieHHJI
6.	CrriBrrpan;JI Kpa'iH-tiJieHiB Ha piBHi€Bporreiki>Koro Cmosy	+	IIOTpe6y€ BJ13HatJ:eHHJI
7.	CrriBrrpan;JI s TepTMMH Kpa'iHaMM	+	IIOTpe6y€ BJ13HatJ:eHHJI
8.	TexHitJ:HiTa orrepaTMBHisaxow B Me:>Kax IIIeHreH-ChKOB0HJ1	+	+
9.	IToBepHeHHJI rpoMagJIH TpeTix Kpa'iH	+	+
10.	TexHorri'i Ta iHqopMan;itmicwcTeMM	+	IIOTpe6y€ BJ13HatJ:eHHJI
11.	MexaHisM KOHTporJI JIKOCTi	+	IIOTpe6y€ BJ13HatJ:eHHJI
12.	MexaHisM corrigapHocTi	+	IIOTpe6y€ BJ13HatJ:eHHJI
13.	OcHOBHnpaBa	-	IIOTpe6y€ BJ13HatJ:eHHJI
14.	OcBiTa Ta HaBtJ:aHHJI	-	IIOTpe6y€ BJ13HatJ:eHHJI
15.	P,ocrig:>KeHHJI Ta iHHOBan;i'i	-	IIOTpe6y€ BJ13HatJ:eHHJI

3Ba)l(aiOqJ1 Ha CKJia,I;HicTb 3aB,!!;aHb lu;O,I;O 3a6e3rpeqeHH51 rrpMKOp,!!;OHHOI 6e3rpeKM YKpa'iHM, rrpMBe,!!;eHHH 3a3HaqeHo"i c<Pep11 ,IJ;iHjHOCri,11;0 HopM rrpasa EsporretlcbKoro Co103y BBa)l(a€MO 3a,I;OQiJihHe orrpau;hosysaTM B YKpa1Hi:

– CTpaTeriIO iHTerpoBaHOfo yrrpaBJiiHH51 KOp,!!;OHaMM Ha ,IJ;OBpOCTpOKOBMM rrepio,11; (,IJ;eB'HTh poKis);

– IIJiaH 3aXO,I;IB Ta iH,I;MKaToPM peaJii3aQil CTpaTefiIHTerpoBaHOfo yrrpaB-JiiHH51 KOp,!!;oHaMM 3 p036MBKOIO Ha KO)l(HiTPM poKM.

3MiHM ,11;0 CTpaTeriIHTerposaHoro yrrpasriHHH KOp,!!;oHaMM YKpa'iHM Ta rrrraHy 3aXO,I;IB 3 i"i peaJii3aQil BHOC51ThC51 y pa3iBJ1HJKHeHH51 icTOTHMx 3MiH p03BJ1TKY o6CTaHOBKJ1 Ha ,!!;ep)l(aBHOMY KOp,!!;OH, a TaKO)l(,IJ;J1 rrpMBe,!!;eHH51 i"i ,11;0 Bi,!!;IOBi,!!;-HOCTiHOBMM ,IJ;OKYMeHTaM CTpaTeriqHoro rrrraHysaHHH EsporretlcbKoro Co103y.

IHTerpau;iH3YCWJih B3a€Mop;i10qwx cy6€KTiB TaKO)I{ rroTpe6ye spaxysaHHH 'ix CIlpOMO)I{HOCTeM (3a IX KOMIleTeHTHicTIO) Ta 5IKicHWX xapaKTepWCTWK Ix Kap;po-BOfo IIOTeHu;iaJiy¹¹. 5IK 3a3Haqai0Th cyqacHip;OCllip;HWKW, iHTerpoBaHe yrrpaB-JiiHH5I Kopp;oHaMw B YKpa'iHw B)I{e HBJIH€ co6o10 rro6yp;osaHy Ha Mi)I{Hapop;Hwx CTaHp;apTaX IJ;iJiicHy CWCTeMy;p;ep)I{aBHOfO yrrpaBjiiHH5I y cøepi OXOpOHJI Ta 3aXJI[CTY Kopp;oHiB YKpa'iHw,HKa rroep;Hye crrpoMO)I{HOCTicy6€KTiB 3ap;JI5I 3a6e3-rreqeHH5I sip;KpwTocTi ■ 6e3rreKw Kopp;oHiB YKpa'iHw ¹². 3asp;HKW srrposap;)I{eHHH CTpaTeri'i iHTerpoBaHOfO yrrpaBjiiHH5I Kopp;oHaMW 5IK øYHKIJ;ilCTpaTeriqHOfo rrJiaHysaHHH 3a6e3rreqeyThC5I Koopp;wHau;iH Ta crrisrrpau;H cy6€KTiB iHTerposa-Horo yrrpaBjiiHH5I Kopp;oHaMW Ha Hau;ioHaJibHOMY ■ Mi)I{Hapop;HOMY piBH5IX¹³.

TaK, CTpaTeriH iHTerposaHoro yrrpasjiiHHH Kopp;oHaMw Ha rrepiop; p;o 2025 p. B)I{e spaxosye 7 ap;arrToBaHwx p;o Hau;ioHaJihHWX oco6JiwBoCTeti esporreticbKWx rrepiopwTeTiB (3 HWX 3 IIOTpe6ye yp;oCKOHaJieHH5I). IX aHaJii3 ;03BOJI5I€ BW3HaqJI[TJI HaCTyrrHxapaKTepH03HaKW iHTerpoBaHOfO yrrpaBjiiHH5I Kopp;oHaMW: crreu;wøiqHa TaHOpMaTWBHO BW3HaqeHaCWCTeMa B3a€Mop;i10qJI[XMi)I{ co6o10 Ha qoTWpbOX piBH5IX (Bip;oMqoMy,Mi)I{Bip;o oMy,p;ep)I{aBHOMY ■ Mi)I{Hapop;HoMy) cy6€KTiB; u;Jiecrpp5I-MOBaHa KOOpp;wHai;5I p;i5IJihHOCTicy6€KTiB 3ap;JI5I rrip;TpWMaHH5I rpaBOIIOp5Ip;Ky, 3a6e3rreqeHH5I 3aKOHHOCTip;iti, OITWMaJibHOfO BWKOpWCTaHH5I Ha5IBHWX pecypciB; HOpMaTWBHO BW3HaqeHa CWCTeMa IIQJiTqHJI[X,rpaBOBWX, eKOHOMiqHJI[X Ta oprahi-3aiJ;IMHWX 3aXop;ib,IJ,O 3p;iMCHOIOThC5I B3a€Mop;i10qJI[MJI cy6€KTaMW; CIlpHMysaHH5I 3YCWJih cy6€KTiB Ha rrip;TpWMaHH5I 6aJiaHcy Mi)I{ 3a6e3rreqeHH5IM HaJie)KHOfo piBH5I IlpWKOpp;OHHOI6e3IleKW ■ 36epe)I{eHH5IM Bip;KpWTOCTip;ep)I{aBHOfO KOpp;oHy p;JI5I 3aKOHHOfo TpaHCKOpp;OHHOfo CIlIbpo6iTHWJI;TBa Ta oci6,5IKIIOp;Op0)1{Yffitb ¹⁴.

Pa3oM 3 TWM Orrepau;itiHa Ta TexHiqHa CTpaTeriH p;JIH esporreticbKoro iHTe-rposaHoro yrrpasjiiHHH Kopp;oHaMw Ha rrepiop; 2023–2027 pp. MicTWTh 15 6a3oswx rrepiopwTeTiB (e o6os'5I3KOBMMW p;JIH scix p;ep)I{aB-qJieHiB EsporreticbKoro Co103y). KpiM u;horo,peajii3au;iH B35IToro YKpa'iHOIO Kypcy Ha BCTyrr p;oHATO rroTpe6ye peajii3au;i'i 3o6osH3aHh IJ,Op;o rroqaTKOBWX BWMor p;o CYMicHocTi 3a BWMoraMw 10 0102 Border Security (Ee3rreKa Kopp;oHy)¹⁵. Cepep; Hwx p;o KopoTKOCTpoKoswx (p;o TpbOX poKiB) 3aBp;aHb CIlJiaHOBaHO:

11 Eon aHOBWI B.M)KeHKO B.JI bKWW O. HanpRMI iHrerp il3ycHJibcy6€KTiB Cflil o6opoHIII\OAO 3Hif((eHHR p11311KIB peani3 i! Kp1130BII X Cl)eHapitB y ClfCTeMi 3a6e3ne'leHHR H iOHaJibHOI 6e3neKW):lep)((aBif. 36ipH11K HaJKOBII X npal\b H ioHaJibHol aKa):leMil.(ep)((aBHol npHKOPOAHHol Cli)K611 YKpatHII. CepiR: BiifcbKOBi HaJKH. 2024. N•1(94). C. 11.

12 IlonoBHiKoB B. B. OKpeMi nHTaHHR npaBoBoro perymoBaHHR iHrerpobaHoro ynpaBniHHR KOPOHaMII YKpatHII. Bic-HIIK IliB):leHHoro perioHaJibHoro I\qHpy HalliOHalibHol aKa):leMil npaBOBII X HayK YKpatHII. 2019. N• 21. C. 50.

13 TaM CaMO.

14 fapamMiB T. TeopeTHKo-npasoi acneKTII crrareri'Horo nnaHysaHHR y cølepi iHrerpobaHoro ynpasniHHR KOPOHaMII YKpatHII. BicHHK HalliOHalibHoro YHibeKpHery"JlbBiBCbKa nonireXHika". Cepm : rop11AII'IH HaJKH. 2021. N•4(32). C. 9.

15 NATO-Ukraine Council. The Initial NATO Interoperability Requirements for Ukraine. From 01.07.2024. pp. 214.

– *p*;o rroqATKY 2026 *p*. MaTH peaJiiCTJ1qHJ1W cepep;HbOCTpOKOBJ1W IJiaH p03BJ1TKY 3 yciMa Heo6xip;H11MJ1 ϕ iHaHCOBJ1MJ1 ■ MaTepiaJibHJ1MJ1 pecypcaMJ1, BJ13HaqeHH51M rrepe6yp;OBJ1 opraHi3aQiICJiy)K60BOp;i51JihHOCTi, OCBiTJ1 Ta HaB-qaHH51 rrepcHarry ra 3a6e3rreqeHH51 CYMicHocri.

– 3a6e3rreqeHH51 crrpoMO)KHOCTi3aroHiB MopcbKo'i oxopoHw rn;op;o oxopoHw BJ1KJIIQqHO(MopCbKOL) eKOHOMiqHO80HJ1 Ta pearysaHH51 Ha MOPCbKiHQJ1p;eHTJ1;

– HaJiarop;)KeHH51 p;i€BOCJ1CTeMJ1 CIIOCTepe)KeHH51 Ta p03Bip;K11 B3p;OB)K KO-p;oHiB Ta y BJ1KJIIQqHiW (MopCbKiH) eKOHOMiqHiW 30Hi, rrip;Tpi1MaHH51 orrepaQiW rn;op;o 3a6e3rreqeHH51 o6opoHw ra 6e3rreKw Bip;rrroBip;Hwx ceKropiB;

– IIOKJiap;aHH51 y CTpareriqHe IJiaHyBaHH51 y c ϕ epiI1p1KOpp;OHHO6e3I1eKJ1 €BporrewchKJ1X rrip;xop;iB *p*;o iHTerpoBaHoro yrrpaBriiHH51 Kopp;oHaMw;

– BpaxyBaHH51 B IJiaHyBaJibHJ1X p;OKYMeHTaX BHyTpiiiiHiX Ta 30BHiiiiHiX qJ1H-H11KiB,IJ;O BIIJ1J1BaiOTh Ha CTaH 6e3I1eKJ1 p;ep)KaBHOfO KOpp;oHy YKpa'iHJ1 Ta HaQiO-HaJibHJ1W p;ocBip;;

– CTBOpeHH51 rrepep;yMOB rn;op;o MaJ16yTHOI pearri3aQi'i /:OBfOCTpOKOBJ1X QiJieW (KiHQeBJ1W TepMiH BJ1KOHaaHH51- *p*;o 2033 *p*.).

Y rrepiop; Bep;eHH51 6owoBwx p;iw p;oKyMeHTJ1 CTpareriqHoro rrrraHyBaHH51 rrpoxop;51Th cyBopwJ1 iciiJ1T Ha IOBHOTy, CBO€qacHicTb, p;i€BicTb, p;OQiJihHiCTH CIIJiaHOBaHJ1X 3axop;iB. qJ1CeJihHi p;ocrrip;H11KJ1 Bip;MiqajJ1 OKpeMi rrporaJJ1HJ1 3 rrwTaHh CTpareriqHoro rrrraHyBaHH51 y c ϕ epi 3a6e3rreqeHH51 rrpwKopp;oHHo'i 6e3rreKw YKpa'iHw. 3oKpeMa, rn;o cropy€ThC51 perrraMeHrau;i'i p;iHJihHOCTicy6'€K-TiB iHTerpoBaHOfO yrrpaBriiHH51 KOpp;oHaMJ1,IIOBHOTJ1 BpaxyBaHH51 peaJibHJ1X Ta IOOTeHQiWHJ1X 3arp03¹⁶.

KpiM Qhoro, *p*;o 2024 *p*. CTpareriH iHTerpoBaHoro yrrpaBriiHH51 Kopp;oHaMw He 6yrpa BKJIIQqHa *p*;o rreperriKy o6oB'513KOBJ1X IJiaHysaJibHJ1X p;oKyMeHTiB, IJ;O B113HaqeHi3aKOHOM YKpa'iHw {{I1po Hau;ioHaJihHY 6e3rreKy YKpa'iHW». TaKO)K, y 3B513KY 3 Hap;aHH51M YKpa'iHiCTarycy KaHp;wp;ara Ha BCTYII *p*;o EBporrewchKoro Coro3y 6yrw BHeceHi 3MiHw *p*;o Crpareri'i iHTerpoBaHoro yrrpaBriiHH51 Kopp;o-HaMw Ha rrepiop; *p*;o 2025 *p*oKy (cxBarreHap03rrop51p;)KeHH51M Ka6iHery MiHiCTpiB YKpa'iHw Bip; 24.07.2019 NQ 687).P03rrop51p;)KeHH51M Ka6iHery MiHiCTpiB YKpa'iHw Bip; 27.12.2023 NQ 1212-p 3aTBepp;)KeHo IlrraH 3axop;iB Ha 2023-2025 pp. rn;op;o peaJii3aQiICIIJiaHOBaHJ1X 3axop;iB.

BrrpoBap;)KeHH51 yrrpop;OB)K 2010-2024 pp.ra pe ϕ opMyBaHH51 cwcreMw iHTe-rpoBaHoro yrrpaBriiHH51 Kopp;oHaMw p;o3Borrwro YKpa'iHi cyTT€BO Ha6rrw3I1TI1Ch

¹⁶ Морехос О. О. АКTYaJibHino6neMM <jlyHKLiioHysaHHR oprahi3al.iii1Ho-npasosMx MexaHi3MiB crpareriqHoro nna-HysaHHR y c ϕ epi 3a6e3neqeHHR 6e3neKM AepA<abHoro KOPAONY YKpaiHM. B<teHi 3anuckY Ta6pnyCbKozo HattioHallb-HOzo yHi6epcumemy iMeHi B. I. BepHaOcbKozo. CepiR:/:epA<abHe ynpasniHHR. 2019. T. 30(69). N° 5. C. 91-95.

p;o BWMor cyqacHo'i Orrepau;ilimo'i Ta TexHiqHo'i CTpaTeri'i p;m1 esporreticbKoro iHTerposaHoro yrrpasJiiHHH Kopp;oHaMw 3a HaCTyrrHwMw rrpriopwTeTaMw:

– OXOpOHa p;ep)l{aBHOfo KOpp;oHy Ta 3p;iMCHeHH51 rrpWKOpp;OHHO-MWTHOfO KOHTpoJiIO y rryHKTax rrporrycKy qepe3 p;ep)l{aBHWK Kopp;oH,ru;o crrpwHJIO oTpw-MaHHIO rrpasa 6e3Bi3oswx rro'i3p;oK rpoMap;HH YKpa'iHw *p;o Kpa'iH-qJieHiB EsporreticbKoro Co103y;*

– aHaJii3 pW3WKiB,l.QO icTOTHo BliJiWHYJIO Ha pe3yJibTaTWBHiCTb p;iAAbHOCTB3a€-MOp;iiOqJlX cy6€KTiB Ta eφeKTWBHiCTb BWKOpWCTaHH51HJl[MJl Ha51BHWX pecypciB;

– IIOBepHeHH51 rpoMap;51H TpeTiX Kpa'iH,l.QOp;O 51KWX rrpWMH51TJl[piiieHH51 rppo IIOBepHeHH51 Bip;IIOBip;HO qJl[HHWX HOpM rrpasa;

YKpa'iHoIo p;ocHrHyTo rreBHororo rrporecy ru;op;o:

– srrposap;)l{eHHH cyqacHwx TexXoJioriti rrporep;eHHH IIOIIIYKOBo-pHTycaJib-HWX orrepau;iti;

– HaJiarop;)l{eHHH o6MiHy iHφopMau;ieiO Ta crrirrpau;iMi)l{ p;ep)l{aBaMw-qJie-HaMw EsporreticbKoro Co103y, EsporreticbKOIO areHu;ieiO FRONTEx, ru;o Ha cborop;Hio6Me)l{y€TbC51 o6cHroM Hap;aHwx YKpa'iHirrpas p;oCTyrry *p;o sip;rrosip;Hwx €BporreMcbKWX 6a3 p;aHwx Ta iHφopMa.QiMHWX pecypciB;*

– po3BWTKY crrirrpau;i Mi)l{ Hau;ioHaJibHWMW cy6'eKTaMw iHTerposaHoro yrrpasJiiHHH Kopp;oHaMw YKpa'iHw;

– srrposap;)l{eHHH MexaHi3MY KOHTpoJiIO HKOCTiTa ou;iHIOBaHHH pe3yJibTaTiB p;iHJibHOCTi.

Hati6iJihiii cyTT€BWM 3p;o6yTKOM cepep; 3a3HaqeHwx HarrpHMib p;iHJibHOCTi e yTsopeHHH IloCTaHOBOIO Ka6iHeTy MiHiCTpiB YKpa'iHw sip; 12.04.2024 NQ 426 Koopp;wHau;iiiHoro u;eHTPY iHTerposaHoro yrrpasJiiHHH Kopp;oHaMw Ha 6a3i CwTyau;iiiHoro u;eHTPY MiHiCTepCTBa BHyTpirnHix crrpas YKpa'iHw. BiH e TWM-qacoswM KOHCYJibTaTWBHo-p;opap;qwM opraHoM Ka6iHeTy MiHiCTpis YKpa'1Hw¹⁷.

Orrpau;boBaHirrpoeKTW iMiiJieMeHTau;iiiHwxrrpoToKoJiiB rppo peap;MiciiO oci6 Mi)l{ Ka6iHeToM MiHiCTpis YKpa'iHw Ta EsporreticbKJl[M CrriBTOBapwCTBOM rppo peap;MiciiO oci6,yHp;amw PYMYHi'i, JiarnitcbKo'i Pecry6JiiKw,Pecry6JiiKw EoJirapiH,CJioBa.QbKo'i Pecry6JiiKw,<DpaH.QY3bKo'i Pecry6JiiKw. CJiip; 3a3Haqwm, ru;o rrporec 3a oKpeMwMw i3 3a3HaqeHwx HaiipHMib IieBHOIO Mipoio 3aJie)l{Jl[Tb Bip; IIOJiimqHOIBOliiOKpeMJlX p;ep)l{aB EsporreticbKoro Co103y Ta rrip;swru;eHHH'ix piBHH p;osipw *p;o YKpa'iHw.*

Ha cborop;Hi, B p;i10qiti CTpaTeriiHTerposaHoro yrrpaBJiiHHH Kopp;oHaMw Ha rrpriop; *p;o 2025 p. 3aJiWllaiOTbC51 Hep;oCTaTHbo pemaMeHTOBaHWMW:*

17 Iipo YTBopeHHR KOOpIHHal.iiiHoro IieHTPY iHTepoBaHoro ynpaBniHHR KOpIOHAMH: IlocnHoBa Ka6iHeTy MiHiCTpiB YKpatHH Bi/112.04.2024.N• 426. <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/426-2024-n#Text> (11.11.2024).

- oprahi3a.Qi51 crrisrrpau;iMi>K sip;rrosip;mtMW yCTaHoBaMw, oprahaMw, oφi-caMw Ta areHTCTBaMw EsporreticbKoro Cm03y;
- oprahi3a.Qi51 crrisrrpau;i3 TpeTiMw Kpa'iHaMw (s Me)l(ax, llJ,O rrepep;6aqeHi sip;rrosip;HWM pemaMeHTOM EsporreticbKoro Cm03y);
- BllpOBap;)l(eHH51 rrepep;OBWX TeXHOJIOfiM, a TaKO)l(MaClITa6HWX iHφopMa-QiMHWX CWCTeM;
- 3arrposap;)l(eHH51 MeXaHi3MY COJiip;apHOCTB BWKOpWCTaHH51M iHCTpYMeHTiB φiHaHcyaHH51 EsporreticbKoro Coro3y;
- rrop51p;OK pearri3au;i1φYHp;aMeHTaJihHWX rrpas;
- yp;oCKOHaJieHH51 OCBiTW Ta HasqaHH51 y cφepi3a6e3rreqeHH51 rrpWKOpp;OHHOI 6e3rreKw;
- BllpOBap;)l(eHH51 iHHOBa.QiM.

Crrip; 3a3HaqWTw, llJ, o KpeMi i3 3a3HaqeHwx rriopwTeTiB 3Haxop;51ThC51 Ha rreBHWX CTap;i51X pearri3au;i'i, He3Ba)l(aiOqw Ha sip;cyTHicTh qiTKo'i 'ix perraMeHT-Tau;il B CTpaTeriiHTerposaHoro yrrpasriHH51 Kopp;oHaMw Ha rrepiop; p;o 2025 p. TaK,rrepe;CTaBHWKaM cy6'EKTiB iHTerposaHoro yrrpasriHH51 Kopp;oHaMw YKpa'iHw 6yrro Hap;aHO MO)KJIJI[BiCTH rrpWMH51TJl[yqacTb y HasqaJibHOMY Kypci 3 6e3lleKW Ta yrrpasriHH51 Kopp;oHaMw, llJ, O rrpocop;wsc51 Ha TepwTopil Pecry6riKw llorrlilJ,a¹⁸.

Orrpau;hoBaHirpo€KTW Yrop; Mi)l(Ka6iHeToMMiHiCTpis YKpa'iHw Ta Pecry-6rriKoiO BipMeHiH i qopHoropiH rppo peap;Micio oci6. llpwsep;eHo y sip;rrosip;-HiCTH p;o rroCTaHoBw Ka6iHeTy MiHiCTpis YKpa'iHw sip; 30.12.2022 NQ 1490 HopMaTWBHi p;oKyMeHTW Hau;ioHaJihHO'i aKap;eMi'i ,1J,ep)l(aBHO'i rrpwKopp;oHHO'i crry)l(6w YKpa'iHw iMeHi E. XMeJihHW.QhKoro Ta HasqaJihHWX u;eHTpiB 3 rrwTaHh BiMChKOBODCBiTW.

HaKa3oM Ap;MiHiCTpau;i'i ,1J,ep)l(aBHO'i rrpwKopp;oHHO'i crry)l(6w YKpa'iHw 3aTBepp;)l(eHO «Mop;eJib peaJii3a.QilrrpWH.QWIIY «OCBITa Brrpop;OB)l(BiMChKOBOL Kap'€pW» p;ll51 OCHOBHWX TWIOBWX IIOCap; oφiu;epCbKOfO CKJiap;y ,1J,ep)l(aBHO' rrpw-KOpp;OHHOlcrry)l(6w YKpa'iHW», 51Ka rroBHicTIO sip;rrosip;a€ BWMoraM KoHu;erru;i'i TpaHcφopMa.Qil CWCTeMW BiMChKOBOLOCBiTW. Orrpa.QbOBaHO Ta IIOFop;)l(eHO 3 ,1J,errapTaMeHTOM siticbKOBo'i ocsiTw Ta HayKw MiHiCTepCTBa o6opoHw YKpa'iHw ocsimirporpaMw Kypcis rppoφecii1Ho'i siticbKOBo'i ocsiTw L-1A,L-1B,L-1C,L-2.

P03rroqaTo rrip;roTOBKy: KypcaHTiB Hau;ioHaJihHO'i aKap;eMil ,1J,ep)l(aBHO'i rrpwKopp;oHHO'i crry)l(6w YKpa'iHw iMeHi E. XMeJihHW.QhKoro Ha6opy 2023 p. 3a rrpoppaMaMw Kypcis L-1A Ta L-1B; oφiu;epis 3a rrpoppaMoio Kypcis L-1C,L-2.

18 EKcnepl:lepA<npHKOPAOCJl|yA<6H B3Jl|H yqaCTb y HasqaJibHOMY Kypci OECE: 3 6e3neKH Ta ynpasl;iHHJI KOpaO-HaMH. URL : <https://dpsu.gov.ua/ua/news/eksperti-derzhprikordonsluzhbi-vzlyali-uchast-u-navchalnomu-kursi-obsz-bezpek:i-ta-upravlinnya-kordonami/> (11.11.2024).

3arrpoBa,IJ;){eHO KypcM iHTeHCMBHOa HfJIOMOBHOIli,IJ;fOTOBKM, 5IKHeo6xi,IJ;HiI;I5I
ycrrinmoro rrpoxo,IJ;){eHHH o<Piu;epaMM Kypcis L-1C,L-2.

P03po6JieHo rrpoeKTM: rrpoc<PeciWHMX CTaH,IJ;apTiB o<Piu;epa TaKTJ1qHoro,orre-
paTMBHoro Ta CTpaTeriqHOfO piBHiB BiWCbKOBODCBiTM)J;ep){aBHOirpMKOp,II;OH-
HOCJiy)K6J1 YKpa'iHM;CTaH,IJ;apTiB BMIIJ;ODCBiTM 3a crreu;iaJibHicTIO 252 «Ee3IleKa
,IJ;ep){aBHOfo KOp,II;OHY» ,I;J5I 3-X piBHiB BMIIJ;OIOCBiTM: 6aKaJiaBpCbKOfO, Mari-
CTepCbKOfO Ta OCBiTHbO-HayKOBOfO.

Ilpoc,IJ;eHo 3axO,IJ;M rno,11;o iHTerpau;i'i Kypcis L-IA Ta L-IB ,11;0 ocsiTHbo'i rrpoc-
rpaMM 3a crreu;iaJihHicno 262 «IlpasooxopoHHa ,I;IAAhHiCTh» (HaKa3 MiHiCTepCTBa
ocsiTM iHaYKM YKpa'iHM Bi,IJ; 28.05.2024 NQ 769 «Iipo BHeceHHH 3MiH ,11;0 CTaH,IJ;apTy
BMrn;o'i ocsiTM 3i crreu;iaJibHOCTi 262 «IlpasooxopoHHa ,I;IAAhHiCTh ,I;JIH rreprnoro
(6aKaJiaspcbKoro) piBHBMrn;o'iocsiTM»),Bi,IJ; Hau;ioHaJibHoro areHTCTBaKBaJii<PiKa-
u;iJ1 OTpMMaHO ,11;03BiJl Ha p03po6JieHH5I rrpO€KTiB rrpoc<PeciWHMX CTaH,IJ;apTiB «O<Pi-
u;ep TaKTJ1qHoro piBHH)J;ep){aBHo'i rrpMKOp,II;OHHo'i cJiy)K6M YKpa'iHM», «O<Piu;ep
orrepaTMBHoro piBHH)J;ep){aBHo'i rrpMKOp,II;OHHo'i cJiy)K6M YKpa'iHM»,«O<Piu;ep CTpa-
TeriqHoro piBHH)J;ep){aBHo'i rrpMKOp,II;OHHo'i cJiy)K6M YKpa'iHM».

Y paMKax peaJii3au;i'i rrpoeKTY «Ili,IJ;TpMMKa €sporrel1cbKoro Cm03y B 3Miu;-
HeHHiiHTeposaHoro yrrpasJiiHHH KOp,IJ;oHaMM B YKpa'iHi (EU4IBM)» crriJihHO 3
Mi){Hapo,IJ;HMM u;eHTpOM p03BMTKY Mirpau;iwHo'i rrojiiTMKM rrpoc,IJ;eHo p06oTy
3 aHaJii3y Ta OIITMMi3au;i'i rriopMTeTHMX p06oqJ1X rrpou;eciB. 3,IJ;iWCHeHO aHaJii3
p03po6JieHJ1X pekOMeH,IJ;au;J1, BJ13HaqeHO IIOTpe6y y HOpmOTBopqiJ1 ,I;J5I JibHOCTi
Ta p03po6y;irrepeJiiKy 3axo,IJ;iB Heo6xi,IJ;HMX ,I;JIH 'ix srpoca,IJ;){eHHH.

P03rroqaTo a,IJ;MiHiCTpaTMBHirpou;e,11;yp11 rno,11;o CTBopeHHH crreu;iaJibHoro rrpoc-
rpaMHoro 3a6e3rreqeHH5I aBTOMaTJ130BaHOCMCTeMM yrrpaBJiiHH5IJIIO,IJ;CbKJ1MJ1pecyp-
CaMJ1.13 ciqH5J 2023 p. Bi,IJ;HOBJieHO yqacTb y rrpoc€KTi«Hose o6JlJ1qq5J KOp,II;OHY- 3»
Ilrpe,IJ;cTaBHMIJ;TBaMi){Hapo,IJ;Ho'iopraHi3au;i'iMirpau;iB YKpa'iHi.Tp11sae rrpO,IJ;){eHHH
rrpO€KTHOI TeXHiqHOI,IJ;OKYMeHTau;i'i Ili;0,IJ;0 CTBopeHH5I iH<PopMaiJ;iWHOI CMCTeMM
peeCTpau;i'i3a5IB Ta aBTOMaTM3au;i'i rrpou;e,11;yp11 ,11;o6opy KaH,IJ;M,IJ;apTiB.CrrillhHO 3 Mi:>K-
Hapo,IJ;HMM u;eHTpOM p03BMTKY Mirpau;iWHOIIOJiiTMKM y ciqHi 2024 p. p03rroqaTO
rrepefl15I,IJ; rrpou;eciB,11;06opy Ha BiWCbKOBY cJiy)K6y3a KOHTpaKTOM.Y 6epe3Hi2024 p.
3asepneHo aHaJii3 p06oqoro rrpou;ecy 3 ,11;06opy MOJIO,IJ;rnoro rrepcOHaJiy Ta orrpau;bo-
BaHo rrpop03MIJ;i'irn;o,11;o woro rrepe6y,IJ;OBM.P03rroqaTo crriJihHY p03po6Ky TeXHiqHoro
3aB,IJ;aHH5I Ili;0,IJ;0 CTBopeHH5I Heo6xi,IJ;HOfO rrpoppaMHOfO 3a6e3rreqeHH5I.

HoBMMM rriopMTeTHMMM CTpaTeriqHJ1MM u;JIHMM y c<Pepi 3a6e3rreqeHH5I
rrpMKOp,IJ;OHHo'i 6e3rreKM, a6o TaKMMM, rn;o rroTpe6yioTh rro,IJ;ajibrnoro y,IJ;ocKoHa-
JieHHH CII,IJ;BBa){aTM:

- Harrarop;){eHH51 crriBrrpau;ira yp;ocKoHarreHH51 o6MiHy iHçopMau;ieiO 3 p;ep-)}{aBaMM-'IjIeHaMM €Bporrel1cbKoro Co103y, €Bporrel1cbKOIO areHu;ieiO FRONTEX;
 - p03BJ1TOK ClliBrrpau;iMi){ cy6€KTKaMJ1 iHTerpoBaHOfo yrrpaBjiiHH51 KOpp;o- HaMM Ta KOOp,JJ;MHaiJ;i51X p;i51JibHOCTi;
 - ClliBrrpau;51 Ta o6MiH iHçopMaiJ;i€10 3 iHIIIJ1MJ1 opraHaMM BMKOHABqo'iBjiap;M, 51KiHe € cy6€KTKaMJ1 iHTerpoBaHOfo yrrpaBjiiHH51 KOpp;oHaMM Ta Hey51,11;0BJ1MJ1 opraHi3au;iHMM y cçepi6e3rreKM p;ep){aBHoro Kopp;oHy;
 - crriBrrpau;H ra o6MiH iHçopMau;ieiO 3 Mi){Hapop;HMMM opraHi3au;iHMM ra Bi,JJ;iIOBi,JJ;HMMM ycraHOBaMM, opraHaMM iHIIIIMX Kpa'iH, 51KiHe € qjieHaMM €BpO- rreWCbKOfo Co103y Bip;rrroBip;Ho p;oBMMor perraMeHry €Bporrel1cbKoro Co103y;
 - BrrpoBap;){eHH51 ra BMKopMcraHH51 rreper;oBMX reXHorroriw ra iHçopMau;iw- Ho-rerreKoMyHiKau;i11HMX CMCTeM;
 - BllpOBap;){eHH51 €BporreWCbKOI MeTO,JJ;OJIOfil OIJ;iHIOBaHH51 51KOCti BJ1KO- HaHH51 3aBp;aHb y cçepi3a6e3rreqeHH51 llpMKOp,JJ;OHHO6e3lleKJ1 (MicTMTb lliieH- reHCbKMW MeXaHi3M OIJ;iHKM, OIJ;iHKY Bpa3JJ1BOCTi, MO){e p;op;aTKOBO BKJIIQarM Hau;ioHaJibHiMeXaHi3MJ1 OIJ;iHIOBaHH51);
 - 3arryqeHH51 Mi){Hapop;HOTeXHiqHOJJ;OIIOMOfM ,JJ;Jl51 peaJii3aiJ;iITa p03BJ1TKY Hau;ioHaJibHOCTi MCTeMM iHTerpoBaHOfo yrrpaBjiiHH51 KOpp;oHaMM;
 - ,JJ;OTpMMaHH51 rpaB ■ CB06op; JJIO,JJ;MHM, OC06JIMBO Bpa3JJ1BJ1X rpyrr Hae- JieHH51 nip; qac 3,JJ;iWCHeHH51 rrpMKOp,JJ;OHHOfo KOHTpOIIIO TapearysaHH51 Ha crppo611 llpOTMllpaBHOç;i51JibHOCTiHa p;ep){aBHOMY KOpp;oHi;
 - 3a6e3rreqeHH51 KOMrrereHrHocrira rrpocçecioHarri3MY rrepcorHarry cy6'eKriB iHTerpoBaHOfo yrrpaBjiiHH51 KOpp;oHaMM;
 - rrpobep;eHH51 p;ocrip;){eHb y cçepi3a6e3rreqeHH51 rrpMKopp;oHho'i 6e3rreKM ra BrrpoBap;){eHH51 iHHOBau;iw.
- Bip;rrroBip;Ho p;o HopM rpaBa €Bporrel1cbKoro Co103y Hau;ioHaJibHiCTpareri'i 3 IIMTaHb iHTerpoBaHOfo yrrpaBjiiHH51 KOpp;oHaMM MaiOTb BKJIIQarM HacryrrHi cKrrap;oBi: rrorrrirMqHy CTpareriiO; MexaHi3MM 3a6e3rreqeHH51 51Kocri; pecycp11 ra çoHp;M; 15 rrpipMTeTiB iHTerpoBaHOfo yrrpaBjiiHH51 KOpp;oHaMM (Kpa'iHM qjieHM MO){YTb p03III11piOBaTJ1 IX rrepperiK Bi,JJ;iIOBi,JJ;HO ,11;0 Hau;ioHaJibHOlcçep11 iHTe- peciB); IIOTQqHJ1W CTAH crpaB ■ IIJiaHM p03IIO,JJ;iiiy JJIO,JJ;CbKMX pecycp11 Ta OCHOB- HMX erarriB p03BJ1TKY Heo6xip;HOIHçpaCTpyKrypM;IIJiaH p;iJ1 (BKJIIQa€ KJIIQoBi 3axop;M,qacoBipaMKM, erarrM,pecycp11 ra MexaHi3MM MOHiropMHry) ¹⁹.

19 Management Board Decision 30/2023 adopting the Technical and Operational Strategy for European Integrated Border Management 2023-2027. URL : <https://prd.frontex.europa.eu/documentmanagement-board-decision-30-2023-adopting-the-technical-and-operational-strategy-for-european-integrated-border-management-2023-2027/> (11.11.2024); Regulation (EU) 2019/1896 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 November 2019 on the

Crrip; 3a3HaqJ1TM, IIJ,O 51KicTh p03po6KM HOBo'i CTpaTeril iHTerpoBaHoro yrrpaBriHH51 Kopp;oHaMM 3aJie)KJ1Th Bip; piBH51 crriBrrpau;cy6'€KTiB iHTerpoBaHoro yrrpaBriHH51 Kopp;oHaMM Ha Hau;ioHajihHOMY Ta Mi)I(Hapop;HoMy piBH51X. Kmo-qoBa porrhB oprahi3au;il1HoMy MexaHi3Mi3a6e3rreqeHH51 rrpMKopp;oHHo16e3rreKM Bi,JJ;BO,JJ;J1ThC51 u;eHTpaiibHOMY oprahi BMKOHABqo'i BJIap;M, III,O peaJii3Y€ p;ep)KaBHY IIOJiiTMKY y c<PepiOXOpOHM p;ep)KaBHOfo KOpp;oHy Ta BMKOHY€ 3aBp;aHH51 III,O,JJ;O

3a6e3rreqeHH51 He,JJ;OTOpKaHHOCTip;ep)KaBHOfo KOpp;oHy Ta OXOpOHM cyBepeHHMX rpaB YKpa'iHM B i"i rrpMrrerriiJ1 30HiTa BMKJIIOqHiW (MopChKiH) eKOHOMiqHiW 30Hi Ta EBporrewchKiw areHu;i'i FRONTEx- 51K rrorBHOMY rrapTHepy ■ Koop;MHaTopy BrrpoBap;)KeHH51 eBporrewchKO'i rrorriTMKM y 3a3HaqeHil1 c<Pepi.

OT)Ke, CTpaTeriH iHTerpoBaHoro yrrpaBriHH51 Kopp;oHaMM Ha rrepiop; p;o 2025 p. rreper;6aqae pearri3au;i10 ciM 3 rrpiorMTeTiB, rreper;6aqeHMX Orrepau;iw-HOIO Ta TeXHiqHOIO CTpaTeri€10 ,JL;JL;51 €BporrewchKOfo iHTerpoBaHOfo yrrpaBJiiHH51 Kopp;oHaMM,3 HMX TPM rroTpe6ye yp;ocKoHarreHH51 IIIJi51XOM BM3HaqeHH51 CTpaTe- riqHJ1X u;irrew ■3aBp;aHh. Pearri3au;i51 pellITM 8 rrpiorMTeTiB B YKPa'iHChKOMY 3aKo- Hop;aBCTBiHe rreper;6aqeHo.

Ha cyqacHoMy eTarripo3BMTKY YKpa'iHM Ta 3 BpaxyBaHH51M Ha6yTT51 HeiO CTaTycy KaHp;Mp;aTa p;rr51 BCTyrry p;o EBporrewchKoro Co103y, p;ocBip;y rrpOTM-CTO51HH51 36poJ1HiW arpeci'i 3 6oKy pociWchKOKPep;epau;ilHaraJibHO Heo6xip;HO orrpau;IOBaHH51 HOBo'i pep;aKu;ilHau;ioHajibHo'i CTpaTeriilHTerpoBaHoro yrrpaB- rriHH51 KOpp;oHaMM,BJ13HaqeHH51 3aBp;aHh Ta qiTKMX iH,JJ;MKaTopiB IX BJ1KOHaaHH51 Ta p;oc51rHeHH51 CTpaTeriqHJ1X u;irrew. BoHa Mae rroBHicTIO Bip;rrorBip;aTM Orrepau;i;il1Hil1Ta TeXHiqHiW CTpaTeril,JL;JL;51 €BporrewchKOfo iHTerpoBaHOfo yrrpaBJiiHH51 Kopp;oHaMM, B351TMM YKpa'iHoiO 3o6oB'513aHH51M IIJ,Op;o BMKOHaaHH51 rroqaTKO- BMX BMMor p;o cyMicHocTiBip;rrorBip;Ho p;o IO 0102 Border Security (Ee3rreKa Kopp;oHy), BpaxoByBaTM Hau;ioHajihHioco6rrMBOCTi, B TOMY q11crriBO€HHoro xapaKTepy.

Harr51MOM IIO,JJ;ajibllIMX HayKOBMX ,JL;OCJii,JJ;)KeHb MO)Ke 6yTM IIOIilyK, o6r'pyH- TyBaHH51 rroTpe6 Ta ,JL;)Keperr pecypcHoro 3a6e3rreqeHH51 IIJ,Op;o pearri3au;il BMMor Orrepau;il1Ho1Ta TeXHiqHo'i CTpaTeri'i p;rr51 eBporrewchKoro iHTerpoBaHoro yrrpaB- rriHH51 Kopp;oHaMM 51K rreper;YMOBM p;rr51 oTpMMaaHH51 rro3MTMBHo1ou;iHKM YKpa'iHM y c<Pepi3a6e3rreqeHH51 rrpMKopp;oHHo16e3rreKM Harreper;op;Hifi BCTyrry p;o EBpo- rrewchKoro Coi03y.

European Border and Coast Guard and repealing Regulations (EU) No 1052/2013 and (EU) 2016/1624. URL: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2019/1896/oj> (11.11.2024).

(11.11.2024); Regulation (EU) 2019/1896 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 November 2019 on the

Nataliia MYKHALCHUK,
Dr. in Psychology, Professor,
Rivne State University of the Humanities, Rivne (Ukraine)
ORCID ID: 0000-0003-0492-9450

Yevhen KHARCHENKO,
Doctor of Medicine, Professor,
Rivne Medical Academy, Rivne (Ukraine)
ORCID ID: 0000-0002-4340-8503

Eduard IVASHKEVYCH,
Doctor of Psychology, Professor,
Rivne State University of the Humanities, Rivne (Ukraine)
ORCID ID: 0000-0003-0376-4615

Ernest IVASHKEVYCH,
PhD in Psychology,
Rivne State University of the Humanities, Rivne (Ukraine)
ORCID ID: 0000-0001-7219-1086
Ukraine

THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF LEARNER'S SOVEREIGNTY IN CONTEMPORARY SYSTEM OF EDUCATION IN UKRAINE

In our research we'd like to show we will provide information about learner's sovereignty, its origin, misconceptions in other scientific researches, definitions, which are of great importance for Ukrainian System of Education. The term «Learner's Autonomy» was firstly used more than 25-30 years ago. Since the publications of authors¹ the notion of Learner's Sovereignty has appeared in the Center of the Council of European leaders' thinking. In the official documents the development of Learner's Sovereignty had been perceived as a way of providing effective language instructions and reaching Learner's Acquisition. For example, E. Fischer² provides information on The European Council and the Council of the European Union by the way of the development of the English language by all possible tools for a Learner, which implicitly include the mechanisms of the development of people's learning

1 El-Zawawy, A.M. (2021). On- Air Slips of the Tongue: A Psycholinguistic-Acoustic Analysis. *Journal of Psycholinguist Research*, 50(3), 463-505. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10936-020-09755-y>.

2 Fischer, E. (2019). Linguistic Legislation and Psycholinguistic Experiments: Redeveloping Waismann's Approach. In:

skills and the development of the abilities for sovereign language learning, which are reflected by the Principles and Guidelines that were defined the program of the English Language Proficiency (ELP) and showed its functions (by Council of Europe in 2000-2004). So, Learner's Sovereignty became to be implied by the Principles and Guidelines' insistence, that each learner must have his/her own ELP. In addition to this ELP having been obtained from the point of view of Learner's physical possession, they also practice their ownership by using Learner's Sovereignty to organize, to oversee and to assess the process of individual learning.

In contemporary system of educational policy and practice the concept of Learner's Sovereignty is widely possible to be used in the Educational process. The derivation of the term «Learner's Sovereignty» comes from the Greek term {{sovereign}}, which means {do have its own individual, sovereign laws}. As a result, the discussions about the idea according to the ability and possibility of language skills of individuals or groups of people (according to the center of levels of knowing English, such as A1, A2, B1, B2, C1, C2), as well as the laws and other rules, that actualize restriction in such a way. But Learner's Sovereignty has also been discussed in Psychology, with different definitions which scientists³ offered to this term. This idea has also been discussed from positions of scientists of various educational researches. We'll try to describe some more important, from our point of view, psychological researches.

The term {{Learner's Sovereignty}} is in a great degree complicated, because it has various definitions among scientists, which can give their own beginning to various misconceptions, which there are in scientific literature. If we talk about the way of perceptions of Learner's Sovereignty, we like to say that sovereignty can appear as a main goal in the process of complicated Language Learning. Nevertheless, a lot of not detailed definitions are understood by us as some incorrect statements, that have not been made our mind about what autonomy it is as a whole. We like to emphasize that it is important to understand if the definition of Learner's Sovereignty is correct or incorrect, if it is used and implemented it a right or wrong way. We've to understand, that Learner's Sovereignty is not the individual ability of students to create their own thoughts. The teacher is first of all a facilitator of the person's development and he/she provides students with some instructions, games, talks, tasks. But students have to solve how to perform these instructions and tasks in the autonomous way. The ~~teachers' instructions~~ cannot help students' to be autonomous.

3 Hall, J.K., Cheng, A. & Carlson, M. (2006). Reconceptualizing multicompetence as a theory of language knowledge. *Applied Linguistics*, 27(2), 220-240. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0022268906001013> http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-25008-9_10

Teachers do not lose their authority as well as they do not perceive Learner's Sovereignty as a new way in English Methodology. Of course, students cannot in a great degree become autonomous and sovereign without teacher's help, but in any case they have to find their own ways of analytical and creative thinking. Each student is unique and thinks creatively in different ways. Each of students also needs to choose his/her own way of learning behavior based on achievements, age, desires and gained during the whole life personally significant experience. We also like to add, that, on the one hand, Learner's Sovereignty can appear in various forms. So, there cannot be one own individual way of implementing knowledge, skills and abilities for all students. On the other hand, many people believe that autonomous learners are such ones in all forms, settings and fields, which are not true at all. So, Learner's Sovereignty cannot be seen in all areas while it had been performed by one or another student, as it was extremely hard to achieve some goals in a great measure.

Some definitions according to the topic of our research are controversy in the field of the researches of Learner's Sovereignty. studies researching autonomy. Nevertheless, some famous researchers⁴ presented their own definitions. The most known ones were substantiated by K. Heidari⁵. The researcher proved that with the aim of charge of the person's learning was to have the possibility for receiving all the decisions concerning different methods, ways and aspects of this learning. Learner's Sovereignty is socially defined ability, which has its own goals, preferences and values of individuals. Learner's Sovereignty includes different meanings of individual's activities, which are derived from so called shared social matrix. Meaningful Learner's Sovereignty requires from each person the understanding of the importance of the existence of various social goods which the teacher has to provide and according to which the citizens have their duties to provide to another person.

Other scientists in their empirical researches proved that in terms of content the first step along the development of Learner's Sovereignty was to make the learners aware of different goals and the content of the curriculum, learning program or pedagogical methodical materials. The second step of the development of the Learner's Sovereignty is to involve learners into the process of selecting and solving tasks, goals and problems from a point of view of a range of alternatives or

4 Deignan, A. (2005). *Metaphor and Corpus Linguistics*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company. <https://doi.org/10.1075/celcr.6>

5 Heidari, K. (2019). Willingness to communicate: A predictor of pushing vocabulary knowledge from receptive to productive. *Journal of Psycholinguistic Research*, 48(4), 903-920. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10936-019-09639-w>

propositions. If we tell about the development of the Learner's Sovereignty of students, we'd like to tell that they have to be involved into the process of modifying and adapting goals to the content of problems. The next step would be seen when learners are creating their personal goals of life and their content. A final level is that one when learners are functioning as fully Sovereign Learners, transcending themselves in the classroom and linking a content to the world of individuals beyond different people in the classroom.

Learner's Sovereignty is shaped by our personal, individual surrounding, as we understand. Personal attitudes, different items of the environment, which is in our space. To form Sovereignty of students it is important to look at our own process of communication with other people, and we have to account the rank of willingness to achieve higher grounds, which influence students by their way to autonomy. The process of participation and communication are understood by us as «socially bound» points of Learner's Sovereignty. Being autonomous is not only about working alone but participating with other students within the classroom.

So, we think, that Learner's Sovereignty is a social construct. It is also evident in this case, personal autonomy is often misconstrued to be a matter of the unfettered freedom of the individual. We'd like to suggest, that Learner's Sovereignty as a kind of reciprocal individual existence under which each person tries to supply in social problem solving, which is necessary to sustain the Learner's Sovereignty of others. This is the way how we understand Learner's Sovereignty. So, Learner's Sovereignty teaches us to learn to respect other people, to reach Learner's Sovereignty from the side of other students in inextricably linked way to learn them not only to be fully autonomous at the lessons, but in one's own life in the whole. These suggestions were proven by some methodological principles of seeing other people and to understand by them what it means. So, Learner's Sovereignty Systems' abilities help us to recognize personal autonomy critically, as they are to be seen as structured qualities in the system to reach socialization of independence of people.

We'll also argue that Learner's Sovereignty should become a number of one's own priority of people all over the world, but it does not mean that learners should be responsible for the process of their individual education and goals, which change all the times and in each way they are also possible. So, in such a way students should make their own choices. They have to be free with their individual decisions, while taking part in social events and when they need a help

from teachers if it is possible for them. Learner's Sovereignty is very important in such a way of understanding, because learning is just a part of our being, but not a part of a whole life.

We also support the idea of Learner's Sovereignty within different social settings. We'd like to actualize, that students cannot function in so called isolated environment. Children live in a world, which is full of social interactions. That is why it is so important to learn because of these interactions while learning and developing are students' own ways of receiving the information. Also, we'd like to say that each student unique in his/her process of learning, but our society still exists and requires different people to accommodate and participate in social events.

Studying the problem of Learner's Sovereignty, we'd like to talk that it is a lifelong process. It is the process which takes a whole life. Also, we'd like to state, that Learner's Sovereignty is important outside of different social institutions. Within each institution, if it is academic or public, each person also requires this kind of Learner's Sovereignty. So, people have to make their own decisions based on their professional possibilities, obligations, needs and attributes. Thus, there must be individual space within the paradigm of people's organization for obtaining different levels of self-governance. From this point of view we'll state, that autonomy plays the most crucial role in adulthood as well, as outside educational establishments. So, it is crucial to promote Learner's Sovereignty on different levels of the person's psyche.

From this point of view, we'd like to note, that the system of education should be based on Learner's Sovereignty. The last one develops students' creative thinking. So, students learn to think and not just to soak the information which was imposed on them. In such a way we've propose such methods, by help of which students will be able to organize their learning by comprehend different tasks within the curricula and outside the classroom as well. What comes out of it, students will be free of their actions and because of their decisions outside the learning process.

So, the paradigm of organizing the system of education in contemporary Ukrainian society is implied in a way of developing suitable and original way, which help the teacher to use different technologies and reach highly-quality education. Education also meets different difficulties in our constantly changing environment. Learner's Sovereignty touches the boundaries of students' knowledge. Empirical scientific researches are also essential. This issue also demonstrates stable conclu-

sions of students' autonomy as the most important lifelong ability, which will be useful for teachers throughout the whole life and various educational institutions.

We'd like to state that Learner's Sovereignty developed not only in the whole class but outside the educational system as well. The process of studying by students proves that autonomy is associated with lifelong period of learning either. One method of studying is that is used when studying is a course in its entirety or its parts is self-study process of learning. Usually, the teacher is included into the process of selection and gaining all the information. Course progression and assessment are primarily under the Teacher's Sovereignty. At the end, self-studying process of learning is a unique way to structure the process of acquiring knowledge in which the learner assumes accountability while being directed by explicit and implicit teacher's instructions.

So, we'd like to emphasize that the ability to study independently becomes more important for people to behave well in the society according to the processes of individualization and providing of modern contemporary educational technologies. If we look at the educational theory and practice, addressing the problem of implementing self-directed learning for developing of Students' Sovereignty. In such a way we'll explain a great importance of Students' Sovereignty, because it lies in the paradigm of personal attitudes of learners according to the learning educational environment. It is now understood by us as Sovereign Learner's Psychology, which plays the most important role in becoming autonomous, as well as some technical aspects, such as providing educational ideology within sovereign learning environment.

Learner's Sovereignty can influence the efficiency and effectiveness of language learning in the whole. We'd like to state, that the communicative approach is intimately linked with the concept of Learner's Sovereignty in the process of sovereign language learning. We'd like to incorporate Communicative Language Acquisition Theory into the meaning of the concept of Learner's Sovereignty, drawing on influences from a variety of individual issues outside the language educational paradigm. Although, some the most important definitions of Learner's Sovereignty frequently do not specifically mention the Language Acquisition of the second language. That's why we contend that Learner's Sovereignty entails learners to utilize the target language for defining their meanings in natural communicative circumstances. There is a lack of actual data on the potential that provide some benefits of a communicative situation on Learner's Sovereign Abilities, despite some important theoretical connections.

Learner's Sovereignty we also understand as some educational goal which is a good illustration of our own understanding, which was provided by a mind of teachers they may be in charge in the classroom. For developing Students' Sovereignty the tasks and problems in the learning process must flow due to learners' needs and interests, their personal attitudes. In such a way, some aspects of students' responsibilities are given to students by a teacher. Students determine the main principles of Sovereign learning, as well as Sovereign goals based on learners' experiences, needs, skills, abilities and knowledge.

In today's reality, it is hard to provide students with social Sovereign Interactions due to the pandemic and the war. Nevertheless, we'll suggest that it is possible to reflect students' Sovereign Learning Process through online Sovereign Studying. In such a way, students can reread their tasks, and keep up their time in a Sovereign Way. Also, it is possible to receive Sovereign Individual Feedback from other students doing individual tasks. We've proved that Sovereign process of exchanging thoughts and receiving feedback have its a positive outcome on students and their willingness to provide learning activities and to develop absolute new ways of Sovereign Learning and Thinking.

So, we'd like to explain what Sovereign Language Learning means. Sovereign ways of studying are some goals in educational language courses. Therefore, some Sovereign Principles and definitions must be correct and well investigated. We'd like to argue, that Sovereign Approaches have to be implemented towards all students, not just by those ones who show absolutely high scores in the process of studying. Learner's Sovereignty is the most essential Sovereign Goal in the process of learning in the whole. In such a way we'd like to present five main causes of Learner's Sovereignty: Sovereign Engagement, Sovereign Exploration, Sovereign Personalization, Sovereign Reflection and Sovereign Support. Sovereign Engagement allows all students to participate equally in Sovereign tasks and projects; if they are equally engaged by Sovereignty, their Sovereign qualities can be improved in a right way. Exploration is up to Sovereign Opportunities of students to Sovereign participation, Sovereign improvement of their knowledge to reach Sovereign Personal Importance in learning Sovereignty. Personalization is the process of correlation between students due to their individual differences and personal uniqueness, which can be complicated to deal with Sovereignty as a whole, upgraded this process. It can be seen as a crucial and extremely beneficial sovereign justification for individual concentrating on personality of students and their various language-learning goals. Also, reflection can improve students'

previous mistakes and reflect on their recent Sovereign Experience. Without Sovereignty, students would not be able to achieve Sovereign results and to improve their own ways of learning. In the same way, Sovereign Support is crucial for students to achieve sovereign goals.

One of the most noteworthy individual findings from this research is the enduring some significance of Learner's Sovereignty in academic System of Education. Summarizing educational perspectives in a whole, Learner's Sovereignty in the process of learning encompasses students deriving their Sovereign Goals, Preferences and Values from societal Sovereign Influences they actualize. The processes towards Learner's Sovereignty includes becoming aware of Sovereign curriculum goals, selecting from Sovereign alternatives, modifying individual content, creating Sovereign Personal Goals and ultimately becoming Sovereign Learners. Under the context of «Sovereign Learning» we mean the process of connecting learning to the world beyond the classroom. Taking charge of one's Sovereign Learning means that students are responsible for all Sovereign decisions in the learning process. It is a lifelong process, which influences learners throughout their whole lives. Being Sovereign does not only mean taking individual ways of one's own process of learning but to carrying it further into his/her personal life and being capable of making Sovereign decisions related to all aspects of students' life.

To be Sovereign students shall participate in task-Based Lesson Planning as reaching a Pedagogical Approach in the process of Educational individual paradigm. From the early beginning we'd like to explain the term «Sovereign Task-Based Learning» by its origin, according to its definitions and main contextual information.

Task-based learning (TBL) was firstly described emerged in the late 1970s, and early 1980s it was analyzed as new language teaching approach which had been developed and investigated. We believe that Sovereign process of teaching foreign language by its structure would not be sufficient comparing with the process of teaching language, which needs to address the development of meaning-expressing Sovereign Abilities of students. This approach started to be evolved nowadays. At first, we'd like to emphasize that it was placed on how Sovereign Crucial Interactions were to provide all students with individual feedback. Sovereignty helps students to enhance their language proficiency, particularly in areas where they have a lot of problems. Subsequently, the Sovereign concepts were changed from the side of incorporate a «Sovereign Focus-on-Form» Methodology into Sover-

ign Personal Activities. Researchers who studied Sovereign task-based learning well had come to a suggestion that embrace this change is not a Sovereign Viewpoint. It was thought to be more sovereign of different educational points of view. All of these sovereign methods and Sovereign Methodology in a whole concur that individual attention to a foreign language form has to be paid inside Sovereign Interactions; just Sovereign Contact is insufficient. How different Sovereign Teaching approaches use this individual approach, if it is such as giving Sovereign Feedback, or focusing Sovereign Attention, fostering Sovereign Engagements, and stimulating language output varying in different Sovereign ways. All of them, in such a way, form Learner's Sovereignty as a personal quality, which language forms, which would be recognized and practiced by learners as they have some individual progress.

The most frequent example of Sovereign Task-Based Approach was in our practice, when at the lesson we provide some information on the project, which was held by us previously. The switch to extraordinary methods of studying as we understood that the majority of language learners who received their instructions had been centered on Grammar and did not develop their individual level of proficiency that was considered acceptable in studying the target language Sovereignly. The prediction that a foreign language is a Sovereign system of words controlled by Grammar and Lexical Units are typically the Sovereign Foundation for the Second Language Acquisition in the classroom. It is much more progressive, though, to consider Sovereign Language System is evaluation of its system of Sovereign meanings.

Sovereign Task-Based Language Teaching (TBLT) states on different Sovereign tasks which are a whole system of the main parts of learning a foreign language. They offer more favorable Sovereign Settings for encouraging the second language process of Language 2learning and involving learners into some Sovereign Acquisition Processes. Thus, rather than a theory of Sovereign Language Structure, Learner's Sovereignty is founded by us as the individual process on a theory of Language Learning and Language Acquisition.

So, we'd like to propose different definitions, which are the most well-known and denote Sovereignty. My definition is amplified from the point of view of Sovereign classroom work that involves learners into Sovereign process of comprehending, manipulating, producing or interacting by the activity foreign language while students' attention is focused on mobilizing their individual Grammar knowledge to express some individual meaning. Our intention is to convey Sov-

ereign Meaning rather than to manipulate individual forms of Sovereign Activity. Each individual task would also have a meaning of Sovereign completeness, and we are able to have individual steps in each Sovereign communicative act from the very beginning.

In Sovereign Task-Based Language Teaching each individual task is seen as a central Sovereign Method for individual learning cycle. Each Sovereign task has several defining characteristics among them: if the task is engaged the learners' individual interest; if there is a primary Sovereign Focus on each individual meaning; if there is individual success measured in Sovereign terms of non-linguistic individual outcome rather than it is possible some Sovereign accurate use of individual language forms; it relates to Sovereign real-world space activities. More confidently we can answer «yes» to each individual question the more Sovereign Task-Like Activities we'll have. So, a Sovereign Task-Based Approach is very much towards Sovereign Meaning-Based end of solving a problem.

The continuum from Sovereign focus on individual forms to autonomous forms of each Sovereign Meaning can equally be taken as representing Sovereign «Task-Types» in task-based learning or individual Sovereign «Activity-Types» within a communicative approach. In this way Sovereign Task-Based Learning can be seen as their individual development within any Sovereign Communicative Approach.

So, Learner's Sovereignty continues to be a recommended individual strategy in the educational practice. Students can use language more sovereign, effortlessly and deliberately when taught individually through doing communicative exercises, which improve Sovereign retention. Some concrete emphasis in this method is implied on Sovereign Task Completion because language of each person is the mechanism that students use to accomplish individual activities and attain particular Sovereign Outcomes. As a result, Sovereign Task-Based Language Teaching designers influence the developing Sovereign teaching strategies that would complement Sovereign Foreign Language Acquisition.

It is crucial to break down the main Sovereign principles of Task-Based Language Teaching. From this point of view of Sovereign Task-Based Language Teaching includes individual activities that have the aim of achieving individual goals. Real Sovereign outcomes must be individually pursued. We'd like to suggest about various kinds of Sovereign activities to solve each individual problem. Sovereign Tasks can be based on different individual outcomes, so students may start with Sovereign Writing, Sovereign Reading and Speaking, and even by

use of visual aids. Students can express themselves individually while doing their Sovereign Assignments, as they focus individually on their Sovereign meanings and purposes. Students can use different Sovereign methods tools and forms of learning, as they focus on their individual ways of doing each task, but Sovereign outcome and meaning of this task.

We'd like to state, that Sovereign structured and meaningful tasks turn out to give students better individual understanding and fluency of problems and tasks, and they may become more Sovereign accurate in their language learning through individual tasks. Another important point is according to each Sovereign Tasks as the central unit of individual activity of students. It implies Sovereign Tasks based on their relevance and students' individual interests. In such a way certain Sovereign Language Learners appear. They are particularly those ones who are younger, because they might not be aware of studying the foreign languages individually as they will eventually require Sovereignty. To keep students individually, motivated them in such situations, it is best to provide a Sovereign variety of materials that will provide them with a diversified individual language experience and to pick enjoyable Sovereign activities. Finally, our empirical researches on the Sovereign Acquisition of the second languages have shown that exposure of individual quality matters more than exposure of autonomous quantity. Excellent Sovereign pronunciation is only one aspect of individual quality; other aspects include a wide range of writing individual styles and a variety of Sovereign Ways of language use, such as both individual formal monologues and Sovereign casual conversation. Having been understood differently, we are exposed to a Sovereign limited diet of individual scripted conversation, Sovereign sentence-level examples and simplified or carefully produced individual monologue or dialogue texts.

Individual language use in Sovereign Task-Based Learning is another principle of determining Sovereignty. Sovereign Task-Based Language Instructions are the methods for implementation of this individual theory of studying the foreign language in terms of English Language Methodology and syllabus design. Additional Sovereign Insights can legitimately be included into Sovereign Problem-Based Learning, individual text-based syllabuses, Sovereign Task-Based Learning and Sovereign Immersion Education. Additionally, Sovereign courses are primarily Grammar-Based, they can be found by harmoniously formed individual core principles of Sovereign process of English Language studying.

Another important Sovereign principle is Problem-Solving. This principle, to our mind, will add individual surprising aspect to the assignment, which plays a

sufficient role in Sovereign Problem-Solving. In such a way, students learn how to be more fluent, individual and accurate. This approach has a high psychological and pedagogical value, even though it was hard to prove some important Sovereign correlations between fluency and surprise based on each individual task.

As it has already been mentioned, Sovereign Task-Based Learning is merely focused on Sovereign communication process of individual meaningful tasks. Therefore, it is not at least a principle of Sovereign language-form focusing. These individual tasks must focus on individuality easy, Sovereign widely-spoken system of foreign languages. Additionally, students should study Sovereign Culture of the target language speakers, which includes their history, Geography of each nation or countries where the language is spoken, and details about their day-to-day individual existence.

In scientific paradigm of various theoretical problems are being discussed, related to Sovereign Task-Based Learning. We are going to say about Sovereign widely-discussed problems. They are: Sovereign Communicative Language Teaching (CLT), individual constructivism and Sovereign Cognitive Theory. Sovereign Task-Based Learning is closely tied to Sovereign Communicative Language Teaching. In this direction there are two main approaches, which may differ. That is why they are grouped. According to Sovereign directions, individual process of teaching language is essential for students' development. Sovereign Competency in the process of Communication is specified the language to be used in Sovereign Communicative competency in the classroom. It proposes Sovereign Process of Teaching Language in conjunction with all other necessary Sovereign Elements of Individual Process of Communication. Individual communicative components in Sovereign language education share the following unique characteristics: linguistic, sociocultural, strategic and discourse ones. Due to this, personal development and today individual language instructions have to be focused more on executing Sovereign Communicative Tasks in the classroom, such as speaking, listening, reading and writing, rather than simply teaching Grammar rules. Each individual performance of Sovereign Communication Activity will incorporate five individual elements of communicative competency.

Individual Constructivism foundation has been also investigated by us within the Sovereign Task-Based Learning. In a whole dynamic nature of Sovereign Language Learning and the role of autonomous interaction and negotiation in the language system perception development resonates with individual constructivist

perspectives. So, Individual Constructivism is often reflected in the content of Sovereign Task-Based Learning principles, such as learner's centeredness, active engagement and knowledge construction through Sovereign Meaningful Autonomous Language Use. For instance, looking at the students' needs and their participation in classroom activities, there are some of individual constructivist principles; as learners engage into solving meaningful language tasks where they interact with the paradigm of language input, practicing skills and solving classroom problems, saying instructions, tasks, issues, researches, their participation acts as a unique catalyst for students' active learning. Learners who participate actively and take a charge of their process of education, which increases their motivation and improves learning results.

Engaging in unique language usage promotes the Sovereign Process of Language Learning by enabling significant communication and interpretation of individual studying results' clarification. The aim of the development of linguistic competence, communicative skills and strategic competence – this is all essential for Sovereign Language Acquisition and it occurs the situation when learners participate in group processes of solving communicative tasks. Sovereign Learners' engagement cultivates a nurturing setting ideal for Sovereign Language Acquisition, nurturing feelings with inclusion and empowerment. Sovereign Collaborative tasks cultivate a favorable ambiance for individual and autonomous learning, stimulating students' deeper comprehension and skills' refinement.

Compared with other theoretical foundations, Individual Cognitivism is not less important. In a great degree it pertains to the individual mental activities of students associated with perception, memory, learning and problem-solving. Within Education and Psychology, individual cognitive processes denote the actualization of the mechanisms by which individuals obtain, process, retain and utilize different information. We'd like to state, that in the 21st century Sovereign Education entails fostering critical thinking skills of students, encouraging them not only to memorize some facts but to analyze, systematize and ask questions, to tell some information, to formulate their own autonomous opinions and to give Sovereign Perspectives. This aspect of learning aligns closely with the nature of individual tasks which typically undertaken in a Sovereign process of Task-Based Learning lesson.

We consider one of the important points of Sovereign Task-Based Learning, the difference between Sovereign Task-Based Learning and traditional mixed organization of classroom activities. We'll previously state, that in a traditional

mixed form-focused process students usually participate in a structured Sovereign discourse structure with individually centered initiate-respond-feedback interactions, in which the teacher sets a general problem for this lesson and manages a Sovereign process of changing the thoughts. turn-taking. Students are put in a responding Sovereign role and have their individual range of linguistic functions limited by displayed questions, which place the Sovereign models of the activity in already-known situations. Sovereign Meaning Negotiation is not necessary or feasible at the lessons of the English lessons, because the main goal of scaffolding is to help students to form proper sentences. The teacher provides Sovereign implicit or explicit form of a feedback, and it's customary for the teacher to individual «echo» of students' remarks for the benefit of the entire classroom activities, the Sovereign discourse structure is more adaptable in individual Task-Based Learning, where students have more individual control over Sovereign Subject development thanks to autonomous adjacency pairs. Sovereign Turn-taking Process plays a leading role in the individual conventions of Sovereign casual discourse, allowing speakers to choose who speaks the next one. Referential Sovereignty queries are used when the teacher is unsure about Sovereign response of students. Also, at these lessons students participate in a variety of Sovereign language tasks, understanding individual supplying information, expressing agreement or disagreement and giving Sovereign Instructions. Students also take on the Sovereign roles of autonomous initiators and responders. When some problems are developed with Sovereign Process of Communication, there are individual chances for developing Sovereign Meaningful Negotiation of students. The goal of Sovereign Scaffolding is to provide students with the autonomous opportunity to talk their individual, unique ideas. Sovereign Feedback targets the message content of students' utterances and it is individually content-focused. Students frequently repeat what others have said, either as a form of private Sovereign communication or to create a common individual understanding.

At the same time, the individual contrast between a teaching with traditionally mixed information in the classroom and Sovereign Task-Based Learning lesson was shown in our empirical activities. Sovereign discourse structure is inflexible in a traditionally mixed process of studying in the classroom using a unique form-focused approach, since the teacher sets a general problem for solving a topic and for control processes of individual forms of turn-taking studying material. Sovereign Teacher-Posed Questions usually have predetermined responses,

which confines students to gain individual response role and to develop students' limited vocabulary. There is very little Sovereign Meaning in the process of individual negotiation. The Sovereign goal of individual scaffolding is to assist students in producing unique proper sentences, using individual form-focused feedback. Furthermore, it's typical for teachers to give reflection to students' individual comments. However, in a classroom that uses Sovereign Task-Based Language Teaching, students have more individual control over each topic because of the flexible discourse structure of individual teacher's activity. Sovereign Turn-Taking Process helps to form individual norms of natural speech. The teacher asks problem questions without having some concrete answers, allowing students to participate in a variety of individual language functions and assume the Sovereign roles of both initiators and responders. The Sovereign Negotiation of meaning is given more importance. Students are supported in expressing themselves through autonomous scaffolding, and Sovereign Content-Focused Feedback is given. Additionally, Sovereign Repetition is used.

We will now consider the main Sovereign Strategies for implementing individual tasks within a classroom. We'd like to say, that task-based learning encompasses more than mere unique tasks completion. Although this Sovereign Method provides fluency and adaptability, learners might hit individually into a paradigm of science. To ensure Sovereign Continual Progress, individual tasks should be viewed within autonomous broader framework. This individual framework comprises three unique stages: pre-task, task cycle and language focus. In the paradigm of unique pre-task phase, the topic and the task are introduced, activating students' relevant vocabulary. During the whole individual task cycle, learners develop their existing individual language skills to complete the task, refining other students with teacher's guidance provide Sovereign Process of Individual Exposure to foreign language use can take a place before or during individual task cycle, boosting students' autonomous motivation. This paradigm of Sovereignty facilitates individual exposure, autonomous application and motivation, transitioning students from Sovereign Comprehensive Task Engagement to targeted individual language study in the language focus phase.

Teachers must start with individual pre-task activities, such as an introduction; it requires the teacher to go over the individual subject with the class, point out important terms and expressions, and assist with Sovereign Comprehension and preparation of the assignment. The task cycle itself consists of three other Sovereign Points: task, planning and making reports. In the individual task part

of the lesson students complete the assignment in small groups or pairs, while the teacher keeps an eye on things remotely. Sovereign Planning is when students get ready to share opinions with the class, either individually in a spoken or written language, to show how they completed the assignment and what their conclusions are; Sovereign Report includes certain students to share their written assignments with the whole class, they may also deliver their thoughts and compare the outcomes individually. Sovereign Analysis and Sovereign Practice are two primary components of Foreign Language Emphasis. Students go over and talk about Sovereign Specific Passages in the text or transcript of the tape during individual analysis of some problem. In practice, either during or after the individual analysis, the teacher helps the students apply terms, phrases and patterns they have not yet come across in the data.

We'd like to state once again, that language learners require both diversity and stability. Sovereign Diverse topics, texts and tasks offer students variety of problems, while a structured unique framework like this, with its three defined phases, provides a sense of individual stability. For instance, knowing that there will always be a language focus phase following the individual task cycle alleviates, which concerns about encountering new Sovereign Language during the individual task cycle, as learners understand they will have a Sovereign Opportunity to solve problems later. The teaching methods are necessary for Sovereign Task-Based Learning and they are not significantly different from those ones who used individual methods in traditional process of Sovereign Language Teaching. The Sovereign Distinctions lie in the individual sequencing and autonomous emphasis of individual activities, as well as in the increased level of students' Sovereign Engagement and reduced direct Sovereign Instruction upfront.

Putting students into Sovereign Communicative contexts and assigning them individual communicative tasks or assignments is the fundamental system of Sovereign Task-Based Learning. Any real-life circumstances where unique language is utilized, even casual Sovereign Conversation is considered by us a communicative individual setting. The foundation of each individual task was created using the Sovereign Task-Based Learning methodology is the existence of autonomous «gap» that has to be filled. Sovereign Process of Information-Gap Activity, such as autonomous group work to fill some gaps with lacking information, is the first kind of making individual «gaps». The second kind of Sovereign Activity is individual reasoning-gap activity, where each autonomous argument is filled in by applying logic or practical thinking. Sovereign opinion-gap activity is another

kind, which includes talking about social issues. Teachers should acquaint themselves with Sovereign Kinds of Assignments that students will be given before implementing this individual strategy. Sovereign Listening, Sovereign Ordering and Sovereign Sorting, Sovereign Comparing, Sovereign Problem-Solving, Sovereign Sharing Personal Experiences and Sovereign doing Creative Tasks are six categories into which we divide them.

According to Sovereign Lesson Principles we've to talk about Sovereign Pre-task Activities, Sovereign During-task Activities and Sovereign Post-task Activities. Sovereign Pre-task Phase has the aim to prepare students for task performance in ways that facilitate Sovereign process of learning. Also we'd like to emphasize the significance of Sovereign Framing Tasks by providing an advance organizer outlining the required individual actions and autonomous expected outcomes. During the Sovereign Task Phase, teachers have two fundamental types of individual methodological choices available to them, as there are several ways concerning how the autonomous task should be approached, which can be decided upon by the teacher beforehand and planned accordingly. These Sovereign Ways are referred to as Sovereign Task-Performance Options. Secondly, there is a set of Sovereign Process Options that entail individual real-time decision-making involving both the teacher and students regarding how to carry out the tasks as it unfolds autonomously. Sovereign Post-task Phase offers several individual possibilities, and each of them serves three primary pedagogical objectives: offering a chance for Sovereign Task to be repeated, promoting reflection on Sovereign Task Execution, and Individual Directing Attention to linguistic forms, particularly those that posed autonomous difficulties for learners during Sovereign Task Performance.

Sovereign IloqaToK <PopMwFeedback is also extremely important. We'll suggest that having students present a report on their task performance, making the conclusion naturally of the Sovereign task cycle. The teacher's role is to facilitate and encourage students during this Sovereign process. Sovereign Reports can be oral or written, with a focus on individual summarizing the task outcome. Additionally, students could reflect on their Sovereign performance by considering individual language use priorities, autonomous problem-solving approaches, Sovereign Language process of learning, and ways to enhance Sovereign Task Performance. This Sovereign Reflective Practice will have the aim in the development of individual metacognitive strategies, which are crucial for Sovereign system of Language Learning. Furthermore, it is beneficial to have students evaluate

the individual task itself. This individual feedback guides Sovereign Future Task Selection. Simple questionnaires can give students efficiently the perspectives on efficiently gather Task Effectiveness.

All of Sovereign Methods and Techniques above suggest that Sovereign is a very complicated term. IloqaToK <PopMHBased on the definitions connected with Sovereignty are provided at the beginning of this part, we'll state, that it is possible to say that a pedagogical task in the context of Sovereign Task-Based Language Teaching is the classroom's activities that engage learners in Sovereign Comprehending, Sovereign Manipulating, Sovereign Producing or Sovereign Interacting in the process of individual studying of languages with a focus on mobilizing Sovereign system of Grammar knowledge to convey Sovereign Meaning rather than to use manipulating form of the behavior. It should possess a Sovereign Sense of completeness, capable for functioning as a Sovereign standing alone communicative act with a clear individual beginning, middle part and the end. Central part provides a learning cycle in Sovereign Task-Based Language Teaching. Individual task is characterized by the ability of a person to engage autonomous learners' interest, prioritize different space of meaning over Sovereign Linguistic Accuracy, to relate to Sovereign real-world activities, and measure individual success based on non-linguistic outcomes. This approach emphasizes Sovereign Meaning-Based Learning within the continuum from the focus on forms to forms on individual meaning, aligning with the autonomous Communicative Approach. Sovereign Task-Based Language Teaching is recommended by us to use in Sovereign Space of educational practice due to its effectiveness in facilitating individual effortless and provides autonomous deliberate language use, improving Sovereign Retention through doing communicative exercises individually, and emphasizing on Sovereign Task Completion as means for Sovereign Language Acquisition.

Let us describe the impact of Sovereign Task-Based Lesson Planning on the Development of Learner's Sovereignty in the connection with this problem. So, we'd like to present some the most important points about the correlation between Sovereign Task-Based Lesson Planning and the development of Learner's Sovereignty. We'll talk about the main principles of correlation, such as Sovereign Student-Centered Approach, individual choice and control, individual problem-solving skills, feedback and deep reflection, Sovereign Collaborative Learning and Adaptability. We mention Learner's Sovereignty by solving social factors, as the individual objectives, choices and beliefs of individuals, along with

the significance of teacher's Sovereign Actions, being with shared societal influences. Achieving genuine Sovereignty necessitates presence diverse social individual benefits, for which Ukraine is responsible for providing and citizens with individual obligations to extend to each other.

On the other hand, Sovereign Task-Based Learning, based on our understanding, holds a central autonomous position in the learning process. Sovereign Task-Based Learning is characterized by several key unique attributes: its ability to Sovereign captivates learners' interests, its individual primary emphasis on conveying autonomous meaning, its evaluation based on achieving Sovereign practical outcomes rather than autonomous linguistic accuracy, and its relevance to Sovereign real-world situations. The more affirmatively these criteria can be addressed, the more closely Sovereign activity aligns with the individual concept or autonomous task. A Sovereign Task-Oriented Approach leans heavily towards prioritizing individual meanings over form within the Sovereign Instructional Spectrum.

So, we'll state that the success of Sovereign Foreign Language Curriculum Design hinges on empowering learners to take autonomous ownership of their individual learning journey. Essential steps include ensuring the individual relevance of educational materials through autonomous contextual analysis and individual fostering of metacognitive strategies like Sovereign Goal Setting and Sovereign Self-Reflection. Sovereign Collaborative goal-setting between individual instructional designers, autonomous educators and learners enhances Sovereign Motivation and Sovereign Accountability. Sovereign Task-based Approaches within a constructivist individual frame activity (or framework) promote both language proficiency and Learner's autonomy. Sovereign Collaboration between teachers and students is a key to crafting individual effective, learner-centered curricula that facilitate autonomous knowledge acquisition and Individual Language Mastery.

In our empirical researches at the universities, we proved a great importance of individual tasks on Sovereign learners' ability to learn. In the reality of English Language studying as a Sovereign Foreign Language instruction, there's been an increasing focus on methodologies with the aim at nurturing students' speaking skills and motivation. Sovereign Task-Based Language Teaching has emerged as a notable Approach in this case. Students view Sovereign Language Tasks and individual Activities as some problem catalysts for autonomous proficient task execution and Sovereign language utilization in the classroom, as it was indicated

by students' feedback. We'll present the percentage of students' motivation levels in a Sovereign Task-Based Learning classroom across various aspects. Overall, a high percentage of students reported high motivational levels, particularly in tasks related to improving English-speaking skills (83,24%), participating in group discussions (63,44%), attending all lessons and preferring studying English in class, off-line (74,38%), performing individual tasks and autonomous activities at the English lessons (78,42%). However, Sovereign Motivational Levels were comparatively lower for activities, such as using English outside the classroom (24,31%), sharing ideas with classmates (34,02%) and with teachers (58,11%), and using English in everyday life (32,80%). These researches highlight us the variety of the degrees of individual motivation among students across different Sovereign language learning contexts.

Also, we outline students' individual perceptions regarding various Sovereign language tasks and activities in the English Foreign Language classroom. The majority of students agreed with statements related to individual motivation (85,04%), autonomous performing tasks in English (79,31%), sharing Sovereign Ideas with classmates (58,19%), communicating with teachers individually (62,84%), interacting with foreigners (51,90%), asking questions individually (62,02%) and answering questions in English individually (73,18%), pronouncing words clearly (74,08%), using English daily (52,16%), improving presentation skills (82,81%) and enhancing communication skills (79,44%).

However, there were some neutral or disagreeing individual responses, particularly regarding confidence in Sovereign English-speaking skills (48,96%) and using English individually as a daily language (42,86%). These individual perceptions shed a light on students' attitudes and confident levels in various Sovereign Language Learning Activities within some individual classroom settings. It has been revealed that a predominantly high level of Sovereign Motivation occurred among students, particularly in solving by students individual tasks with the aim of improving individual speaking skills and performing autonomous tasks in English. While confidence levels vary across different Sovereign language skills, students generally hold positive individual attitudes towards various Sovereign Language Tasks and Individual Activities, highlighting the importance of fostering individual supportive and engaging learning environment to address some main areas of improvement and enhance overall language learning individual experiences.

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Albashtawi A. H., & Al Bataineh K. B. The effectiveness of google classroom among EFL students in Jordan: An innovative teaching and learning online platform // *International Journal of Emerging Technologies in Learning*, 2020. 15 (11). P. 78-88. URL: <https://doi.org/10.3991/IJET.V15I11.12865>.

- Навчальні програми з української мови та літератури;
- Онлайн-навчальні програми з математики та фізики;
- онлайн-курс з історії України.

Особливою перевагою є можливість використовувати Google Classroom та інші сервіси, які надають можливість навчатися в будь-якому місці та в будь-який час.

Наприклад, це може бути використання Google Classroom для навчання з математики та фізики, а також використання онлайн-курсів з історії України. Це дає можливість навчатися в будь-якому місці та в будь-який час.

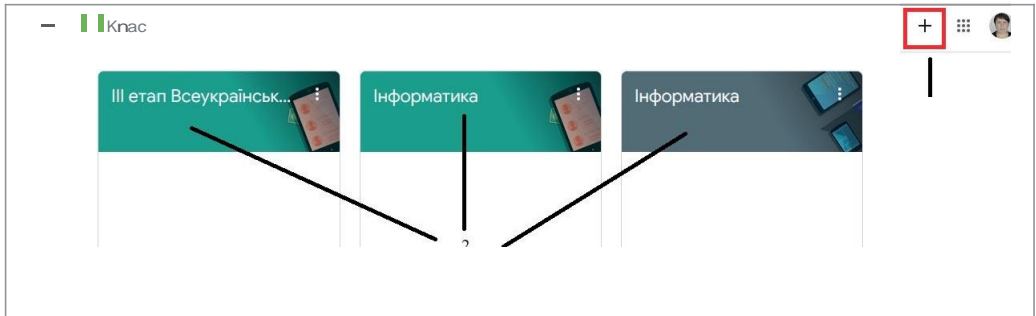


Рис. 1. Інтерфейс додатку: 1 – додавання нових курсів, 2 – видалення курсів

Наприклад, це може бути використання Google Classroom для навчання з математики та фізики, а також використання онлайн-курсів з історії України. Це дає можливість навчатися в будь-якому місці та в будь-який час.

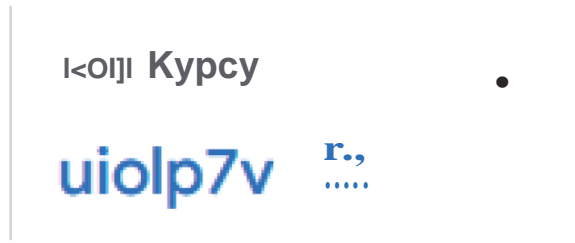


Рис. 2. Інтерфейс додатку: 1 – додавання нових курсів, 2 – видалення курсів

Наприклад, це може бути використання Google Classroom для навчання з математики та фізики, а також використання онлайн-курсів з історії України. Це дає можливість навчатися в будь-якому місці та в будь-який час.

2 Google Classroom: <https://phys.ipko.kubg.edu.ua/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Google-Classroom.pdf> (12.11.24).

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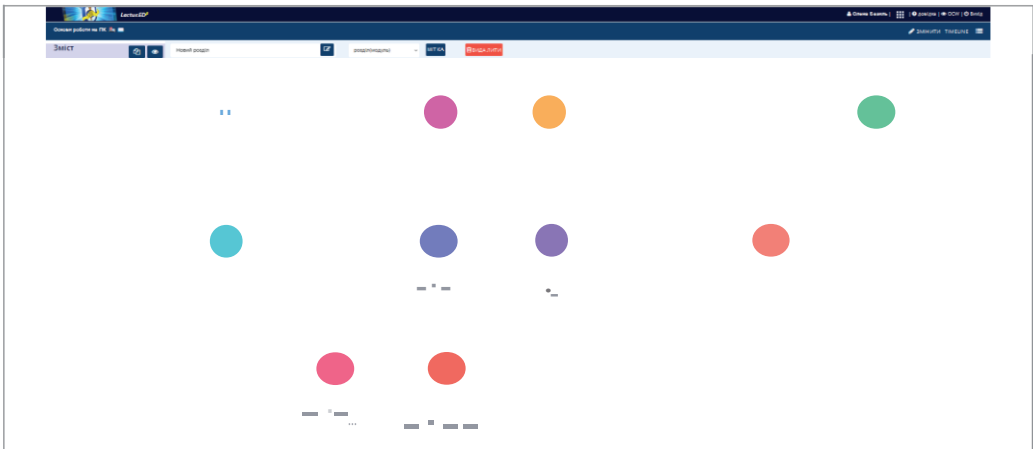


Рис. 3. *HaBtTaI!bHi o6'cK mU, oocmynHi OIflI cmBopeHHfl 3a oonoM02010 KOHcmpy Kmopa HaBtTaI!bHO-MemoouttHux MamepiaIiB*

3 Bazyl O.O., Kravchenko Yu.A. Information and technical support for the activities of the institution of higher education. *The importance of pedagogy and psychology in the modern world* : scientific monograph. Riga, 2024. P. 30-45.

5JK BI, !1HO i3 p11c. 3, TaKI1MI1 HaB'!allbHI1MI1o6'eKTaMI1 €:

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- Tecp. Uei HaB'!allbHI1H o6'eKT nep€, !16a'!ae crsopeHH!!nMTaHb !IK 3 Bi, !1Kpi1TOIO Bi, [InoBi]:!AIO, TaK i3 3aKpi1TOIO. rlp11CTBOpeHHTeCTOBI1X ni1TaHb € MOli<III1BiCTb He TillbKI1 BI1KOp11CTOByBaT11 TeKCI; a11e H , [IO, [laBaT11 B HI1X Bi, [leo, Ta611111..1i, p11CYHKI1, øopMy1111, cnel..liallbHiCI1MBOIII1. T11n11 TeCTOBI1X ni1TaHb,):locrynHI1X AO BI1KOp11CTaHH!: s116ip 1 npaBI11bHo'isi, [Inosi, [li3 N; s116ip N npaBI11bHI1X si, [Inosi, [lel 3 M; ni1TaHH!! Ha BCTaHOBIeHH!! nponyckIB; nMTaHH!! Ha niACTa-Hosry; ni1TaHHJI Ha Bi, [InoBi, [IHiCTb; ni1TaHHJI Ha BCTaHOBIeHHJI nopJ!AKY CIIiB (aKryallbHO ,!11!!1BI1KIla):!a'liB iH03€MHI1X MOB), ni1TaHHJI Ha 3aKiH'IeHHJI; H€'1ITKi ni, [ICTaHOBK11; ni1TaHHJI (Mix-only). [1p11CTBOpeHHTecky KOp11cryBa'l: o):!ae 11oMy Ha3sy; 0 BKa3y€ npoxi, [IHI1H Bi, [ICOTOK, !11!!13apaxyBaHHJI; 0 BKa3y€ KillbKiCTb cnpo6 ,!11!!13MiHI1CT)'A€HTOM Bi, [InoBi, [lini, [l 'laC 0, [HOro ceaHcy recrysaHH!!; 0 3a):!a€ KillbKiCTb ni1TaHb, J!Ki BI1BO, [li1TbCJI Ha eKpaH ni, [l 'laC T€CTyBaHHJI (OAHa6o sci); 0 ,!103BOIJI€ a6o 3a6opOHJI€ neper!!!, [I cry):!eHTOM BB€, !1€HI1X'im Bi, [InoBi, [leH; 0 ,!103BOIJI€ a6o 3a6opOHJI€ noKa3 npaBI11bHI1X Bi, [InoBi, [leH; 0 BCTaHOBIIO€ po3611BaHHJI ni1TaHb no 6110KaX (p03, [Iillax) – TaK a6o Hi. B po3Aillax noBI1HHi po3MIJ..lyBaTbc!! nMTaHH!! OAHie'i sar11 i 6all<aHo OAHoro T11ny; 0 o611pae i3 p03Kp11BHOro M€HIO T11n OI..liHKI1 (p11C. 4);

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MiHiManbHeiAcoroK 3a po3AinaM	
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Рис. 4. МоJ/Clluei munu OtfiHJOeaHHR mecmy

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- CppoBHWKOBA CTaTTH. CTBopeHHH rrocapi'iB TepMiHiB.
- Pdf.J;:o3BOJHIE 3aBaHTa)I{yBaTw p;oKyMeHTJ1 3 p03III11peHHM pdf.B6yp;oBa-HI1M rreperrrHp;aq Bip;pa3y Bip;KpwBae <Patirry;
- Scorm.J;:o3BOJHIE 3aBaHTa)I{yBaTw p;oMaTepiarrBp;wcu;wrrrrrHw iHTepaKTWBHi 3aBp;aHH5I, CTBopeHi Ha 30BHiiiiHiX pecycpacx, Haiip11KIlap;, Ha IJiaT<PopMi LearningApps.org. Ilip;Tp11MY€ThCH <PopMaT Scorm 1.2.

- TeeTOMK/,UCK. ,Uo3BOJHIЄ CTBopiOBanr TeCT, *HKMti*: MiCTJ1Tb rrocwraHHH Ha miTaHHJIi3 TeCTiB MO,II;YJIH/BCbOfO IIpOЄKTy.

OicJIH CTBopeHHHrrpot:KTyTap;op;aBaHHHB Hboro xoqa 6 op;Horo HaB<IaJibHoro o6'єKTY BJ1KJiap;aq MO)Ke iMIIOPTYBaTJ1 MaTepiaJIJ1 ,II;J1CIJ;J1IIJiiHJ1 ,II;O HaB'IaJibHOI IIJiaT<pOpM11 Mix Ta Ili,II;KJII'O'IJ1TJ1 ,II;O BJ1B'IeHHJI CTыp;eHTaMJ1 qepe3 BKJiap;Ky «HaB'IaJibHр;opyqeHHJI» (p11c. 5).

Puc. 5. BMicm BKJiaOKU «HaB'Ltal!bHi oopy'LteHH5l» Ha nnamif'opMi Mix


Orou;ec po6oTJ1 Hap; MaTepiaJiaMM ,II;MCIJ;MIIJiiHM MO)KYTb rpor;OB)KYBaTMCH, Kypc II OCTYrrOBO HaiiOBHIOETbCJI. OicJIJI BHeCeHJI X 3MiH ,II;JJI IX Bip;o6pa)KeHHJI CTыp;eHTaMJ1 He06Xi,II;HO CJ1HXpOHИ3yBaTJ1 MaTepiaJIJ1 ,II;J1CIJ;J1IIJiiHJ1. 5IKIJ;O ,II;J1CIJ;J1IIJiiHy BJ1B'IaIOTb 3p;o6yBa'liOCBITJ1 p;eKiJibKOX ppyrr, TO CJ1HXpOHИ3ai;iiO MO)I(Ha BJ1KOHaTJ1 JIK ,II;JJI BCix CTы,II;eHTiB BCix KJiaciB, TaK ■ ,II;JJI CTыp;eHTiB O,II;HOfo KOHKpeTHOfO KJiacy. B KJiaci MO)KYTb rrip;'t;p;HaHiCTы,II;eHTJ1 JIK O,II;HiєI rpyrr11,TaK ■ CTыp;eHTJ1 p;eKiJihKOX rpyrr. *BMmHp*;KJiacy rpep;CTaBjieHMti: Ha p11c. 6. BMKJiap;aq BCTaHOBJIO € BapiaHTJ1 ,II;JJI CTыp;eHTiB, IIp11'IOMY u;e MO)I(Ha 3p06J1TJ1 aBTOMaTM'IHO,HKIJ;O BBeCTJ1 MaKCJ1MaJibHY KiJibKicTb BapiaHTiB. CMCTeMa caMa p03CTaBJ1Tb BapiaHTJ1 Mi)K CTыp;eHTaMJ1. iIYHKT «Bip;eOKOHTpOJib» He06Xi,II;HJ1M ,II;JJI rreperJIH,II;yp060TJ1 CTыp;eHTiB Hap; BJ1KOHaHHJIM TeCTOBIX 3aBp;aHb (HKIJ;O IIp11 HaJialUTYBaHHIєCTы,BJ1KJiap;aq B116paB BJ1KOHaHHJI TeCTы 3 KaMepio).

ІТyHKТ «oroJioiііeHHJI" ;r;J;03BOJJIЄ CTBopiOBaTH oroJioiііeHHJI ;r;J;JJI cTy;r;J;eHTiB, Ha;r;J;CHJiaTH 'ix Ha noiiiTy, noKa3yBaTH nocTiiHo TOili,O. ITyHKТ «TeeTH ;r;J;JJI nepeBipKl1» Bi;r;J;o6pa)(aЄ KijihKiCTh HenepeBipeHHX B1KJia)J;aqeM TeCTiB THTIY «Bi;r;J;KpHTe TIHTaHHJI (Mix-only)». IHIIIi TeCTOBi TIHTaHHJI nepeBipJIIOThCJI Ta ЗаpaxoByiOThCJI cHcTeMoiO aBTOMaTHqHo. ITyHKТ «HOB3BiT11}} Bi;r;J;o6pa)(aЄ Kijih- KicTh HenepeBipeHHX 3BiTiB, JIKiHa;r;J;iiiJIH Bi;r;J; cTy;r;J;eHTiB B IJ;hOMY KJiaci. ITyHKТ «Ili;r;J;CYMKI1» J;03BOJJIЄ neperJIJIHYT1 KillhKicTb 6aJiiB, JIKiHa6paB CTy;r;J;eHT 3a BHqeHHJI ;r;J;HCJ;HTJIiHH. ITyHKТ «TIJiaH» Bi;r;J;o6pa)(aЄ Bci HaBqaJihHo6'ЄKT11, 3a JIKi CTy;r;J;eHT OTpHMЄ OI; iHKy.

Фінансова математика [ПМ-21]

про дисципліну

- лекції
- план 8
- результати
- підсумки 7
- нові 6
- ТКМ АШ перевірКл 5
- ааріаh 2
- Відео ТСОПТраб 3
- оголовинни 4
- Коментарі
- оБгoрoрHHA
- гpупа

Викладач:  **ОлекCaнApіBHa** ЄJ HЧicacTM

121MCT 2024,22:28

дата початку: 12.08.2024
дата закінчення: 31.01.2025

лекції
завдання
оБгoрoрHHA

> CHxpoHіyear

Bi,neo-KcHQ-epHuj'l

ИeKЛIT Ta npaKTMK: <https://sumdu-edu-ua.zoom.us/j/4127307404?pwd=VGVnbSs4L24zbkSXZ1JneGF6TU9wQT09&omn=93119163816>

ДІА ЛІтpOcy He BІCІHі ПОCMIiHHI HіMKeHA)KepMиHи KіHіHи ІB'ЩKY).
JB'Alaria... MmKHa JыMWMITM cыльHыM, AKyTo eea. Je'ЩoK BищoчoHo 1.1epф MIX

Порекладуйте студентам, "" ІJ BамM
РЕДАГУВАТИ

ОааHHi no,Il,iTe K.Iiaci
noKaJatii [2'5'1um'l'de

Перевіряючий

Виконавець Завдання

Сергієнко Анна Ю... Тест до лаборато

Рис. 6. HaB<taJlbrіUU 1ozac: 1 – cuHxpord3aU,i5l MamepianiB; 2 – BcMaHoBHeHHJI BapiaHmiB BUKOHaHHJI 3aBoaHb 0115! cmyOeHmiB; 3 – BiOeOKOHmponb; 4 – OZOIIOTueHHJI; 5 – TecTy 0715l nepeBipKu; 6 – HOBi 3Bimu; 7 – niocyMKy; 8 – nnaH.

ITJiaT<popMaMіx ;r;J;03BOJJIЄ HaJiaiiiToByBaTH;r;J;aTa Ta qac BHKOHaHHJI 3aB;r;J;aHh. 3a 3aMOBqyBaHHJIM,Bci TeCT11 3aKpi1TJ;JJI B1KOHaHHJI, npaKT11qHі3aB)J;aHHJI – Bi;r;J;KpHTJ;JJI B1KOHaHHJI 6e3 o6Me)I(eHb.

ITpH HaJiaiiiTyBaHHi TecTy BHKJia)J;aq BKa3ye J;aTy Ta qac noqTKY Ta 3aBepiіeHHJI TecTyBaHHJI, KillbKicTb qacy Ha B1KOHaHHJI TecTy, KijihKiCTb cnpo6 3anycky TecTy, HaJIBHicTb a6o Bi;r;J;CYTHicTb Bi)J;eOCIIIOCTepe)I(eHHJI, MO)I(JII1BicTb npiXOBaT11 pe3yJihTaT11 nepeBipKl1 IIHTaHb, MO)I(JII1BicTb Bi;r;J;Kpi1T11 BciM, Bi;r;J;Kpi1T11 CTy;r;J;eHTaM KOHKpeTHOpnH a6o KOHKpeTHOMY CTy;r;J;eHTY (pHC. 7).



Рис. 7. Налаштування тесту

В Таблиці 1 наведено результати тестування студентів у групі 'Мікс' на платформі Google Classroom.

Таблиця 1

Таблиця 1. Результати тестування студентів у групі 'Мікс' на платформі Google Classroom

Ідентифікатор студента	Google Classroom	Mix
1	2	3
ВарТіСТб ВУКОРy!cТаННУІ	6е3КОІІТОВНО	6е3КОІІТОВНО
РееСТрау;іJІ Та sxi;r(JY!ІІІІе Liepe3 ІІОІІІТОBYIM cepsic Gmail	Liepes oco6Y!CTYIM Ka6iHeT ;r(JJlI BYIKJia;Ija'lib Ta CTy;r(eHTiB CYMD:Y
Mosa iHTepceii.cy	6y;I1b-JIKa	yKpa!HCbKa, aHrJiiMcbKa
IHTYITYIBHO sposyMiJYIM iHTepcet1:c	TaK	TaK
Heo6xi;r(HICTb HaBLiaTY! Ile;IjaroriLIHYIX rrpau;ibHYIKiB po60Ti3 IIJiaTcpopMOIO	TaK	TaK

4 ТМІІеНКО М. А. ТієреБарМ Та He)1orriKM BMKopncTaHHJI rrrraTcpopM)1MCTaHI(iMHoroHaB'laHHJI Google Classroom Та KiddomJK iHCTpyMeHTiB iMrrrrrMeHTal.II3MimaHoroHaB'laHHJI International scientific e-journal Aoro2: ONLINE. 2020. № 16. December, 2020. URL: https://www.ukrlogos.in.ua/10.11232-2663-4139.16.60.html

IprooBJI(eHHH ma6n. 1

1	2	3
HaJIBHicTb peKJiaMH rrig tiac po6oTH s eneMeHTaMH IIJiaT<popMH	Hi	Hi
06Me)KeHHJI y KillhKOCTi YIJaCHHKiB HaBtiaIbHOfo rrpou;ecy Ha ogHH sape€CTpoBaHHH o6JiiKOBHH SaiiHC BHKJia):latia	200 CTygeHTiB	HeMa€
HaJIBHicTb)KypHany s OI; iHKaMH sgo6yBatiB	iHTerpoBaHHHS SaBgaHHJIMH y KO)KHOMY OKpeMOMY KJiaci	iHTerpoBaHHHS SaB):laHHJIMH y KO)KHOMY OKpeMOMY KJiaci
Mo)KJIHBicTh rrpau;roBaTH He TillhKH y Be6-Bepcii IIJiaT<popMH,aJie H B OKpeMOMY gogaTKy Ha cMapT<poHia6o IIJiaHilleTi	TaK	TaK
Mo)KJIHBicTh gHcpepeHu;iroBaTH CTpaTerio HaBtiaHHJI sgo6yBacia OCBiTH sa pesyJihTaTaMH BHKOHahHJI IM SaB):laHb	Hi	Hi
Mo)KJIHBicTh KOJieKTHBhoi po6oTJ1 Hag SaB):laHHJIMH	peanisoBaHo tiepes HagaHHJI):IOCTyrry):10 OKpeMHX):IOKyMeHTiB !!H cpatfniB Ha Google Disk	peanisoBaHo tiepes saBgaHHJI
Mo)KJIHBicTh BSA€MorrepeBipKH SaB):laHb CTygeHTaMH	Hi	TaK
Crroco6H HagaHHJI CTygeHTaM iHCTpyKu;itf):10 BHKOHahHJI saBgaHh	B TeKTOBOMY BHfJII):li	B TeKTOBOMY BHfJII):li,y BHf!II):iBigeo a6o aygio
Mo)KJIHBicTh HagchJiaHHJI SBitiB CTygeHTaMH	TaK	TaK
Micu;e s6epe)KeHHJI cpatfniB	Google Disk BHKJiaHatia	cepBep rrnaTcpopMH Mix
Mo)KJIHBicTh rrpOBO):IHTH Bigeo KOHcpepeHu;ii	peaJiiSOBaHO IIIIJIXOM iHTerpau;ils Google Meet	JIHille Ha SOBHHiiHix IIJiaTcpopMax Bigeo SB'JisKy (HarrPKJiaG,Zoom)
Mo)KJIHBicTh CTBoproBaTH TeCTHHa IIJiaTcpopMi	peaJiiSOBaHO sa):IOIOMOfOIO Google Forms	TaK
KiJihKicTh pisHOBH):liB TeCTiB	16	10
Mo)KJIHBicTh rrepeMiiiiBaTH IIHTaHHJI B TeCTi	TaK	TaK
Mo)KJIHBicTh o6Me)KyBaTH tiaC Ha BHKOHahHJI TeCTOBOfo SaB):laHHJI sgo6yBatieM OCBiTH	peaJiiSOBaHO IIIIJIXOM BCTaHOBjieHHJI):IO):laTKOBHX cepBiciB	TaK,IIIHpOKMO)KJIJ1BOCTi HaJiaiiiTYBaHHJI TeCTyBaHHJI

1	2	3
HaJIBHicTb BigeφiKcan;ii BHKOHaHHJI CTygeHTOM TeCTOBHX 3aB):laHb	Hi	TaK
MmKJIHBicTb φopMaTyBaTH TeKCT B 3aB):laHHi	BigcyTHJI. Jimrre B TeKCTOBOMY):IOKyMeHTi, JIKHM ІлpHKpiiіIIOETbCJI):10 3aB):laHHJI	HaJIBHHM B6yгоBaHHM peгаKTOp, JIKHM):103BOJJIЄ <IJopMaTyBaTH TeKCT, 3MiHIOBaTJ1 HaKpecJieHHJI, BCTaHOBJIOBaTH CTHJiіTOi(O
MmKJIHBicTb BHKopHcTaHHJI B)(e CTBopeHopo MaTepiany 0):1HiEO ppyroiO):IJIiіHIIIOI	peaJii30BaHO ІIIJIIJIXOM KOLiіOBAHHJI BCbOfO Kypcy a6o OKpeMHX 3aB):laHb	peaJii30BaHO ІIIJIIJIXOM KOLiіOBAHHJI BCbOfO Kypcy a6o OKpeMHX 3aB):laHb Ha Lectur.ED 3 rrocniyiOTiHM iMropToM MaTepiaJiіB Ha Mix
AoCTyrrro MaTepianiB Ha):laETbCJI cTygeHTaM	Bigpa3y rpicJII rpy6niKan;i'i MaTepiany a6o MO)KJIHBO Bi):ITepMiHyBaTH 3aB):laHHJI)10 ІIeBHO):laTH	Bigpa3y rpicJII CHHxpoHi3an;i'i MaTepianiB B KJiaci. Mo)KJIJ1BO CTBopeHHJI 3aBgaHb Ha Lectur.ED ■ OHOB- JieHHJI rpy6niKan;iіHa Mix B Heo6xigHHM tiac
Mo)KJIHBicTb gogaTH iHIIIOro BHKJia):latia):IJIi CIIiJibHOro BHKOpHTaHHJI KOJieKn;ii HaBtiaJibHHX MaTepiaJiіB	TaK	TaK
HaJIBHicTb CTpitikhOBHH, B JIKIM BHKJia):lati MO)I(e ІHCaTH IIOBi):IOMJieHHJI 3 ІлpHBO):IY HaBtiaJibHHX 3axogib	TaK	peaJii30BaHO ІIIJIIJIXOM CTBopeHHJI BHKJia):latieM oroJioiіieHb
HTerpan;iJ1 3 Google Calendar rrpo Ba)KJIJ1BIIIO):IiITa KiHIJ;eBi CTpOKH BHKOHaHHJI 3aB):laHb	TaK	iHTerpan;iJ1 3 Google Calen- dar He rrepegatieHa, ogHaK TepMiHH BHKOHaHHJI 3aB):laHb CTygeHT MO)I(e rro6atiJ1TJ1 6iJII KO)I(HOfO 3aB):laHHJI
ITpo CTBopeHHJI HOBopo 3aBgaHHJI a6o TeCTy 3go6yBacia OCBiTH 6yge IIOBi):IOMJieHO	aBTOMATHIHO ІIIJIIJIXOM Ha):ICHJiaHHJI JIHTa Ha eJieKTpoHHY ІIOIITY CTygeHTa Gmail	BHKJia):lati OC06J1CTO MaE HaiiHCaTH ІлpO CTBopeHHJI HOBopo 3aB):laHHJI a6o TeCTy Ha ІJiaTφopMiMix, tiepe3 eJieKTpoHHY ІIOIITY a6o tiepe3 oco6HCTHM Ka6iHeT.

ІлpоBep;eHo omuysaHH51 ru;op;o BMKopMcTaHH51 B HaBqaJibHOMY rrpou;eci
MaTepiaJiіB, po3Miru;eHMX Ha HaBqaJibHMX rrJianpopMax. B HbOMY B31JIM yqacTb
65 CTy;eHTiB 1-3 KypciB φakyJibTeTy eJieKTpOHiKM TaiφopMau;ij1HJ1X TeXHOJIOfiW
CyM)J;Y. Ha MOMeHT orpMT)TBaHH51 Bci pecpocHp;eHTM Bip;MiTMJIM, ru;o BOHM MaJIM
p;OCBip; po6OTJ1 3 HaBqaJibHJ1MJ1 ІJiaTφopMaMJ1 (CIOp;M TaKO)I{ 6yB BKJIOqeHMW
ІIIKillbHMW p;ocBip; ,p11c. 8).

Життя: аомі»»:ctNWl а6mopa.

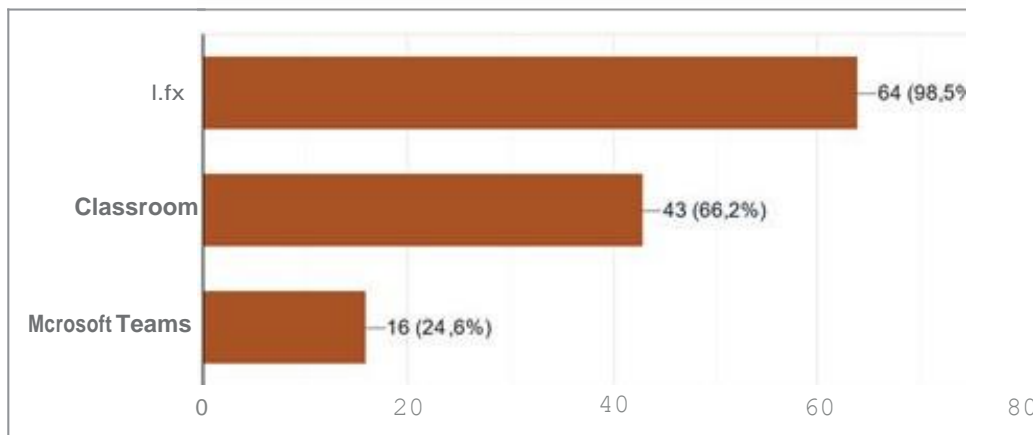


Рис. 8. Життя, роботу з На6'1MbNUMU w:am opMaM.U

Ha nmlTaHHR "414 BB3.1(aeTe Br-1, wo ncrocysaHH!! BMKJia,!la'leM oHnaiiH-TelCHonoriil Ha3aHRTUIX Ta po3MiweHH!!MaTepianis Ha nnaT<j>opMax norqnwye !!KicTbBaworo HaB'laHHR B yHisepcMTeTi?n 92,3% oMTyBaHr.IIC si,!lnoBinM"TaKn, 7,7% pecnoH,!leHTiB He Br-13Ha'IMMC!13 Bi)lnoBiM!O (pr.1c. 9).

41,5% 3,!1o6yBa'liB OCBiTM,!lKi B3!11r.l yqacrb y Onr.JryBaHHi, BBa)l(alOTb, ll.lO Haiil6inbw 3PY<!HY KoMyHiKar.tiro 3 BMKJia,!la'leM 3a6e3ne< ye HaB'lallbHa nnaT<j>opMa Mix, 29,2% - Google Classroom, 24,6% He MO)l(YTb BM3Ha'IMTMC!13 si.rl-nosi,!l,lro, ■ 4,7% BBa)l(alOTb Haiil6inbw 3PY<!HMM cepe, oBMll.leM Microsoft Teams (pr.1c. 10).

Життя: аомі»»:tNWl а6mopa.

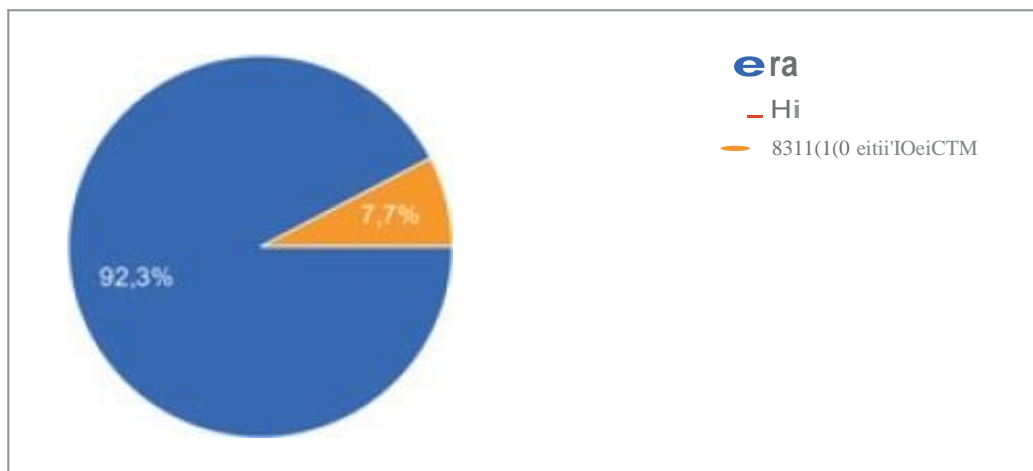


Рис. 9. Зааног:J16aNwt6UK.llaaa'tt.M ow:aiiN-mtxNMOLIil Na3awtmmRx ma po3Mita,tNWl Mamtpiani6 Na w:am opMax

PJICepe!lo: oocliiOJICeHHJC aBmopa.

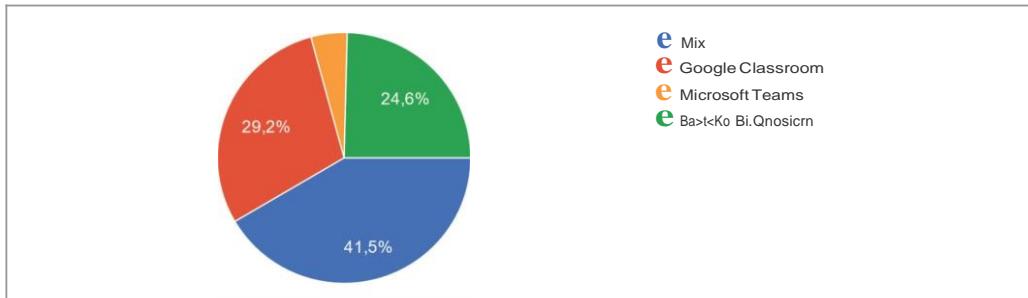


Рис. 10. ІллямфopMa, JCKa Забе3nettyE Hau6illbut 3pyttHy KoMyHiKaцiїo 3 BУK!laoatteM

Ha rrwTaHHR «.HK qacTo BaM p;oBO,I;MJOCR rrpau;roBaTM 3 OHJiaifH-MaTepiaJiaMM rrpM BJfBqeHHI ,I;MCIJ;MIJiiHM» Bi,I;IIOBip;i peCIIOH,I;eHTiB rrpMBep;eHi Ha pMC. **11.** 70,8% OИMТyBaHMX Bi,I;MiTMJIM,лу;O rrpau;IOTh Hap; OHJiaMH-MaTepiaJiaMM rrpM KO)I(Hiif rrip;rOTOBIJ;i,I;O ayp;MTOpHMX 3aHRTTh. 58,5 % CTyp;eHTiB rrpau;IOTh Ha KO)I(HOMY ayp;MTOpHOMY 3aHRTTi. 47,7 % peCIIOH,I;eHTiB BMKOpMCTOBYIOTh TaKi MaTepiaJIM iHKOJIM rrpM BMKOHаHHи iH,I;MBip;yaJihHMX 3aBp;aHh, 26,2 % – TiJihKM iHKOJIM Ha ayp;MTOpHMX 3aHRTTRX ■ 1,5 % 3aB)I,(I;M rrpau;IOIOTh 3 OHJiaMH-MaTepiaJiaMM.

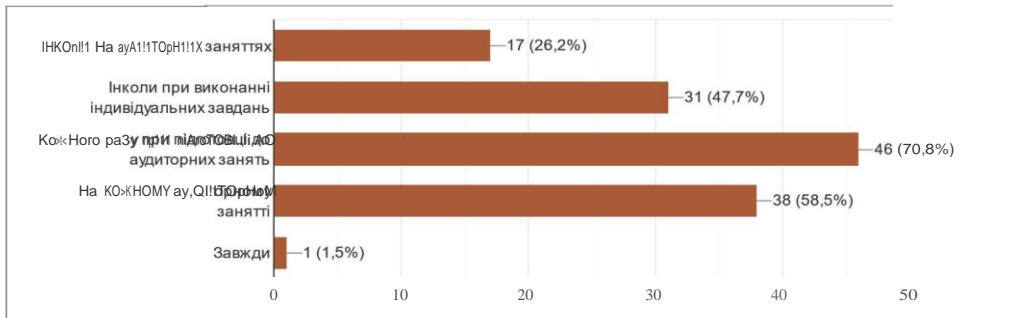


Рис. 11. "C.]actoma po6oty cmyoeHMaMu Hao OH!laUH-MamepiallaMu

Ha rrwTaHHR «.HKiTpyr;Horu;iBMHMKaJIM y Bac rrpw po6oTi3 OHJiaifH-MaTepiaJiaMM?» Bip;rrOBip;i po3ppoi;JIMJIMCR HacTyrrHMM qwHOM. HaM:6iJihiiiOIO rrpO6-JieMoiO 50,8 % OИMТyBaHMX BBa)I(aiOTh Bip;cyTHicTh ИTepHeTy. Y 49,2 % pec-IIOH,I;eHTiB Tpyr;Horu;i noB'R3aHi 3 TexHiqHMMM rrpO6JieMaMM. He3po3yMiJiicTh 3aBp;aHh 6yJia rrpO6JieMoiO p;JIR 46,2 % cTup;eHTiB. Bip;cyTHicTh MOTMBau;ii: p;JIR caMoHaBqaHHR 6yJia y 29,2 % orrwTyBaHMX. HeHaJie)I(He rrpopaMHe 3a6e3rreqeHHR CTOPJIO Ha 3aBap;iRKicHOIpo6OTM 3 MaTepiaJiaMM ,I;MCIJ;MIJiiH y 21,5 % pecrhoP;eHTiB.)Kop;HMX Tpyr;Horu;iB He BMHMKaJio y 21,5 % cTup;eHTiB. Bip; Bip;cyTHOCTirrip;TpMMKM 3 6oKy BMKJiap;aqa ИOTeppaJIO 13,8% (pMC. 12).

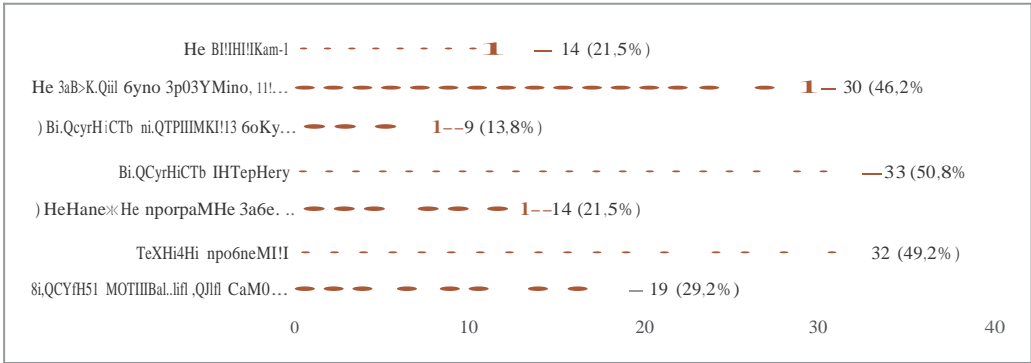


Рис. 12. Трощов,и нпу робомі з оHJrauH-MamepiallaMu

CTyp:eHTM TaKO)I(Bip;MiTMJIM p.Hp;rpepeBar caMocTii1Ho1 по6oTM 3 OHJiai1H-MaTepiaJiaMM. HaJ16iJihiiiOIO rpepeBaroiO 3p;o6yBaqiocBiTM BBA)I(aiOTh MO)I(JIMBiCTh caMocTii1Ho rrJiaHyBaTMqac. U:e Bip;MiTMJIM 89,2% orruTyBaHMX. 3pyqHicThp;ocTyrry p;oMaTepiaJiiB Bip;MiTMJIM 80% cTyp:eHTiB.Mo)I(JIMBiCTh Heop;Hopa3oBo 3BepTaTMC.H ,D;O O,D;HOfO M TOFo)I(MaTepiaJiy)J;Ji.H Kpa OfO 3aCBO€HH.H BBA)I(aiOTh rpepeBafOIO 76,9 % peCIIOH,D;eHTiB. Ha HaCTYIIHOMY Mic i – KOM<PopTHicTh HaBqaHH.H B crroKiMHMX yMoBax (72,3%). 3pyqHicTh p;Ji.H HaBqaHH.H 3a iHp;MBip;yaJihHMM rrJiaHOM e rpepeBaroiO p;Ji.H 70,8 % orruTyBaHMX. Mo)I(JIMBiCTh orpra IOBaTM p;op;aTKOBMM MaTepiaJI 3 rpeBHOITeMaTKM Ba)I(JIMBO)J;Ji.H 52,3 % peCIIOH,D;eHTiB. I1JIIOCOM MO)I(-JIMBiCTh oco6ucToro pocTy 41,5 % cTyp:eHTiB. Ha p;yMKY 40 % caMocTii1Ha по6oTa 3 OHJiaMH-MaTepiaJiaMM p;a€ 3Mory p03KpMTM IIOTeH iaJI KO)I(HOfO CTyp:eHTa Bi,D;IOBi,D;HO ,D;O MOFo iH,J;MBip;yaJihHMX OC06JIMBOCTeM (рис. 13).

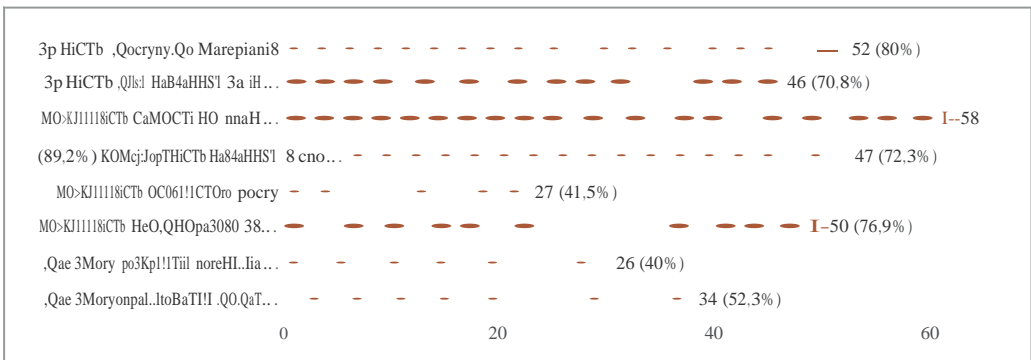


Рис. 13. IlеpeBazu caMocmiuHo'i'po6omu з OHllaUH-MamepiallaMu

Ha rruTaHH.H «1KiBM,D;M po6iT 6yJIM Ha:H iKaBiiiiMMM p;Ji.H Bac?» Hai16iJihiiiia KiJihKicTh OIIIMTYBaHMX (67,7 %) o6paJIM rryHKT «Te, O BMMaraJIO MeHIIIe qacy». Po6oTa 3 TpeHa)I(epaMM 6yJia rpyBa6JIMBa p;Ji.H 60 % pecrpoHp;eHTiB.

53,8 % OIIMTyBaHJtiX BBa)l(aiOTb HaM iKaBiiiiJtiM TeCTyBaHHR. Po6oTa B rpyppax 6yJia rrpMBA6JIMBOIO *p;JIR* 30,8 % cTyp;eHTiB. oBoJiiHM3bKiBip;coTKM oTpMMaJIM 3aBp;aHHR, RKiBjtiMaraJti Bip; CTyp;eHTa TBoPqoro rrip;xop;y, CaMOCTiMHY po6oTy 3 JiiTepaTypoiO, rrpOBep;eHHR ,D;OCJii,D;)l(eHb: CKJiap;aHHR iHTeJieKT-KapT (16,9 %), rrip;OTOBKa ,D;OIOBip;eJ1: (16,9 %), rrpOBep;eHHR Jia6opaTOpHOfo eKcrepMMeHTY rpyppoiO CTyp;eHTiB (13,8 %), Jia6opaTOpHi, B *RKMx* 6yJIO rrpOBep;eHHR peaJibHOfo eKcrepMMeHTY (1,5 %), iHIIIe (1,5 %) (p11C. 14).

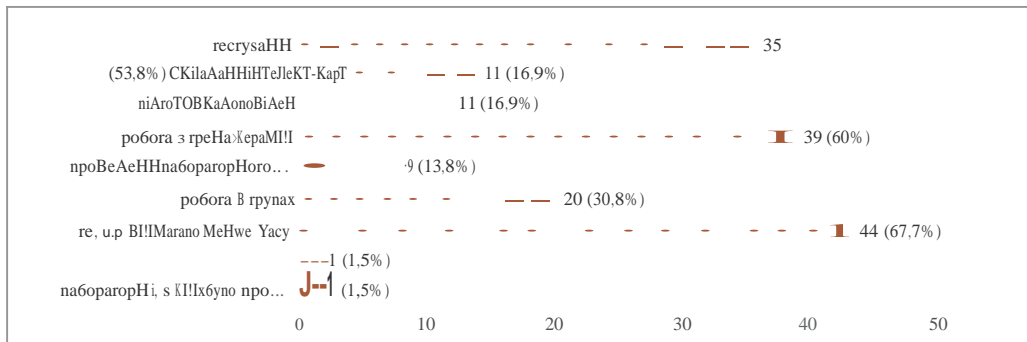


Рис. 14. Буов по6им, JIKi 6yJiu Hau4iKaaiumMu OIJl cmyoeHma

BMKopMcTaHHR BipTyaJibHMX cepep;oBMrn;B HaBqaJibHOMY rrpO ecip;o3BOJIR€ 3a6esrreqJtiTJ1)J;JtiCTaH iMHe Ta 3MiiiiiaHe HaBqaHHR 3p;o6yBaqiB OCBiTM, Hap;aTJti IM p;ocTyrp p;o MaTepiaJiiB Ta saBp;aHb. He p;MBJIRqJticb Ha rrepeBarM, RKiHap;a€ BJ1KOp11CTaHHR Be6-rrJiaT<pOpM, TaK RK MO)l(JlJtiBicTb CaMOCTiMHO IJiaHyBaTJti qac, spyqHicTb ,D;OCTyrp ,D;0 MaTepiaJiiB,MO)l(JlJtiBicTb HeOp;Hopa30BO 3BepTaTJtiCR ,D;0 O,D;HOfo M TOfo)l(MaTepiaJiy ,D;JIR Kpam;oro 3aCBO€HHR, KOM<iJopTHicTb HaBqaHHR B crroKiMHMX yMoBax, spyqHicTb p;JIR HaBqaHHR sa iHp;MBip;yaJibHMM IJiaHOM, MO)l(JlJtiBicTb orppa IOBaTJti p;op;atKOBJtiM MaTepiaJl 3 rreBHOIreMaTJtiKJti, MO)l(JlJtiBicTb OC06JtiCTOfO pocTy, ,D;OCTYII ,D;0 MaTepiaJiiB 24 Ha 7, 6iJibiiiicTb CTyp;eHTiB MaiOTb HJ13bKY MOTJtiBa iio ,D;0 HaBqaHHR, BJ1KOp11CTOBYIOTh HaBqaJibHi MaTepiaJlJti TiJibKJ1 y pasi KpaMHbOI Heo6xip;HOCTi, BBa)l(aiOTb HaMKpam;JtiMJ1 3aBp;aHHRMJ1 Ti, II,J;0 BJtiMaraiOTb HaMMeHIIIe qacy. I.J;e IOB'R3aHO, Ha Haiiy p;yMKy, 3 TMM, m;o rr'RTMM piK cTyp;eHTM rrpakTJtiqHo HaBqaiOTbCR OHJiaMH, ID;0 rrp11BOJ;J1Tb ,D;0 BTpaTJti CO iaJibHOI B3a€MO,D;il, 3HJti)l(eHHIO MOTJtiBa ii, IOripiiieHHIO HaBMKiB KOMyHiKa ii.

AHAPYiilkIB Eor)J;aH Mmmrra.HoBH'I,
)J;OKTOp eKOHOMi'IHMX HayK,rrpocpecop,
 TepHorriJihChKHH Han;ioHaJihHHH TexHi'IHHH yHiBepnTeT
 iMeHiBaHa Ilymmr
 ORCID ID: 0000-0003-4897-5539

fOJIOBKOBa JliO)J;MHJia CTerraHuma,
)J;OKTOp eKOHOMi'IHMX HayK,rrpocpecop,
 P,HirpoBChKHH Han;ioHaJihHHH yHiBepcHTeT sanisHH'IHoro
 TpaHCIIOTy
 iMeHiaKa)J;eMiKa B.nasap5IHa
 ORCID ID: 0000-0001-5473-6644,

KJ1PJ1qHaTariH Eor)J;aHi Ima,
)J;OKTOp eKOHOMi'IHMX HayK,rrpocpecop,
 TepHorriJihChKHH Han;ioHaJihHHH TexHi'IHHH yHiBepnTeT
 iMeHiBaHa ITymo5!
 ORCID ID: 0000-0001-7728-9787

BnAIIIB AK)ACbKORo i WTY'-IHOro iHTEAEKTY HAnPOU.ECIII PEAAi3AU.i"i KAAPOBO"i noAiTIIIIKIII YKPAiHIII B YMOBAX Bi HIII

HwHicroBa {{Bii1Ha B YKpa1Hi» y Bcix TpaKTyBaHH51X BJ1KopwCTOBYJOTbC51 HK
 rrepep;yMoBa, KpoK p;o BcerreHCbKoro rro6arrbHoro Mi>KHapop;Horo KoHqPpIKTy,
 KaTaCTpof i HaBiTb KaTaKJii3My. Y HI1HiiiiHiM BiMHi fl1HYTb TJ1C5Jqi mop;eti.
 ,IJ,J51 pearri3au;i'i pyJ1HiBHJ1X qYHKIJ;iM BJ1KOp11CTOBYJOTbC51 eHeprOEMHiTeXHiqHi
 3aco6J1, HaBiTb Ti, 51Ki 3a6opoHeHi Mi)I{Hapop;HI1MJ1 KOHBeHIJ;i51MJ1. Mi)I{ TJ1M,
 BOHJ1 MaJIJ1 6 ycrriiiiHO rrpaiJ;IOBaTJ1 Ha JIIOp;eti. BOHJ1 BJ1KOp11CTOBYJOTbC51 p;J51
 Hwrn;eHH51 ryMaHiTapHo1 cqepw. Ha p;aHwi qac arpecop Kpae i HI1lu;1Tb TaK
 3BaHwi1{{XJii6Hwi1pecypc» 51KI1M Kp11TJ1qHoBwqeppyETbC51 i 3arpo)I{yE 3arw6errrr10
 He rriiii qwcrreHHWX Hapop;iB AqpwKw...

A6cypp;Ha Bii1Ha HKY po3pooqarra poci51 HarroBHeHa 6e3rrorn;ap;HTIO, rruw;e-
 MipcTBOM i rrip;CTyrrHicTIO. HiKqeMHa, 3a BJ1CJIOBJIOBaHH51MJ1, HI1HiIIOKiMHOfO
 p;erryTaTa BPy, (yqacHwKa ,IJ,pyo1 cBiToBo1 Bii1Hw) aKap;eMiKa HAH YKpa1Hw
 I. P. IOXHOBCKOfO, IOBep;iHKA rrepii11X KepiBHJ1KiB I.J;iE1 p;ep)I{aBJ1 51Ki CJ1CTe-
 MaTJ1qHo CTOfiIT51MJ1 iHiJ;i;iiOITb Mi)I{p;ep)I{aBHi KOHqPpIKTJ1, 3aCBip;qyE He 6e3-
 CTpaiiiiHiCTb rrepep; BOporoM, a Bip;cyTHicTIO B 6aHp;11TCbKOfO KepiBHJ1J1;TBa I.J;iE1,
 3a BI1CJIOBJIOBaHH51MI1 IIpe3wp;eHTa YKpa1Hw B. 3erreHCbKoro TepopwCTwqHo1
 p;ep)I{aBw NQI y cBiTi, rroqyTT51 Bip;rrroBip;arrbHOCTi3a CKOEH3JioqHw.

B 6araThOX swrrap;Kax BWHWKHeHH51 TaKwx rrp06JieM, (HK ñ 'ix p03B,513aHH51) 3aJie)KJl(Tb Bip; .QWBiJii30BaHOCTi cycrriJihCTBa, OCBiqeHOCTi, iHTeJieKTY Ta ryMa-Hi3MY KepiBHW.QTBa,06rpyHTOBaHOCTiyrpaBJiiHChKWx pimeHb.

BJiacHe y BKa3aHJl(X swrn;e BO€HHWX, eKCTpeMaJihHWX YMOBax HaYKOBO-TeXHiq-Horo rrp0pcecy MO)KJlJl(Be ñ p;o.QillhHe BWKOpWCTaHH51liiO/l:ChKOfO ñ IliTyqHOfo iHTeJieK- TY (p;aJii – IIII) p;Jl51 rrpwrwHeHH51 .QJl(X rrpou;ecis llll51XOM sip;ci10BaHH51 HiKqeMHJl(X Kap;piB B T.q. ñ y fJl06aJibHOMYIiJiaHi,)3arro6iraHH51IIOtpaiiJl51HHIO HaKepiBHIOCap;w rrcwxiqHo He BpiBHOBa)KeHWX,arpeCWBHJl(X Tarrpo<PeciMHO He rrip;fOTOBJieHWX Jl10p;e.tl. HwHi swpimeHH51 u;ie'i rrp06JieMaTwKw rroCTae rrepmoqeproswM 3asp;aHH51M rrepep; HaYKOBWM CBiTOM Ta BCTyrry B Mi)l(Hapop;Hi fYMaHicmqHiopraHi3a.Qi'i (HarrpWKJiap; OOH,Ee3rreKosy Pap;y iH.) p;ep)KaB,Ha qoJiiHKWX e TaKi KepiBHWKW.

51K Bip;OMO,KOH<PjiiKTJl(€pe3yJihTaTOM,51K rrpabWJlO,3iTKHeHH51rrpOTWJie)KHJl(X iHTepeciB,IIOfl51p;iB, fOCTpWX cyrrrepeqoK,ycKJiap;HeHH51M Bip;HOCWH,6opOTb60IO BOporyiOqJl(X CTOPiH pi3HOfo piBH51 Ta CKJiap;y yqaCHWKiB.

AHaJii3 KOH<PjiiKTiB ñ BO€H JIWIlie B XX1 CT0JiiTTi 3aCBip;qye aKTWBi3a.QiiO arpecwBHWX Mi)KycyrriJihHicHwx sip;HocwH. Jlwme 3a rrepiop; 2001-2010 pp. sip;-6yJioc51 micTh si:t1H rrpOTw Tepopw3MY cepep; HKwx:si:t1Ha B IpaKy (2003- 2011); si:t1HaB A<PraHiCTaH(2001- 2021);,IJ;pyrapocitlcbKo-qeqeHChKa si:t1Ha;KoH<PjiiKT y Pecry6Jiu;MaKep;oHiH (2001);Poci:t1cbKo-rpy3WHChKa si:t1Ha (2008);KoH<PjiiKT y llisp;eHHi:t1 Cep6i'i (2000- 2001).

,IJ;pyre p;eC51TWpiqq5J (2011-2024 pp.) 110/l:BOllio rrepeJiiK BO€H. 3oKpeMa Ha rroqaTKY p;pyro p;eCHTwpicqH sip;6yJiac51 llepma rpoMap;HHChKa si:t1Ha y Jlii'i; fpoMap;HHChKa si:t1Ha B Cwpi'i (3 2011); orrepau;iH JliHp;a Hqi; Bi:t1Ha B MaJij rrpwKopp;oHHw:t1 KoH<PjiiKT Mi)K Cyp;aHoM Ta llisp;eHHWM Cyp;aHoM; KoH<PjiiKT y IliBHiqHoMy Kisy;KoH<PjiiKT B U:eHTpaJibHoa<PpwKaHChKi:t1 Pecry6Jiu;i;PocitlcbKO-YKPa'iHcbKasi:t1Ha (3 2014);36po:t1Hw:t1 KoH<PjiiKT B €MeH(2014- 2015);iHTepseH.QiH Cayp;iBChKO'i Apasi'i Ta iT coi03HWKiB y EMeH (3 2015);iHTepseH.QiH Poci'i B Cwpi10 (3 2015);Bi:t1CbKOBaorropa.Qi51lIpOTWicJiaMChKOlp;ep)KaBW;qOTWpwp;eHHaBiMHa(2016); ,IJ;pyra Kapa6acbKa si:t1Ha (2020); 36po:t1Hw:t1 KoH<PjiiKT y Twrpa'i; fpoMap;HHChKa si:t1Ha B M'HHMi(3 2021); BipMeHo-a3ep6a:t1p;)KaHChKW:t1 rrpwKopp;oHHw:t1 KoH<PjiiKT (3 TpaBH51 2021); PocitlcbKe BTopmeHH51 B YKpa'iHy (2022) — rroBHOMacmTa6Ha <Pa3a si:t1Hw, rn;o p03rroqaJiacb HK {{ri6pwp;Ha>> B 2014 pou;i; KoH<PjiiKT y Cyp;aHi (2023);BTopmeHHHXaMacys hpa'illh (2023);[iHTepHeT pecypc].

51KI.QO He 3YIiWHWTW p;WHaMiKy BO€H, y Ha:t16JlJl)KqJl(M qac MO)Ke BWHWKHYTW TpeT51 csiToBa si:t1Ha. ll 3apop;KOM e sipoJlOMHw:t1 Harrap; poci51H Ha YKpa'iHy Ta

HepimyqicTb rrapTHepiB B He:t1Tpalli3a.Qi'i.QhOfO 6o)KeBillhHOfo KOH<PJiiKTy.

KoH<PpriKTaM rrepep;yroTh HBwrn;a, rrop;il, <PaKTW, cwTyau;'i, HKi, rrpw BW3Ha-
qeHwx YMOBax p;iAAhHOCTicy6'eKtiB cou;iarrbHo'i B3a€Mop;'i, crrpwqwHHIOTb tioro.
Borrop;iHHH 3HaHH5IMW y cou;iorroriqHiti c<Pepi, rrcwxrorori'i iH. Ta e<PeKTWBHe
BWKopwCTaHHH y u;wx rrpou;ecax 3aco6iB rrop;cbKoro ■■■■, B yrrpaBrriHHiMO)I{YTb
.QbOMY 3arro6irTW.

Ee3 CYMHiBy 3p;iticHwTw TaKi yrrpaBrriHChKi p;'i 6e3 fpYHTOBHWX cwcTeMHWX
CO.QiaJibHWX 3HaHb CO.QiaJibHWX: (IIIKip;JIWBi 3BJ[qKJI], CO.QiaJibHiBip;XJI[JieHH5I (3JIO-
qJl[HHicTb, CaMory6cTBO, HapKOMaHi5I, rrpOCTWTY.QiH TOIJ;O) Ta IIOJiiTJl[qHJI[X: (rrro-
6aJibHa 6ioc<PepHa Kpw3a, eKorroriqHa Kpw3a, pecycHa Kpw3a, MwpHe crrriBicHy-
BaHHH, rrpwrwHeHHH roHKW o36poeHH5I Ta Bip;BepHeHHH TpeTbo'i cBiToBo'i qw
rrpoCTo Hp;epHo'i Bii1Hw HKOIO rropo)I{ye YKpa'iHirryTiH, oxopoHa HaBKOJIWIIIHboro
rrpwpop;Horo cepep;oBwrn;a, rrrarwBHO-eHepreTqwHa, cwpOBWHHa, rrop;oBOJibqa,
p;eMorpa<PiqHa,iH<PopMa.QiMHa,JiiKBip;a.Qi5I He6e3rreqHJI[X XBopo6) HeMO)KJJIJIBO.

CrrpaBp;i yrrpaBrriHHH aBTOMo6irreM rrcwxiqHo XBoporo rrop;wHoiO He
p;orrcTWMO ■ Kapa€TbC5I 3aKOHOM, 6O MO)I{e rrpW3BeCTW p;o aBapi'i, KaTaCTpo<P,
pytiHau;iti ■ T.rr. ToMy Ti, xTo xoqe orraHysaTw MWCTe.QTBOM KepMyBaHHH aBTO
rrpoxop;5ITb Mep;wqHy KOMiciiO, TecTyBaHH5I y IICWXOJIOfa TOIJ;O.

B yMoBax BWKopwCTaHHH p;eMoKpaTwqHwx rrip;xop;iB yrrpaBrriHHH)J;ep)I{aBoiO
Ta ■ Ha Mi)I{p;ep)I{aBHOMY piBHiTe)I{ MO)I{YTb MaTW Mic.Qe BWllap;KW IIOtpaiiJI5IHH5I
Ha rrocap;w He p;o6porrop5Ip;Hwx Ta rrcwxiqHo He BpiBHOBa)I{eHwx rrop;eti, HKi
rrpwBop;HTb p;o 6araTOTWc5JqHwx ■ MiiihMOHHWX)I{epTB. TwM qacoM rrop;cTBO
p;orrcKa€ TaKi BWllap;KW HaBiTb rrpw Ha5IBHOCTi rpaBOBWX ■ HOpMaTWBHWX
p;OMOBjieHOCTeM. IJ;e Ma€ Mic.Qe B pe3yJibTaTi Bip;cyTHOCTi, TaK 3BaHWX,
IICWXOJIOriqHJI[X <PiJibTpiB rrpw BW3HaqeHHi ■ rrpW3HaqeHHi JIIOp;eJ1 Ha KepiBHi
rrocap;w 3 rpaBoM rrpwiHHTT5I Bip;rorBip;arrbHWX pillleHb... Iipo u;e HarrwcaHo
6araTo CTaTeti,a 3MiH y u;iti u;apwHiB p;aHwti qac He Bip;6yrrroc5I.

HaMw rrporroHyeTbCH,Ha ocHoBiaHarri3y rriTepaTypHwx p;)I{eperr Ta icHyroqoro
p;OCBip;y BW3HaqJI[TJI, HarrpHMJI[BWKOpWCTaHHM 3aco6iB JIIOp;CbKOfO ■ IIITyqHOFO
iHTeJieKTY (III) B YMOBax Mi)I{Hapop;HWX B3a€MOBip;HOCWH Ta 3arrporroHyBaTW
3aco6w rrorrepep;)I{eHHH rroTparrrrHHHH Ha rrocap;w 3 BWKJIIOqHwMw rpaBaMw
rrpWMH5ITT5I pillleHb y c<Pep3arro6iraHHH MO)KJJIJl[BJI[X BO€HHWX KOH<PIIKTiB iH.

J;ocrrp;)I{eHO, IJ;O Op;HWM 3 fOJIOBHWX qJI[HHWKiB e<PeKTWBHOCTi opaHi3a.Qil
o6opOHHOIpo6OTW, BWpo6HW.QTBa, cou;iaJibHOfo po3BTKY € yrrpaBjiiHCbKWM
iHCTpYMeHTapiti Ta 5IKicHWM Kap;oBWM CKJiap;, ■ HayKoBa o6tpyHTOBAHiCTb
yrrpaBjiiHCbKJI[X pillleHb B T.q. y c<PepiMi)I{p;ep)I{aBHWX rrapTHepCbKWX
B3a€MO- Bip;HOCWH. BCTaHOBjieHo, rn;o He 3aB)I{p;W e<PeKTWBHO

JlIO,JJ;ChkMW, TaK ■■■■30KpeMa B rrorrepep;)KeHHiBMHMKHeHH51 TaKMX HeraTMB-HMX 51BMru;,51K Kopyrr.Qi51 ■xa6apHM.QTBO,HeKOMIleTeHTHiCTh Ta 6e3Bi,JJ;IIOBip;aJib-HicTb, 51Ki € qJ1HHJ1KaMJ1 He 3aB)K,I,J;J1 eφeKTJ1BHOfo yrrpaBJiiHH51 Ta peaJii3a.Qil Mi)Kp;ep)KaBHo'i KoHu;erru;i'i MMpHoro ccriBicHyBaHH51,peaJii3au;i'i rreBHOIO MipoiO MMpOTBopqo'ip;i51JihHOCTi,o6opOHHOIIOJiiTMKM Toru;o.

ABTopaMM 3arrporroHoBaHa rrapap;MrMa φopMysaHH51 3aco6aMM JlIO,JJ;ChKoro Ta ■■■■aHTMKaTaKJiiitJ1qHoro iHCTPYMeHTapiiO rrorrepep;)KeHH51 arpecMBHMX Mi)K-p;ep)KaBHMX KOHφiikTib (AIIAMK), iHi.QiWOBaHMX HiKqeMHMMM KepiBHMKaMM arpecMBHMX p;ep)KaB.

Ilip;BMru;eHH51 eφeKTMBHOCTi03HaqeHMX 3axop;iB rrorroHy€ThC51 3a paxYHOK iHHOBau;iwHo-yrpaBJiiHChKMX Ba)KeJiiB. ABTOPM o6p'pYHTOBYIOTh Te3y, ru;o 3a paXYHOK eφeKTMBHoro BMKopMcTaHH51 JlIO,JJ;ChKoro ■■■■rrrepep;CTaBJi51€ThC51 MO)KJIM-BMM, B YMOBax Mi:>Imapop;HMX iHCTMYu;iw, 3a6e3rreqJ1TM He JIMille qJ1cToTy Ta BMCOKY 51KicTb yrrpaBJiiHChKMX Kap;piB, a ■BMKOpMCTaTM 3aco6J1 ,JJ;J51 fYMaHiTapHOfo Bip;6opy qneHiB-BcTyrrHMKiB,HarrpMKJiap;:,p;o OOH,Ee3rreKoBy Pap;y Ta iH.

3a paxyHOK yp;oCKOHaJieHH51 yrrpaBJiiHH513fap;aHJ1MJ1 qJ1HHJ1KaMJ1 BM,JJ;a€ThC51 MO)KJiJ1BJ1M oqJ1CTJ1TJ1 Kap;pOBMW pecycp Bip; Hep;o6poqecHJ1X KepiBHMKiB ■φaxiB.QiB, 3a6e3rreqJ1TJ1 He JIMille Bi,JJ;IIOBip;Hy 51KiCTh yrrpaBJiiHChKMX pillleHb, rrorrepep;)KeHH51 3JIOB)KJ1BaHb, a ■CIIOKiW y cycrriJihCTBiTa CTa6iJihHe φYHK.QioHy-BaHH51 Ha.QiOHaJibHMX eKOHOMiK.

Heyrrepep;)KeHe BMKopMcTaHH51.QMX 3HaHh ■ qJ1HHMKiB 51K o6rpyHTOBaHy;p;i10 B YMOBaX Ha,JJ;3BJ1qaJ1HJ1X CMTyau;iJ1,IIOJiiTJ1qHJ1X KOHφiikTib iH.MO)Ke IOllepep;MTM a6o ■BJ1BeCTJ1 TOW qJ1 iHIIIMW KOHφiikT 3 CO.QiaJibHMX Ta IICJ1XOJIOfiqHJ1X pM3MKiB. 3HaHH51 oco6JIMBOCTel1 rroBep;iHKOBMX peaKu;iw KepiBHMKa, B YMOBax IIOJiiTJ1qHJ1X IlpOBOKa.QiW, y Ha,JJ;3BJ1qaJ1HJ1X CMTya.Qi51X MO)KYTh u;eJ1 CaMMW

{{KOHφiikT», IOllepep;MTM 51K KpOK ,11;0 BiWHM, TepopMCTJ1qHOfo aKTy, CMTyau;i'i KpMMiHoreHHoro xapaKTepy iH. BJiacHe Bce6iqHe BpaxyBaHH51 p;i'i ycix 3rap;aHMX Ta iH. qJ1HHMKiB MO)KJiJ1Be 3 BMiJIM BJ1KOpMCTaHH51M JlIO,JJ;ChKOfO Ta IIITyqHOfo iHTeJieKTY ■30KpeMa {<IIOJiiipaφy».

CrrpaBp;i, oCTaHHiMM poKaMM B €Bporrel1chKMX p;ep)KaBax Ta ■ B YKpa'iHr rorry-Ji51pHoiO CTaJia rrepeBipKa KaHp;Mp;aTiB Ha Bip;rroBip;ajihHi rrocap;M Ha «IIOJiiipaφi»,oco6JIMBO B rpaBooxopoHHMX Ta aHTMKopyrru;ilirHMX opraHax.Ee3 cyMHiBy, u;ew p;ocBip; 3acJiyroBye Ha ap;arrTa.QiiO y cφepi oprahi3au;i'i Mi)I(Hapop;HMX Bi,JJ;HOCMH, rrip;6opiKap;piB Ha HalirBMru;imo6aJihHirrocip;M. He 3Ba)KaiOqJ1 Ha Te, ru;o p;e51KiHayKOB.QiHa3J1BaiOTh TeCTysaHH51 IICeB,JJ;OHayKOIO, – IIOJiiipaφoJIOfJ1

351BMJIMC51 B 6araThOX p;ep)KaBHMx CTPYKTypax.

HarmtM 3aBp;aHH51M e rrpMBepHyTM yBary Ha u;ro rrp06rreMaTMKy, BMCBiTIIMTM Ha51BHM11 p;ocBip; y u;iw cφepip;i51llhHOCTi Ta 3arrporroHyBaTM Harrp51MM woro BJ1KOpMCTaHH51 B yrrpaBJiiHHMi>KHapop;HMMM iHCTMTyu;i51MJ1 51K iHCTpyMeHTapiJ1 IIOllepep;>KeHH51 IIp051BiB arpeCMBHOCTi, JIMIJ;eMipCTBa, Kopyrru;i'i, rrip;CTyiiHOCTi, >KOpCTOKOCTi, HeHaBMCTiiH., IlijI51XOM Hep;orryru;eHH51 rrpTeHp;eHTiB Ha KepiBHi IIOCap;M 3 3fap;aHJ1MJ1 pMCAmM xapaKTepy,B T.q.3 CXMJibHicTIO p;o HaCMJibCTBa.

TaK, rrp11 rrpOTMpiqq5JX IIOfJI51p;iB Ha IJ;IO TeMaTMKY 3pOCTa€ IIOIIMT Ha «<Iorripaφ» ■ B rrpMBaTHOMY ceKTopi. 3a p;aHMMM BiKirrep;i'i, 3apa3 «Iorripaφ» 3aCTOCObIOTb y rrpBOOXOpOHHiW Ta iH., po6oTiy 75-TM Kpa'iHaX CBITy, ceper; 51KMx rrip;epoM e CiliA. Bop;Hoqac e ■ Kpa'iHM, p;e 3a6opoHeHo BMKopMcTaHH51 TaKMx 3aco6iB,MeTop;iB,TeXHiKM p;Ii51 rrepeBipoK Ha p;o6poqechicTb.IJ;e Ma€ Micu;e B ABCTparri'i,HiMeqqJ1Hi, ABCTpi'i.

HaCTaHOBjieHH51 u;horo Harrp51MYBIIJIMHYIIM iCTopMqHbc06rrMBOCT ■ 3B'5130K 3 KpMMiHaJiicTMKOIO,cyp;aMM, po6OTOIO rrpBOOXOpOHHMx oprahiB ■ BiWCbKOBMX cry;>K6. Ip;eOJIOfi51 ■ 30BHiiiiHbOIIIOJiiTJ1qHa CMTyau;i51 p;MKTysaJIM CBOrrpaBMJia 3 qaciB IIO51BJ1 rrepiiiMX IIpOTOTMliB IJ;MX MeTop;iB ■ rrip;xop;iB.

3a rrepiiiMMM BJ13HaqeHH51MJ1 {{p;eTeKTOp 6pexHi» p;OIIOMara€ BJ151BJ151TJ1 Ta op;ep;>KyBaTM TY iHφopMau;iro,51KY rrpMxoBye rrror;MHa.B iHIIIOMY BMrrap;Ky 3aco611 IIITyqHOfo iHTeJieKTY 3 BJ1KOpMCTaHH51M Ha51BHOfo p;OCBip;y MO:>KYTb BMKpMBaTM rrpMXOBaHiarpeCMBHiTa iHIIIiHeraTMBHip11CJ1 xapaKTepy iHp;MBip;a,lu;O 3aWMa€ KepiBHIOCap;MBMi:>Kp;ep;>KaBHMX Tap;ep;>KaBHMX oprahaxyrpaBJiiHH51, 51KMO:>KYTb BIIJIMBaTM He JIMIIIe Ha eφeKTJ1BHicTb, a ■ Ha o6'€KTJ1BHicTb, rrpBOMipHicTb yrrpaBJiiHCbKMx piiiiHb.

{{Iorripaφ» – u;e TOHKO HaCTpO€HJ1W IICMXOJIOriqHJ1W iHCTpYMeHT, 51KJ1W peeCTpye peaKu;i'i CJ1MIIaTJ1qHOI rrapaCJ1MIIaTJ1qHOHepBOBOCMCTeMM JI10p;MHJ1 ■ 3p;aTHJ1W BJIOBMTM,Har;aHMW qac,BKJIOqeHH51 MeXaHi3MY CaM03axMCTY B rrpou;eci o6MaHy.BiHpe€CTpy€IICJ1XOJIOfiqHypeaKIJ;iiOopahi3MyiHp;MBip;aHaBJ1CJIOBJieHy HMM HerrpaBp;y, 51K aKTJ1Bi3au;iiO MeXaHi3My, TaK 3BaHOI, CaMoo6opOHJ1, 51KJ1W BKJIOqa€TbC51 rrp11 Ha51BHOCTiHe6e3IleKJ1.Hallie TiJIO (CBip;oMicTb) 36yp;>Ky€ IJ;IO peaKu;iro 51K crrpo6y YHMKHY™ Bip;rrorBip;arrbHOCTi 3a Hacrip;oK Toro qJ1 iHIIIoro HaiiiOfO >K BqJ1HKy.

51K Bip;OMO, {{Iorripaφ» CKJiap;a€TbC51 3 rrp11rrap;y, 51KJ1W pe€CTpye 3MiHM IICJ1Xoφi3iOJIOfiqHJ1X peaKu;iJ1 JI10p;MHJ1 y Bip;IIOBip;b Ha IieBHi 3aiiJ1TaHH51. Iorripaφorror p;eTajibHO aHarri3ye oTpMMaHy iHφopMau;iro ■BM51BJ151€ Ty, 51KY rrror;MHa rrpMxoBye. Crreu;iarriCT ou;iHKY p;ae Ha ocHoBioTpMMaHMx p;aHMx. Ee3 cyMHiBy ,MaCIITa6He BJ1KOpMCTaHH51 IJ;bOfO p;OCBip;y IIOCTpe6ye Bip;IIOBip;HMx

pi3HOBekTOpHWX IOpwp;wqHJI[X, IICWXOJIOfiqHJI[X, cou;iaJibHWX Ta iH. HayKOBWX o6rpyHTyBaHb ■ T.II.

3aKoHop;asqwJ1 BaKYYM y 6iJihiiiOCTiKpa'iH csiTy B T. q. ■ B OOH rn;op;o BWKOpWCTaHH5I {{IJOJiirpa<Pa> IIOB5I3aHWW i3 cyMHiBaMW rn;op;o p;OCTOBipHOCTi pe3yJihTaTiB TaKo'i rrepesipKw. HaYKa rrpop;omKy€ rrpau;IOBaTw Hap; yp;ocKoHaJieH-HHM TeXHOJIOfi{<IIOJiirpa<Pa>>.

II03JITJI[BHOIO TeHp;eHIJ;ie10 yc<PepBWKOpWCTaHH5I 3aco6iB IIITYqHOfo iHTeJieKTY € Te,Iu;O HaM rrppep;CTaBJI5I€ThC5I MO)KJIJI[BJI[M BW5I)JI[TJI[BeKTOpW CIIp5IMysaHH5I 3YCWJih Ha IICWXOJIOfiqHe 03p;OpOBJieHH5I Kap;piB iH. Y 3B5I3KY 3 IJ;WM, 3pOCTa€ 3HaqeHH5I TakWX 5IKOCTeWJIOp;WHW, 5IK IIOBara p;o 3aKoHy,IIOp5Ip;HiCTH,3axli[CT Hau;ioHaJibHWX iHTepecis, ryMaHi3M Torn;o.IlpwcKopeHHH Ha6yrrH yrrpasJiiHIJ;HMW B rrepiii yqepu pwc ryMaHi3MY IIOp5Ip;HOCTi, rrpoc<PecioHaJii3My, rraTpiOTW3My.

IIpw <PopMysaHHi TeCTiB p;Jl5I {<IIOJiirpa<Pa> OCHOBJI[MJI[rrpWHIJ;WilaMW IIOBWHHBWCTyrraTW:rrpoc<PecioJiHicTb ■ KOMIleTeHTHicTb, rrpasp;airrpasep;JIWBicTb, o6€KTWBHicTb ■ Bip;IIOBip;aJibHicTb. ,IJ,y)Ke Ba)KJIJI[BJI[M qJI[HHWKOM peaJii3au;i Kap;pOBOIIOJiiTWKJI[IIOBWHHBWCTyrraTW Bip;IIOBip;aJibHicTb 3aKiHu;eBpe3yJihTaTW KepiBHWIJ;TBa.

B cso10 qepu, rrip;roTOBKa rrpoppaMHoro 3a6e3rreqeHH5I y rrepeJiiK 3axop;is 3 <PopMyBaHH5I rrapap;WfMJI[BWKOpWCTaHH5I IIITYqHOfo iHTeJieKTY, Ha5IBHWX pecypcis ■ 3aco6is HK iHcTpyMeHTY rrorreper;)KeHHH arpecwBHWX rrpocHBiB cycrriJihCTBa p;ou;ijihHO BW3HaqJI[TJI[OCHOBJI[MJI[Haiip5IMaMW, TaK 3BaHOfo, IIOIi5IpHOfo TecTyBaHH5I KepiBHWKiB p;ep)KaB:

- sip;qy)KeHicTh p;o arpeci'i, BYJihfapw3My, HacwJJIH, a rrpwxwJihHicTh p;o peaJii3au;i'i KoHu;erru;il36epe)KeHH5I Mwpu ■ 6JiarorroJiyqqHy cycrriJihCTBi;
- Bip;Me)KyBaHH5I Bip; xapaKTePHWX pwc TpaH)KWpCTBa, Kopyrru;i'i Ta CXJI[Jib-HicTh p;o 6epe)KJIJI[B0fo Bip;HOIleHH5I Ta pau;ioHaJibHOfo BWKOpWCTaHH5I rrpwpop;HWX pecypciB, BKJIIOqaiOqJI[Bop;y ■ IIOBiTp5I iH.;
- srropap;)KeHHH eKoJioriqHoro, 6e3Bip;xop;Horo swpo6Hwu;Tsa, rrorreper;-)KeHHH <PaKTiB 3HeBa)KJIWBOfo Bip;HOIleHH5I p;o pau;ioHaJibHOCTiTa e<PeK-TWBHOCTifOCIIOp;apiOBaHH5I;
- crrpwHHHh po3BWTKY p;eMoKpaTil, swxosaHHH ryMaHiCTwqHwx pwc Mi)K-p;ep)KaBHoro crriBicHysaHHH Ta ocyp; arpeci'i, Jiwu;eMipCTBa, rrip;CTyrrHocTi Ta)I{OpCTOKOCTiy 6yp;h 5IKWX IIp05IBax;
- IIOCWJieHH5I Bip;IIOBip;allbHOCTi 3a pe3yJihTaTW KepiBHWIJ;TBa, CKO€Hi HerpapaBOMipHi rroCTyrrKw ■ 3JioqwHw Torn;o Ta yTsepp;)KeHHH P:YMKW rrpoc HeBip;BOPTHicTh IIOKapaHH5I 3a CKO€Hi3JIQqJI[HJI[.

3araJIOM, BWXO/)lqJl[3 BWlIJ,eBWKJiap;eHOfO, rrip;BWlIJ,eHH51 eφeKTWBHOCTi yrrpasriHH51 ra pearri3au;il B r.q. Mi)l{p;ep)l{aBHo'i Kap;poso'i rrorrirwKw MO)l{e 3a6e3rreqsarwc51 crsopeHH51M (3 BWKopwCTaHH51M JIIO,IJ;CbKoro ■ IIII) qirKoro rrpasosoro ra oprahi3au;ijimo-eKoHoMiqHoro MexaHi3MY sip;rrosip;arrbHocri CJiy)K60BIJ;iB 3a pe3yJibTaTW yrrpaBJiiHH51 IIIJ51XOM IX iHφopMysaHH51 rrpou;irri Ta 3aBp;aHH51 Mi)l{Hapop;HWX iHCTWry;IH:, B 51KWX BOHJI[rrpaiJ;IOIOTb, Ta ou;iHIOBaHH51 BWKOHoHo'i po6opw; Harrarop;)}l{eHH51M KOHcrpyKTWBHo'i B3a€Mop;i'i φYHKIJ;iOHaJibHWX oprahiB BJIap;w, 3 ypaxysaHH51M HayKOBO o6l'pyHTOBaHWX reopiH: ■ KoHu;erru;iH:, crppHMOBaHwx Ha 'ix oprahi3au;IH:Hy ip;eHrwφiKau;iiO ra KiHIJ;eBieφeKTWBHipe3yJibTaTW p;i51JibHOCTi; IIOCWJieHH51 rrpaboBWX rapaHTiM, 51K Bi,IJ;IOBip;aJibHOCTiTaK ■ MarepiaJibHOI■MOpaJibHOBaJ;i;ikaBJieHOCTiCJiy)K60BIJ;iB y 51KicHOMY BWKOHoHHirpoφeciMHWX o6os'513KiB.

Bip;TaK, BWpiiiiHH51 IJ;i€l rrpoe6rreMaTWKW B Mi)l{Hapop;HOMY KOHTeKCTi € HaraJibHOIO rroppe6o10 obyMOBJieHOIO, B rrepiiiy qepry, rrpwKpWM BO€HHWM ,IJ;OCBi,IJ;OM yKpa'iHCbKOfo cycrriJibCTBa.

BOJIOIII,YK IOpiH.IBaHOBJIT, KaH)::;J1,[1aT

MJ1CTeiJ;TB03HaBCTBa,;lIOJ;eHT,

ITpHKaprraTCbKHH Han;ioHaJibHHH yHiBepcHTeT

iMeHiBacHJIJI CTeφaHHKa,

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-0676-0222

YKpa1Ha

ETHOPHIOHAAbHi TA KOHCTPYKTIIIBHI OC06AII1BOCTi HAPOAHO"i WKOAI/ CKPII1nKOBII1X MAVJCTPiB rYU.YAbW.111HII

kHy€ 6araTO BepciH: BWHWKHeHH51 CKpWIKW,arre HaMIOIIIWpeHiiiiOIO 3 HWX € reopi51IIOXO,IJ;)}l{eHH51 CKpWIKJl[Bip;cepep;HbOBiqHJl[X,fOJIOBHWMqJl{HOMCMJl{qKOBWX, iHCTpYMeHriB rrip;eHHWX crrosHH. ,1J,ocrip;)}l{eHH51 apxeorriqHwx po3KOIIOK, iKoHorpaφiqHwx 3Haxip;oK;IHIIIWXICTopwqHwx rarrireparypHwx p;)}l{eperr rrpwserrw p;o BWCHOBY rrpoe 6e3yMOBHWM 3B513OK CKpWIKW 3 Hapop;HWM iHCTpYMeHrapieM IIorriHIIJ,i, YKpa'iHw ■ Eirropyci, p;e IIJ,e 3 XIV cporriRH 3yCTpica€TbC51 cMwqKoswH: iHCTpYMeHT {{CKpwrrwu;a» 3 KBiHTOBWM crpo€M 6e3 rrap;iB¹.

y p;pyriH: IIOJIOBJl{Hi XVI CTOfiiTT51 irarriH:CbKJl{M MaH:CTep r. Eaprorrorri BWfOTOBWB crpyHHWM iHCTpYMeHT,51KWM BW3HaHO 3pa3KOM KJiacwqHo'i CKpWIKW.

fi1H36ypr JI.,fp1IropbeB B. WCTop11RCkp1InlIqHoro 11cKycrsa. M., 1990. T.I.C. 61-65.

3rop;OM B11p06HJUJ;TBOM CKp11IIOK 3aWH51JJI1C51 WOfo qJ1cJieHHiyniHi, cepep; 51KJ1X rrpocrraBrreHww MawCTep II. Map;KiHi. Maw)Ke op;HoqacHo 3 HI1M B M. KpeMoHi MawCTep A. AMaTi (1520–1580) 3aCHyBaB mKorry cKpwrKobwx MawCTpiB, HKiw cyp;l1JIOC51,JJ;0BeCTJ1 <PopMy CKp11IIKJ1,11;0BJ1KJIIQqHOJJ;OCKOHaJIOCT ■ BWIDyKaHOCTi, ai"i 3BYK CTaB CBO€pip;HOIO MO,JJ;eJJIIIO JIIO,JJ;CbKOfO fOJiocy.HaJ151CKpaBillil1MJ1 rrepep;-CTaBHJ1KaMJ1u;i€"imKorrw € H.AMaTi (1596–1684), A.CTpap;iBap(6rr. 1644–1737), A.fBapHepi(6rr. 1626–1698). Ko)KeH 3 HI1X MaE BJiaCHww MawCTpoBww rroqepK, arre Bci BOHJ1 B rrapaKTi1IJ;iBJ1fOTOBJieHH51 CMJ1qKOBJ1X iHCTpyMeHTiB BTiJJ1JJ1 Hal1Ba)KJJ1Bimi3aKOHJ1 MY3J1qHo"i aKycTJ1K11,a caMe: 3aJie)I(HicTb cwrw 3BYKY Ta WOfo TeM6py Bip; p;epeBJ1HJ1, 3 51KOBJ1fOTOBJieHO iHCTpyMeHT;Bip; rrapaMeTpiB ■ rrpoppo;u;J1 pi3HJ1X qacTJ1H iHCTpyMeHTy; TOBIJ;I1HJ1 p;eK Ta IX peJib€<Py; <PopM11 e<PiB TalXHix p03MipiB;BJ1COTJ1 o6wqaj1KJ1,p;ymKJ1,rrip;CTaBKJ1;o6€MY IIOBiTp51 B Koprry; xapaKTepy JiaKOBOfO 110Kp11TT51.

y XVICT.CKp11IIKa 6yrra Bi,JJ;OMa ■ B YKpa"iHi. TaK, r. XoTKeBJ1q IIOCJ1Jia€TbC51 Ha crroBHwK 3w3aHi51 (1596), B 51KOMY 3rap;y€ThC51 «CKpwrwu;a»². M. fpiHqeHKO HaBO,JJ;i1Th rrpwKrrap; 3 rro6opoBwx pe€CTpiB KiHu;H XVICT., 3rip;Ho 3 51K11M1 B Jly;bKY 6yrrro B351TO Ha o6JiiK rr"51Th CKp11IIaJiiB;BiH)Ke fOBOP11Tb,IJ;O Haiip11KiHu;i XVII– rroqaTKY XVIIbT. B KaMHIIJ;i-Ilo;irrhChKOMY icHysaB cKpwrKobww u;ex³.

51K 3a3Haqa€ A. IbaHWIJ;hKWW, cKpwrKa {{rrpwwrra B YKpa"iHy p;ecb y XVI–XVIIcT.-i, 3HaqHoiOMipoiO,3aBp;51K11€BpewchKil1eMirpau;i"i3 3axip;Ho"i€Bporrw»⁴. 3 Toro qacy cKpwrKa B YKpa"iHioTpwMarra oco6rrwBo mwpoKe p03IIOBCIO,IJ;)KeHH51, IJ;O 3YMOBJieHO u;iJJ1M p51,11;0M o6CTaBJ1H:

Ilo-rrepe, y 3B513KY 3 Ha6JJ1)KeHH51M cKpwrKoboro TeM6py p;o JIIO,JJ;CbKoro fOJiocy, BJ1KOHahH51 Ha CKpwrwu;i yKpa"iHCbKJ1X rriceHb ■ TaHIJ;iB CTaJIO OC06JJ1BO oprahiQHJ1M,6o Bip;rrroBip;arro HacaMrrepep; rrpwpop;HoMy 3BYKoi;earroBiYKpa"iHu;iB.

Ilo-p;pyre, rro6yTyBaHH51 cKpwrKw B YKpa"iHiMa€ p;aBHITa Miu;Hi Tpap;wu;i"i ■ caMe ryp;oK, HK ■ p51p; iHmwX rrop;i6Hwx woMy crroB"51HChKJ1X iHCTpyMeHTiB, 3a qJ1cJieHHJ1MJ1 oprahoJiOriQHJ1MJ1 Teopi51MJ1 BiTqJ13H51HJ1X Ta 3apy6i)KHJ1X iHCTpyMeHT03HaBIJ;iB,BBa)Ka€TbC51 rroBicHJ1KOM CKp11IIKJ1.

Ilo-TpeT€, p;rrH YKpa"iHu;iB y)Ke 6yrrro 3BJ1qHJ1M rpaTw Ha cMwqKobomy iHCTpyMeHT3 KBiHTOBJ1M CTPO€M, ■ rrepep; Ha 6iJihIi,JJ;OCKOHaJJ1W iHCTpYMeHT, 51K ■ CIIiB Ta TaHIJ;BcyrrpOBO,JJ;IJ;bOfO HOBOfo iHCTpYMeHTy,6ys TaKO)K 1Ip11p0,11;HJ1M 51BJ1IJ;eM.

2 XorKesMq ■ MpMqHiiHcrpyMeHTM JKpatHCbKoro HapOIIY· X.: ,(BY, 1930. C. 14.

3 fpiHqeHKO M. IcropiR JKpatHCbKOT.MY3MKM. K.: CniJIKa, 1922. C. 161.

4 IsaHMibKMH A. YKpatHCbKe erHoiHCTpJMeHT03Hascro B 11pyrii noJIOBMHi XX cpoJiiTTJi. AKTYaJibHi HanpRMKM BiiiPOWKeHHR ra p03BMTKY HapO/IHO-iHCTpJMeHTaJibHoro MMCTel.ITBa B YKpaiHi: MarepiaJIM HaJKOBo-npaKpMqHo ■ KOHQJepeH.Iii.K., 1995. C. 27.

Ilpon: rroM XX – rroqaTKY XXI cTorriTT5l cKpwrrKa 3arrwmaeThC5l 3ararrhHO-
Hau;ioHaJihHJ1M Hapop;Hl1M iHCTpyMeHTOM, xoqa B u;eHTpaiibHJ1X ■ CXip;Hl1X
perioHax c<Pepa iT BJ1KopwCTaHH5l 3HaqHo 3BY3Wrrac5l. Op;HaK ■ TYT e HcKpaBi
llpl1KJiap;l1 Tpap;wu;iMHOfO COJihHOfo ■ rypTOBOfo rro6yTyBaHH5l CKpl1lIKJ1 B
qepKaChKiti, Kw1BChKii1, CYMChKiti, llorrTaBChKiti Ta iHmwX o6rracT5IX. Hati-
6irrhM 36epe)KeHJ1MJ1 ■ lIOlil1peHJ1MJ1 € Tpap;wu;il COJihHOfo Ta aHCaM6JieBOfo
cKpwrrKoBoro Bl1KOHabCTBa, a TaKO)K BwroTOBJieHH5l CTPYHHO-CMJ1qKoBoro iH-
cTpyMeHTapiiO Ha 3axip;HoYKpa1HChKJ1X 3eMJ5IX, 30KpeMa, llpwKappraTTi.

Hapop;HicKpwrrKw B perioHiBwroTOBJ5lIOTH 3a Micu;eBJ1Ml1 Tpap;wu;iHMW, Hati-
p;aBHima 3 5IKJ1X-BJ1fOTOBJieHH5l CKpl1lIKl1-p;OB6aHKJ1,KOJJ1 i3 cyu;iihHOfo lliMaTKa
5lBOpa, JJ1lJJ1, TOlIOJii, Bep6w, 6epe3J1 Bl1p;OB6yeTbC5l BeJJ1Ka JIO)lKa (KiBm), llJ;O €
Op;HoqachO HJ1)1(Hb010 p;eKOIO, o6wqaJ1KOIO, lli1MKOIO ■ fOJIOBKOIO.)J;l5l BJ1fOTOB-
JieHH5l rpw<Pa BWKopwcTOBYIOTH MopeHwti p;y6 qw iHme TBepp;e p;epeBo. ITi3Hime
B Hapop;irroqarrw Hacrip;ysaTw KrracwqHJ1M 3pa3KaM cKpwrrKw. llpoTe u;e mBwp;me
CXO)KicTbY 3afajihHJ1X pwcax. Hapop;HMaMCTpl1qacTO He p;oTpl1MYIOTHc5lKaHOHiq-
HJ1X rrapaMeTpiB CKpl1lIKJ1 ■ Hap;aiOTH KOHTypy CKpl1lIKJ1 Ta 'ii p;eTaJl5IM (e<PaM,
CTPYHOTpwMaqeBi, rorroBu;iTorn;o) BrrachwX <PopM. Y u;wx cKpwrrKax, 5IK rrapaBwro,
HeMa€ Byca, xoqa BiH qaCTO iMiTY€ThC5l p;eKopaTJ1BHJ1MJ1 eJieMeHTaMJ1. fyu;YJihChKi
MatiCTpw Hepip;Ko rrpwKpamaiOTH cBo1cKpwrrKw Bl1IDYKaHJ1M p;eKopoM. BiKaMw B
Hapop;kPopMysarrachBrrachHa TepMiHorroriH,noB'5l3aHa3 6yp;oBoiO cKpwrrKw.Y Kap-
rraTChKoMyperioHBOHa TaKa:Koprryc Ha3J1Ba€ThC5l fOJIOCHJ1lJ;5l,o6wqaJ1Ka- o6pyq,
e<Pw – fOJIOCHJ1KJ1,KiJKJ1 – 3aKpyTKJ1,rrip;CTaBKa- K06J1JlKa,p;ymKa- p;yma,HJ1)KHIM
rropi)KOK – rrip;Jii)K)K5l,p;eKJ1 – p;OllIKJ1.

Illepma rriTepaTypHa 3rap;Ka rpo cKpwrrKy Ha TepeHax YKpa1Hw 35lBJ1Jiac5l
1596 poKy B CJIOBHl1KY JlaBpeHTi5l 3J13aHi5l,a Op;He 3 HaJ1p;aBHlil1X'ii 3o6pa)KeHb-
y 1692 pou;ib «EyKBapi» KapiOHa KToMiHa. Ha lJ;hOMY 3o6pa)KeHHi cKpwrrKa
o6€p;HaHa B aHCaM6Jib 3 TaKJ1MJ1Hapop;Hl1MJ1iHCTpyMeHTaMJ1, 5IK rycrri,6aHp;ypa,
■ 3 p;yxOBl1M iHCTpyMeHTOM Tl1lly pi)lKa.

KoMeHTYIOqw u;10 rpaBIOPY, H. <DiHp;eH3eH rrwme,rn;o,cyp;Hqw i3 3OBHimHocTi
3o6pa)KeHoro Ha Hiti cKpwrrarrH, BiH, 6e3 CYMHl1By, e yKpa1Hu;eM. lllwpoKe
po3lIOBCIOp;)KeHH5l cKpwrrKw B Hapop;Hiti MY3J1qHii1KYl1hTypYKpa1Hw ,HKY qaCTO
BWKopwCToByiOTH B aHCaM6rrri3 6aHp;ypoiO J1 u;wM6arraMw, p;o 5IKJ1X p;orryqaeThC5l
6y6oH (oco6rrwBo B KappraTChKOMY perioHi), e BaroMWM apyMeHTOMHa KopwcTh
TaKOfo TBepp;)KeHH5l.

BerrwKa rrorryrrHpHiCTh cKpwrrKw B rro6yToBii1 o6p5lp;oBocTi yKpa1Hu;ib
llpl13BeJia p;o lIO5lBJ1 qJ1cJieHHJ1X MaMCTpiB-KYCTapiB, 5IKiBJ1fOTOBJl5lJJ1 CKpl1lIKJ1

ti sioJioHqeJii, m;o po3rroscoI,;J;>KysaJIMCb cepe,11; Hapo,!!;HMX, ciJihCbKMX MY3MK. 3po6MTJ1 CKpMIIKY 6yJio Mpi€10 ■CBO€pi,!!;HJ1M φaxOBJ1M BMKJIMKOM ,J;!!5I KO)I{HOfo ,11;o6poro CTOJHpa.

My311qHJ1M iHcTpyMeHT e φeHoMeHoM MaTepiaJibHo'i KYJihTypM. MaTepiaJi, 3 HKoro BiH BMroTOBJI5I€TbC5I, KOHCTPYKIJ;iH, φopMa, crroci6 36epiaHH5I TicHo IIOB5I3aHi3 Tpa,!!;MIJ;j5IMJ1 MaTepiaJibHOfo BMo6HMIJ;TBa. BJ1BqeHH5I IX – CKJia,!!;OBa qacTMHa opraHOJIOriqHOfo ,J;OCJii,IJ;){eHH5I. IIJ;o6 3p03yMiTM OC06JIJ1BOCTiBJ16opy Ta o6po6KJ1 MaTepiaJiy, xapaKTep BJ1fOTOBJieHH5I, HaCTpOIOBaHH5I iHCTpyMeHTa, rroTpi6Ho 6aqJ1TM rrpou;ectiopo TBopeHH. He,11;apMa caM iHcTpyMeHT qaCTo acou;iiO€TbC5I B Hapo,!!;HOMY MMCJieHHi3)KJ1BOIO ICTOTOIO, MOfo 3ByqaHH5I xapaK-TepM3Y€TbC5I TaKMMM BJ13HaqeHH5IMJ1 5IK: «BJ1MOBJI5I€», «fOBOpMTb», «CIIiBa€», {{rpa€», {mepe6Mpa€», a CaMiHa3BJ1 qacTMH iHCTpYMeHTY JiefKO acou;iiOIOtBc5I 3 qacTMHaMM TiJia)KJ1BOIOCTOTM: fOJIOBKa, IIMMKa, rpy,11;11, 6OKJ1, IIJieqi, 3BYKOBiHi3-,11;pi,syxa ■T. rr.

03HaMOMJieHH5I 3 ,J;OCJii,IJ;){eHH5IMJ1 yKpaiHCbKMX iHCTpyMeHT03HaBIJ;iB, BJ1B-qeHH5I rry6JiiKau;iti B rrepio,IJ;J1qHii rrepi Ta Ha caiiTax Mepe){i Internet ,J;03BO-JIMJIM rrpocTe)KJ1TJ1 ,J;Ba Haiip5IMJ1 B p03BJ1TKY rrpocφeciMHOIIMKOJIM BJ1fOTOB-JieHH5I CTPYHHO-CMJ1qKoBMX iHcTpyMeHTiB Ha ■ ■ pMKapraTTi:

1) rrp0,11;0B){eHH5I KJiacJ1qHJ1X Tpa,!!;MIJ;iM;

2) IIO€,1J;HaHH5I KJiacJ1qHJ1X Tpa,!!;MIJ;iM 3 eTHOpeioHaJibHJ1MJ1 OC06JIMBOCT5IMJ1.

IlepIIMM HarrpHM rpe,!!;CTaBJIHIOtB TaKiBi,!!;oMiB YKpa'iHiTa csiTiMatiCTpM, HK <De,11;ip KpasqyK (c. KocMaq KociBCbKoro paiioHy), IieTpo KocTIOK (M.Eoropo,11;qaH11),CTerraH MeJibHMK (M.IsaHo-<DpaHKiBCbK),PoMaH KJieHu;eti (M. MyKaqeso).

O,!!;HMM 3 φYH,IJ;aTopis ry;yJihCbKo'i Hapo,!!;HO'i IIMKOJIM cKpMIIKOBMX MatiCTpis MO){Ha BBa){aTM <De,11;opa MMxatiJIOBJ1qa KpasqyKa (1906p.H.) – MeIIMKaHu;H ceJia KocMaqa KociBCbKoro paiioHy. foJIOBHOIO 03HaKoiO 6y,IJ;h-HKo'iIIMKOJIM e iT yqHiTa 'ix ,J;OCHrHeHH. IipoφecioHaJii3M BMXOBAHu;is <De,11;opa MMxatiJIOBJ1qa- PoMaHa IIMMreJibCbKoro, CTerraHaMeJibHMKaTaBacMJIHKHMrn;yKaHe BMKJIMKa€HB Koro cyMHiBiB. BMCOKMM piseHb MatiCTepHocTiKHMrn;yKa3 c. KocMaqa BM3HaqaeTbC5I xoqa 6 TMM,rn;o BiH BMroTOBJIHb cKpMIIKM ,J;JH MocKOBCbKo'i eKcrrepMMeHTaJibHo'i φa6pMKM MY3MqHJ1X iHcTpyMeHTiB.

<De,11;ip MMxatiJIOBMq KpasqyK ,J;OCKOHaJio opi€HTY€TbC5I y {{3ByqaHH5I}pi3HMX rropi,!!; ,11;epes. 3 IJ;bOfo rrpMBO,IJ;Y Bi,IJ;fOBOpMTb: {{CMepeKy Tpe6a BJ16MpaTJ1 Ha KaM'5IHJ1CTOMY tpyHTi, 6o TO,IJ;iboHa Ma€ TOHKillapM, ■py6aTJ1 TiJibKM B3J1MKy. KJieH py6a10 HaBeChi,KOJIM rrycTMTb rrepIIMM JIMCT, 6o TO,IJ;BiH M'5IKIIM ■ Kparn;e

rip;p;a€ThC51 Bi6pau;i'i. 3acTOCOB)TIO p;epeBo p;Bap;u;HTWJiiTHho'i p;aBHOCTi. Hw)l{HIO p;eKy, o6pyqi Ta IIIWWKY BiH BWpo6JI51€ i3 51Bopa, 51KWW IIOTpi6Ho 3afOTOBJI51TJI[BeCHOIO,B TpaBHi, 6o CaMe TOp;iCOKJI[J1p;yTh y Kpa'i p;epeBa ■TaKOfo MaTepiarry He ICThqepB'51K»⁵

Marro KOMY Bip;oMo, rn;o MY3WK03HaBu;i 3a 51KicTh cKpwroK, 3po6rreHwx HalllwMw MalirCTpaMw-iHcTpyMeHTarriCTaMw, IBaHo-<DpaHKiBrn;wHy Ha3wBaiOTH yKpa'iHChKOIO KpeMOHOIO. Op;HWM 3 Hwx e MalirCTep i3 Eoropop;qaH IBaHo-<DpaHKiBChKO'i o6rraCTKocTIOK IleTpoKy3hMwq (Hap.y 1936).Op;Ha 3 woro cKpw- rroK 3aWH51Jia qeTBepTe Micu;e 3a 3BYKOBi51KOCTiHa ■■Mi)l{Hapop;HoMy KOHKypci iMeHi ■■. I. qaJ1KOBChKoro. KpiM Toro, MalirCTep p;Biqi oTpwMysaB rraypeaTChKi rrepeMi'i Ha BceyKpa'iHChKWX KOHKypcax CKpWIKOBWX MaHCTpiB (1988, 1993).

Y 6oropop;qaHChKOfo MaHCTpa IIO€)1;HY€ThC51 BWCOKOIIOφeciJ1He peMeCJIO 3iCTaHOM p;yIlliTa φirrocoφi€IO CBiTocrpwJ1MaHH51. BiH BMi€ rrpau;IOBaTW 3 p;epe- BWHOIO, Mae MY3WqHwI1 crryx, 3Ha€ HOTHY rpaMoTy, Borrop;ie rpo10 Ha MY3WqHwx iHCTpYMeHTax,KOpWCTY€ThC51 OCHOBaMW φi3WKW,ximi'i,aKYCTWKW.

EirrhIII51K 3aqBepThBiKy 3-ri,n;pyK MalirCTpaHapo,n;wrroc5188 iHcTpyMeHTiB,- 3 Hwx 14 arrhTiB, 5 BiorroHqerrew. Ha iHcTpyMeHTax, rn;o BwroTOBWB IleTpo Ky3hMwq KocTIOK, rpaioTh Bip;oMiMY3WkaHTW 51K B YKpa'iHi, TaK ■3a iT Me)l{aMw: 3acrry)l{eHiapTwcTw OrreKcaHp;p KrrroqKoB ■fepMaH CaφoHoB,CTyp;eHTW Hau;io- HaJibHo'i MY3WqHo'i aKap;eMi'i iMeHi ■■. qaJ1KOBChKoro ■llhBiBChKO'i Hau;ioHaJih- Ho'i MY3WqHo'i aKap;eMi'i iMeHi ■■. JlwceHka,a TaKO)l{ yqHiMY3WqHwx IIIKirr ■yqw- rrrwn;,1J,BiCKpWIKJI[■BiOJIOHqeJib rrpwp;6arra y MaHCTpa €KaTepwH6yp3bKa KOH- cepBaTopi51 (Poci51). qoTwpw cKpwrrKw – y qexi'i, no op;Hiw y Ilorrhri;i ■ Amrri'i. *me* op;Ha CKpWIKa-y BepcaJibChKiW KOHcepBaTopi'i rro6JIW3Y IlapW)l{a (p;o peqj 3a u;10 cKpwrrKy MalirCTep oTpwMaB ,1J,wrroM rraypeaTa Mi)l{Hapop;Horo KOH- Kypcy y MockBi). Ilip; qac 51pMapKy-po3rrpop;a)l{y y MockBi 2 cKpwrrKw Maw- CTpa rrpw,n;6aB CTyp;eHT i3 EorriBi'i.

KrreHu;ew PoMaH BacwrroBwq – qrreH Acou;iau;i'i MalirCTpiB xyp;o)l{HWKiB cMwqKoBwx iHcTpyMeHTiB, qrreH BceyKpa'iHChKO'i MY3WqHo'i crrirKw. ABTop p;Box COTeHb CKpWIOK,aJihTiB,BiOJIOHqeJieW, Ha 51KWx rpaioTh yniHiW rrpocφecioHaJIJI[- MY3WkaHTJI[YKpa'iHw, Poci'i, Ilorrhri;i, Yroprn;wHw, CppoBaqqwHw, CiliA, KaHap;w. Hapop;wBc51 B MiCTeqKy CorroTBWHi Ha IBaHo-<DpaHKiBrn;wHi (rrpo)l{WBaB B M. MyKaqeBo Ha 3aKaprraTTi). Ilepllii ypoKw MY3WKW oTpwMaB Bip; Micu;eBoro arrTeKap51,51KWW rpaB Ha arrhTi.

5 MapqeHKO Γ.,CrenaHOBJiq ■ YKpatHcbKa KpeMOHa.IlpMKapnaTCbKa npaBAa. 1988. 11 JIMCTonaAa.

B 1951 3aKiHqJ1s CTaHiCJiaBChKe MY3MqHe yqMrrMru;e no Krracy cKpMnKM. Toro)(poKy BCTynMB op;pa3y Ha TpeTiti Kypc Op;ecbKoro MY3MqHoro yqMrrMru;a no Krracy arrhTa. ArrhT p;m1 srracHMX 3aH51Th BMroTOBMB srracHopqy,npau;IOIOqJ1 Ha ϕa6p11u;i MY3MqHJ1X iHCTpYMeHTiB nip; KepiBHMIJ;TBOM sip;oMoro cKpMnKosoro MatiCTpa AHTOHiH JIHxosqeHKa.Bip;oMo,ru;o ni3Hirne HasqaHHH6yrro npop;OB)KeHo y sip;oMoro rraTBiticbKoro MatiCTpa MapTMHa 3eMiTica.

PoMaH KrreHu;eti – JlaypeaT BceyKpa'iHChKoro KOHKypcy. CTsopeHi MatiCT-poM iHCTpyMeHTM 6yr11 yp;oCTO€HHaMBMru;MX Bip;3HaK:CKpMnKa «Mpi51» – neprna npeMiH,cKpMnKa {{PoKcorraHa»,arrhT {{YKpa'iHa» – p;MnrroMM.

IleprnMM HaCTaBHMKOM Bmp;aTHoro cKpMnKapH 6ys IIasrro 5IKOBJ1q IIIorrhu; – npeKpacHMM MY3MKaHT ■ nep;aror. CaMe BiH sneprne no3Hai1oMMB PoMaHa BacMjihOBJ1qa 3 p;opo6KoM sip;oMMX cKpMnKOBMX MatiCTpis – iTarritiu;is facnapa EeprroTTi1IIa6rro Map;KiHi.

BMiHHH MatiCTpysaTM PoMaH BacMjihOBJ1q nepetiHHB sip; p;ip;a,TarraHOBMToro qepsoHop;epesu;H.Ileprna cKpMnKa He sp;arrach. Ta u;e He 36eHTe)KMJIO IOHaKa,BiH B351BC51 3a p;pyry. HasqaiOqJ1ch B Op;ecbKOMY MY3MqHoMy yqMrrMru;i, qaCTo sip;si-p;ysas KOHIJ;epTM Bip;OMMX BMKOHaiBJ;iB,nMJihHO npMp;MBJ151BC51 p;o IXHiX iHCTpy-MeHTiB. KorrM HapenTitiomy sp;arrocH BMroTOBMTM cnpasp;ixoporny cKpMnKy, BmpirMB neper;aTM iT Ha BMnpobysaHH51 KOJIMIIIHhOMY CBO€MY BMXOBaHu;esi – op;HoMy 3 Kparu;Mx CTyp;eHTiB PM3hKO'i KOHcepsaTopi'iIIasrosifoTBOHi.

Pe3yJihTaTOM 6araTopiqHJ1X eKcnepMMeHTiB MaMCTpa CTaB CKJiap;eHMM HMM ■ nper;CTaBJieHMM CBOfo qacy Ha Hapap;CKpMnKOBMX MaMCTpiB KaTaJIOf p;Bap;IJ;51TJ1 p;BOX 3pa3KiB pe30HaHCHO;epeBJ1HJ1 KapnaTChKMx nopip;. eM KaTaJIOf,a pa30M ■ npeKpacHiiHCTpyMeHTM PoMaHa KrreHu;eH He 3aJIMnaiOTH cyMHiBiB: cKpMnKM BMCOKOfO KJiacy MO)(Ha ycniiiiHO BJ1fOTOBJ151TJ1 3 MiciJ;eBOfo MaTepiary.

Eirrhrrn HK TPMP:IJ;HTH poKiB 3ai1Ma€ThC51 P. KrreHu;eti BMroTosrreHHHM MY3MqHJ1X iHCTpyMeHTiB. 3Mai1CTpysas p;ecHTKM arrhTiB, cKpMnoK,siorroHqerreti, Ha HKMX HMHirpaiOTH MY3MKaHTM Hau;ioHaJibHoro 3acrry)KeHoro CMMϕoHiqHoro opKeCTpy YKpa'iHM, corricTM 3aKapnaTChKO'i o6rracHo'i ϕirrapMoHi'i, CTyp;eHTM KOHcepsaTopiti, apTMCTM opKeCTpis Ta aHcaM6rriB Hapop;Ho'i MY3MKM. qMMarro yHiKaJibHMx iHCTpyMeHTiB MaMCTep peCTaspyBaB,p;aBIIM IM HOBe)KJ1TT51.

Y npou;eciBJ1fOTOBJieHH51 CKpMnOK nper;CTaBHJ1KJ1 {{KJiacJ1qHofO» HanpHMY p;oTpMMYIOThCH Tpap;Mu;iti, 3aKrrap;eHMX ru;e iTarriticbKMMM MatiCTpaMM XVII-XVIII cTorriTh. TaK, 30KpeMa, y cKpMnKositi cnpasi BOHM BMKopMcTOBYIOTh p;o6ipHicopTM pe30HaHCHOϕ ;epeBMHM;p;II51 BepXHhOp;eKM- 51J1J1HJ1p;II51HJ1)1(Hb0I p;eKM, {<IIIJ1MKJ1» Ta «fOJIOBK» – KJieHa a6o 51BOpa. 5IKru;o HJ1)KH51 a6o BepXH51

p;eKa po6J1Tbe5l He 3 Op;Hi€leyu;iihHOlp;oru;eqKJ1, a 3 p;BOX, TO rrip;6Mpa€Tbe5l Op;Hopip;HMW MaTepiaJI 3 Bip;IIOBip;HOIO TeKCTypoio p;epeBa, ru;o6 HiaKyeTMKa, Hi 30BHiiiiHiW BJ1fli5lp; iHCTpYMeHTY He IIOCTpa)l{p;aJIM. IJorrepep;HbO p;epeBMHa Ma€ 6yTM p;o6pe BMeyllleHoiO B rrpMpop;HMX yMoBax. Ha o3p;o6rreHH5l ■BMroTOBJieHHH rp11φa, eTpyHoyTpMMysaqa, rropi)l{KiB 3aCToeoByiOTH p;epeBMHY eK30TJ1qHJ1X rropip; qepBoHoro a6o qopHoro p;epeBa.

Koprrye eKpMIKM Ma€ p;o p;e5IKOMipM BiciMKOIIOp;i6HMW KOHTyp, lu;O 3Y-MOBJieHO p;BOMa eMMeTpJ1qHJ1MJ1 eorrop;i6HMMJ1 6oKOBJ1MJ1 BMIMKaMM (BOHM Ha3MBaiOTHe5l ee11), ru;o YTBopiOIOTh Tarrio eKpMIKM. HM)l{H5l ■ BepxHH p;eKM MaiOTH rroeepep;MHBMrryKrricTh 3 p;e5IKMMM perrheφHMMM IIO3HaqeHH5lMM 6irrH pe30HaTOpHMX OTBopiB. Pe30HaTOpHi OTBopM p03TallIOBaHi eMMeTpMqHo ITO 6oKaX BepXHhOlp;eKM y BJ1fli5lp;iaTMHebKO6YKBM <<f» (eφ), Bip; qoro ■ IIOXOp;MTh 'ix Ha3Ba- eφ11.

IIO BeBOMY rrepMMeTpy BepXHhOl p;eKM Ha Bip;CTaHi 5-6 MM Bip; KpaiO rropipi3a€Tbe5l KaHaBKa, B 5IKY BeTaBJI5I€Tbe5l Bye – TOHKa ■ rHyqKa peJ1Ka, lu;O eKpiiJIO€ Kpa'i p;epeBMHM, o6epiraiOqJ1 i"i Bip; eKOJiiB. MaTepiaJI Bye – qopHe p;epeBO 3 rropollapKOM 5IJ1J1HJ1. ,1;Jl5l eKpMIKM Tpap;MIJ;iWHMM € IIOp;BiWHMW Bye, xoqa p;e5IKiMaHCTpM BMKOHysaJIM W BMTOHqeHMW IIOTpiHHMW Bye.

HM)l{H5l Ta BepxHH p;eKM rrpMKJieiOIOTheH 3 o6ox 6oKiB p;o Topu;H o6J1qaJ1KM, lu;O 3a φopMOIO BMfMHY Bip;IIOBip;a€ KOHTypoBip;eK. II,5IK ■HJ1)KHIO p;eKy,po6Jl5lTh i3 KJieHa. Mi)l{ p;eKaMM Beepep;MHBeTaHOBJIO€Tbe5l HeBeJJ1qKa pyxoMa rrip;rripKa y BMfiiHp;iKpymo'i Korrop;oqKJ1 – P:YIIKMM, ru;o 3a6e3rreqye Miu;HicTh Koprryey ■ rrepep;a€ Bi6pau;i10 Bip; BepXHbOlp;eKM p;o HJ1)1{HbO'i.

3Bepxy p;oKoprryey KpiiMTbe5l IIMWKa 3 foJIOBKOIO, lu;O 3aKiHqyeTbe5l xapaK-TepHMM 3aBMTKOM. foJIOBKa MicTMTh B eo6iKiJIKOBY KOpo6Ky, B 5IKW rropipi3aHO qoTMpM rrapM OTBopiB p;ll5l qoTMpbOX KiJIKiB, lu;O p03Miu;eHillOIIapHO 3 o6ox 6oKiB foJIOBK. .IJ:o IJIOeKO€ TOpOHM IIMWKM HaKJieiO€Tbe5l rpMφ 3 qopHOfo p;epeBa.

BHM3Y p;oKoprryeyKpirrMTheH p;epeBHHMW typ;3MK, p;o Hhoro-CTPYHOTPMMaq. CTpyHoTpMMaq 3aKpirriiO€The5l TOBeToio eTpyHoiO (a6o MeTarreBMM rropoBop;oM), ru;orropoxop;MThBip;:ryp;3Mkaqepe3 HM)l{Hiw rropi)l{OK. .IJ:o eTpyHoTpMMaqa qirrrrHIOTH qoTTPM eTPYHM. Ha BepxHiw p;eu;iHap; P:YIIKOIO – rrip;CTaBKa nip; eTpyHM, qepe3 HKY Bi6pau;iH eTpyH rrepep;a€The5l BepxHiw p;eu;i. Ilip;CTaBKa Mae p;yrorrop;i6HMW BepxHiw Topeu;h, ru;o YMO)KJIMBJIO€ rpaTM eMMqKoM Ha KO)l{Hiw eTpyHioKpeMo, He TOpKaiOqJ1eb iHIIIMX 6e3 IIOTpe6M.

B oeHoBiKOHepuKTMBHoro Mop;erriOaHHH pe3oHaHeHoro Koprryey Jie)KaTh TaK 3BaHi <<30JIOTi» rroporropu;il ■ 30BciM Bip;eyTHi rrpHMri rriHi'i. BMroTOBJieHHH

CTPYHHO-CMJ1qKoBMX iHCTpYMeHTiB rroTpe6ye BMKopMcTaHH51 MaTepiarriB rrrIIIe rrpMpop;Horo rroxop;)KeHH51.ToMy cyqacHMatiCTpMHaMaraiOTHC51p;oTpMMysaTMC51 TeXHOrroriJ1 BJ1fOTOBreHH51 p;eTarreJ1 Ta peu;errTiB BapiHH51 rraKiB, CTBOpeHMX CTapOBJ1HHJ1MJ1 MaMCTpaMM.

OCHOBHrrapaMeTpM (y MirriMeTpax) u;irro1cKpMIIKM (4/4) e TaKMMM:

MeH3ypa	320 – 335
3ararrhHa p;oB)KMHa	595 – 600
,1J,oB)KJ1Ha Kopprycy	350 – 360
HM)I(Hiti OBarr	200 – 210
BepxHiti OBarr	160 – 170

,1J,iarra30H CKpMIIKM: «g» MarroDKTaBM – «e» qeTBepTOOKTaBM.

,1J,e51Ki3 yKpaiHChKMx MaMCTpiB, IQO rrepe;CTaBrr51OTb p;pyrMM Haiip51M p03-BJ1TKY Ha.QiOHarrhHOIIIKOrRM BJ1fOTOBreHH51 CKpMIIOK, 3aCTOCOBYIOqJ1 y BM-fOTOBreHHi iHCTpyMeHTiB p;OC51rHeHH51 3aXip;HOEBporreMCbKJ1X CKpMIIKapiB, HaMaraiOTbC51 BTirrMTM IieBHi eTHOperioHarrhHi oco6rrMBOCTi. 3oKpeMa, iH-p;MBip;yarrhHY xyp;OKHIO o6po6Ky rorrOBKM CKpMIIOK Ta iHKpyCTa.QiiO p;eK MO)I(Ha crrocTepiraTM B CTPYHHO-CMJ1qKoBMX iHCTpyMeHTax, BMroToBrrre-HMX rrpMKaprraTCbKJ1MJ1 MaMCTpaMM. Qe IOB'513aHO 3 Mi.QHJ1MJ1 Tpap;M.Qi51MJ1 xyp;o)I(HhOlo6po6KM p;epeBMHM Ta TPMBarrMMM Harrpau;roBaHH51MM ryu;yrrh-ChKOIHapop;HOIIIKOrRM CKpMIIKOBMX MaMCTpiB. Y .QbOMY KOHTeKCTi BapTO Bip;3HaqJ1TM iHCTpyMeHTM KorroMMMChKoro MatiCTpa Bac11rr51 MapTMrn;yKa. ,1J,eKirrhKa CKpMIIOK i3 MOfo KorreK.Qil BMfOTOBreHO y KaprraTCbKOMY CTMrr- 3 iHKpyCTa.Qi€10.

3HaqHJ1X ycrrixiB y BMroToBrrreHHiKrracJ1qHJ1X CTPYHHO-CMJ1qKoBMX iHCTpy-MeHTiB i3 BrrrrreTeHH51M eTHOperioHarrhHMX erreMeHTiB p;ochr CTerraH TKaqyK – MY3MKaHT i caMop;iAAhHMM KOMII03MTop, BMKIIap;aq KorroMMMChKoro rrepe;aro-riqHoro Korrepe;)Ky. IlpoTHroM 6araThOX poKiB C. TKaqyK BMroToBrrrHB ipeCTaBpy-BaB CKpMIIKM. Ceper; CKpMrrrariB IlpMKaprraTT51 BiH Bip;OMMM 51K «KOrroMMMChKMM fBapHepi». C. TKaqyK 6yB yqacHKOM pecry6rrriKaHChKoro KOHKypcy MatiCTpiB i3 BMroToBrrreHH51 CTPYHHO-CMJ1qKoBMX iHCTpyMeHTiB iMeHi MMKOrRM JIMceHKA, HKMM rrpoxop;MB y KMeBi 1988 poKy. YqacThy TaKoMy rrepecTM)KHOMY 3MaraHHi Ta 3HaMOMCTBa 3 y)Ke Bip;OMJ1MJ1 φaxiB.Q51MJ1 II03J1TJ1BHO II03HaqJ1rrMC51 Ha MOfo TBopqoMy 3pOCTaHHi.

YMirri pyKM MatiCTpa BMroTOBrrrM yHiKarrhHi 3a 3ByqaHH51M i φopMoiO cKpMIIKM. Op;Ha 3 HMX- «3axap EepKyT». HaHiM C. TKaqyK 3po6MB MiHiaTIOpHMM cKyrriiTYPHMM rropTpeT Haiiio 3eMrr51Ka, Bip;oMoro apTMCTa, pe)I(Mcepa TeaTpy

ti KiHo BacMJHCJ1MqJ1qa. € B MatiCTpa cKpMrrKa «qepsoHa pynl», HKY rrpMKpa-
rnae cKyrriiTYPHMM rropTpeT Borrop;MMMpa IsaciOKa.

TaKMM qJ1HOM, rronrroM p;pyro'i rrorroBMHM XX cTorriTT51 TPMBaB rrpou;ec
CTaHosreHH51 rrpMKappraTchKO'i IIKOJIM cKpMIKOBMX MatiCTpis. IIposip;Hi
CKpMIKapierioHy, BJ1BqaiQqJ1 p;OC51fHeHH51 Iip113HaHJ1X B EsporriIIIKiJI BJ1fO-
TOBJieHH51 CTPYHHO-CMJ1qKoBMX iHcTpyMeHTiB, rropop;os)KyioQqJ1 Tpa;Mu;i'i
Hapop;HMX yMiJihiJ;IB, CTBOMJIM 3HaqHy KiJihKicTb 51CKpaBJ1X 3a 3ByqaHH51M
Ta eCTeTJ1qHo p;oseprneHMX 3a φopMOIO i 30BHiiIHiM BJ1fll51/l:OM iHCTpyMeH-
TiB, IJ;O 3p;o6yrrM BJ13HaHH51 Ha rpeCTJ1)KHJ1X Hau;ioHaJibHMX Ta Mi)I{Hapop;HMX
KOHKypcax.

KOBAJIEHKO JlmJ;mma liopncuma,
KaH}1;J1gaT φi3MKO-MaTeMaTWIHMx HayK, gon;eHT,
XapKiBChKMH Han;ioHaJihHMH yHiBepcMTeT
MichKoro rocrrrogapcTBa iMeHiO. M. EeKeToBa
ORCID ID: 0000-0002-5959-9762
YKpa1Ha

BiAKAAAEHi HACAiAKLiI OCBiTHbo"i KPLI13LiI B YKPAiHi

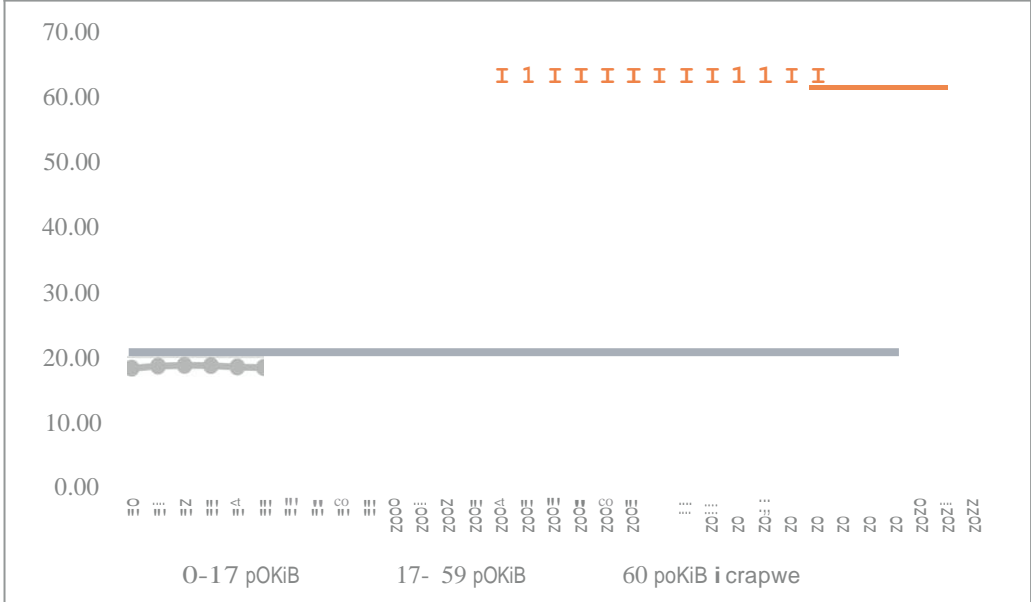
MMHae TpeTiii piK rroBHOMacrnTa6Ho1siiichKOBo'i arpeci'i pφ rpoTM YK-
pa'iHM. 3pyiiHoBaHi MiCTa, rroHiseqeHi p;orri... IipoTe rrip;CTyrrHMM sopop
HaMafa€ThC51 BKpaCTM He TijihKM Harne MMHyrr Ta ChOfOp;eHH51, a M MaJ.16yTHE.
Mati6yTHE – y sip;HosreHHi p;yxosHo'i crrap;rn;MHM, sip;6yp;osi rpoMMcrrsocTi,
CTBOpeHHKOMφopTHJ1X YMOBp;Jl51p03BJ1TKY cyqaCHMX TexHOJIOfiM, HayKOBMX Ta
TexHOJIOfiqHJ1X rrpopMBiB. A u;e – crrpaBa MOJIOp;MX, aM6iTHJ1X, BMOTMBOBaHMX,
iHTerreKTyarrHO po3BMHeHMX rpoMap;HH. Cborop;HirnHp;iTM, rrip;riTKM, Morrop;h –
3aiiOpYKa Bip;HOBjieHH51 Ta po3BJ1TKY YKpa'iHM. CaMe BOHM MaiOTH OTpMMaTM
51KiCHY p;OIIiKiJihHy, cepep;HIO, φaxosy, BMIIJ;Y OCBiTy; 6aqJ1TJ1 rrepcrrKTMBM CBOfo
po3BMTKy, 6e3rreqHyMoBM p;rr51)KJ1TT51.

)J;eMorpaφiqHa Kp113a, 51Ka CIIOTepira€ThC51 IIpOT51fOM OCTaHHix p;eC51TMpiqh
Mati)Ke y scix EsporreiiichKMx Kpa'iHax, p;rr51 Harno'i Kpa'iHM Ha6ysae KpMTJ1qHJ1X
3HaqeHh. 3a poKM He3aJie)KHOCriYKpa'iHM HacerreHH51 3HM3MJIOC51 Ha 25 %. BiKOBMM
p03rrop;irr HacerreHH51¹ csip;qMTh rpo 3poCTaHH51 rrepcam qacTKM rriTHhor

[/:eMorpaφiqHa Ta COI.IiallBa CTaTICTI1Ka / HaceneHHR iMirpal.IiR // /:epA<aBHa CJl\)?K6a CTaTICTI1KI1 YKpatHI1. URL:
https://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/operativ/menu/menu_u/ds.ht.m](https://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/operativ/menu/menu_u/ds.ht.m)

HaCeJieHHH (rroHaA 60 pOKiB) HaA MOIIIOAAIO (BiA 0 AO 17 pOKiB). ■ u;e liJ:IIIIe CTaTJ1C- TM'IHi CIIIOCTepe)(eHHR AO rroqaTKY IOBHOMaCIIITa6HOfo BTOPHeHHR (pMC.

),.liJICepe11o: PepJ/CaBHa clyJIC6a cmamucmuKu YKpailiu



Пуч. 1. BiKoeuu posnooi11 HacelleHHJC YKpai-Hu e nepioo 1990-2022 pp. (y eiocomKax)

3 IOqaTKOM IOBHOMaCIIITa6HOfo BTOPHeHHR MillbMOHM M0710AMX)(iHOK S AiTbMM 6yJIMBMMyiiieHIIOKMHYTM piAHOCeIIITaCTaTMBMMyiiieHMMM rrepeceJieH- IJ;RMM. 3aAaHMMM00HCTaHOM Ha 15.10.2024p. 6752 000sape€CTpOBaHO 6i)(eH- n;iB S YKpa'iHM B YCbOMY CBI TF. 3a AaHMMM €BpOCTaTy³, CTaHOM Ha 31.10.2023 p. 33,4% (s 4,3 MIIH.) 6i)(eHn;iB s YKpa'iHM B €Bporri- AiTM,46,4%-)(iHKM.Ma:ii)(e TpMpiqHe rrepe6yBaHHR sa KOPAOHOM CTBopoe YMOBM AJIR iHTerpau;i'i yKpa'iH- CbKMx AiTe:ii B ocBiTH:i rprocTip Kpa'iH rrepe6yBaHHR. CTaHOM Ha 01.10.2024 p. 821486 yqHiB iHTerpoBaHo B IIKillhHMX CMCTeMax EC⁴. JIKru;o rrpMrrycTMTM, ru;o qacTKa AiTe:ii-6i)(eHn;iB s YKpa'iHM IIKillhHoro BiKy piBHOMipHo posrhoAiJieHa ■B iHIIIMX Kpa'iHax CBI Ty,TO rrpM671MSHO 1,29 MIIH. HaiiIMX AiTeMSA06yBaiOTb OCBiTy sa KOPAOHOM. Ha pMc. 2 HaBeAeHa AMHaMiKa sMiHM AOB0€HHMX rroKaSHMKiB yqHiB B SaKJiaAaX sarallbHOIcpeAHbOIOCBiTM B rropiBHRHHiS KillhKiCTIO yqHiB, IJ;O

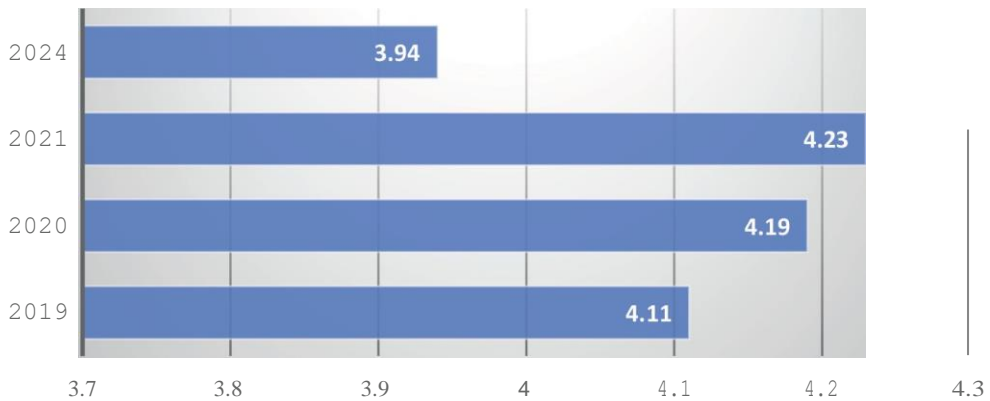
2 Operational Data Portal. URL: <https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/ukraine>
 3 Eurostat. URL: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-eurostat-news/w/ddn-20231208-2?fbclid=IwAROEHM3xGAJKiHCDpAfDWu!QzwHxbeY2_EtFMEGRVXWxSipZccWks-nl4
 4 €BporreficbKa KOMiciJI. URL: https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/policies/migration-and-asylum/migration-management/migration-management-welcoming-refugees-ukraine_uk#ref-%D1%85%D1%80%D0%BE%DO%BD%DO%BE%DO%BB%DO%BE%DO%B3%D1%96%D1%8F-%D0%BF%D0%BE%D0%B4%D

1 %96%DO %B9

3p;o6yBaiOTb OCBiTy B 2024 /2025 H. p. (3a p;aHMMJ1 MiHiCTepCTBa OCBiTM i HayKM YKpa'iHM⁵). Ha rroqaTOK 2024/2025 H.p. 507 195 3p;o6yBaqiB ocBiTM rrepe6yBaiOTb 3a Kopp;oHOM. OnKe,MO:>KHarrpMrrycTMTM,rn;o Mai::>Ke 40 % IIKOJmpibRrpMrrMHMJM HaBqaHHJI B YKpa'iHi.

3a p;aHMMM orrMTyBaHHJI,rrpep;CTaBJieHoro Ha cai1TOcBiTHhOro oM6yp;cMeHa YKpa'iHM⁶, cTaHOM Ha ceprreHh 2022 p. rrepeBa:>KHa 6iJihiiiiTh (77,3 %) B TOMY qJ1 iHIIIOMY cpopMaTrrpop;oB:>KyBaJIM HaBqaHHJI B 33CO YKpa'iHM (p11c. 3).

JiJiCepeno: MirticnepcmBo ocBimu i rtaJKy YKpa'rtu



Puc. 2. KillbKicmby'JrtiB (Mllrt. oci6), w,o 3oo6yBmomb ocBimu B 33CO YKpa'rtu rta no'JamoK rtaB'J. poKy

Bip;cyTHiCThpeanhHO'icTpaTeri'irrip;TpMMKM yKpa'iHCbKMx p;iTei1: 3a Kopp;oHOM TaMeXaHi3MiB'ipepeJii3au;i'irri13BeJIO,11;0CTpiMKOfO rrap;iHHJKiJibKOCT8 p;o6yBa•liB 3araJihHO'i cepep;HbO'i ocBiTM B YKpa'iHi. qaCTMHa IIIKiJI B YKpa'iHi Bip;HOBMJia QqHe HaBqaHHJI i He 3arrpOilOHyBaJia yqHJIM, ID;O HaxOp;JITbCJI 3a KOp,li;OHOM aJibTepHaTMBM; qaCTMHa IIIKiJI, JIKi rrpO,li;OB:>KYIOtb HaBqaHHJI ,li;MCTaHJI;IMHO, BMMaraiOTb rrpMCYTHOCTyqHiB B TOM CaMMM qac,KOJIM BOHJ1 Bip;Bip;yiOTb 3aKJiap;M OCBiTM 3a KOp,li;OHOM 3a MiciJ;eM rrepe6yBaHHJI.

me Ha rroqaTKY 2022 / 2023 H. p. 6aTbKJ1,qJ1'ip;iTM 3HaxOp;JITbCJI 3a Kopp;OHOM MaCOBO CKap:>Kl1JJ1CJI OCBiThbOMY OM6yp;cMeHy,ID;O KepiBHMIJ;TBO IIIKiIl BMMarae a6o rrepei1:TJ1 Ha ciMei1Hy cpopMy HaBqaHHJI (a He y BCix 6aThKiB e Bi,li;ITOBip;Ha OCBiTa Ta ,li;OCBip;), a6o 3a6paTM ,li;OKyMeHTJ1 3iIIIKOJIM. 51K pe3yJibTaT – BTpaTa Hai1:u;iHHiiiOfO JIIO,li;CbKOfO pecypcy!

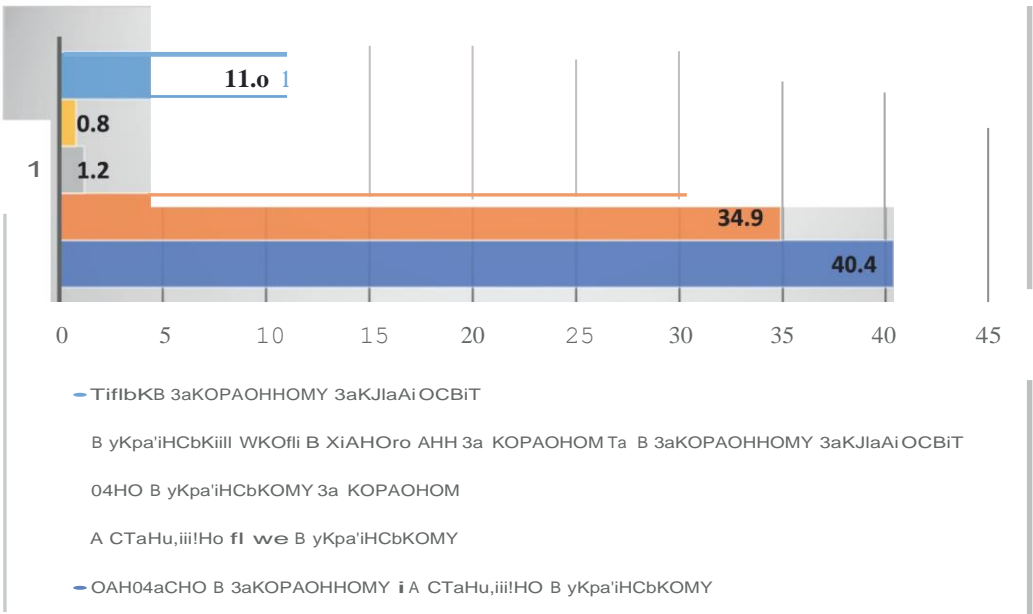
5 MiHiCTepCTBO ocsin1 i HayKII YKpaiHII. URL: <https://mon.gov.ua/tag!zagalna-serednya-osvita?&type=all&tag=zagalna-serednya-osvita>

6 OcsiTHiti oM6y!cMeH YKpaiHII. URL: <https://eo.gov.ua/chy-povernutsia-v-ukrainu-dity-iaki-navchajutsia-za-kordonom/2022/10/07/>

J; iTJ1, IliJ; JiiTKM MaiOTb Bci maHCM rricml 3J; 06yTTH cepeJ; HbOI OCBiTM OTpMMaTM BMIQY a60 rrpoc!>eciifHO-TeXH'I'HY OCBiTM, 6a'IMTJ1 rrepcrreKTMBM Kap€pHOfo 3pOCTaHHH, CIIOKiMHOfo)(J1TTH 3a KOp)J; OHOM. 3 KO)I(HMM)]; HeM, TJ1)1(HeM, MicHIJ; eM, pOKOM po3pMBa€TbCH 3BH30K 3 6aTbKiBtu; MHOIO, a)J;)(e Hai1: rreprniTa Hai1Ba)I(JIMBirniHaBM'IKM cou; iarri3au; i'i ,11; iT11 3)1; o6yBaiOTb caMe y IliKOJii. IiJ; o 3MO)I(e 3arrpOIIIOHyBaTM)J; ep)I(aBa, tu; 06 CIIOHyKaTM MOJIO)J; b IIOBep-HYTMCH)J; JIH Bi)J; HOBJieHHH pi, I1; HO'i Kpa'iHM, HKa rrepecTa€ B HMX acou; iroBaTMCH 3 ,11; py3HMJ1, IliKiJibHU1MJ1 CIIOfa)J; aMM?

He BMpirnyiOTbCH rrpoc6rreMM i1:)J; iTe1:, m; o HaB'laiOTbCH)J; MCTaHu; ii1: Ho y rrpM-<!>poHTOBMx perioHax. Mai1:)1(e rrHTb poKiB (BKJiIO'IHO 3 o6Me)I(eHHMM, rn; o crppM'IMHMJia erri)J; eMiH COVID-19) ,11; iT11 BMMyrneHi HaMaraTMCH 3)1; o6yTM 3HaHHH)J; J1CTaHu; ii1: HO.)J; iTM B TaKOMY Bi; iB 6iJibiliOCTir; e He BMOTMBOBaHiHa HaB'laHHR, 3HaxO)J; RTbCH B CTaHiCTpecy BHaCJii)J; OK BOpo)1(J1X 06CTpiJiiB MaM)I(e u; iJO)J; 060BO. IJpaKTM'IHO Bci BOHM IIOTpe6yOTb IICMxOJIOri'IHOpea6irriTau; i'i, iHKJii03'i'i, iH)J; MBi)J; yarrHO'i po6oTM. ■ TYT B)I(e MOBa i1:, 11; e He rrpocBiTHi, a rrpoc<Pi3M'IHBTpaTM.

j(JICepeno: caum OCBimrb0?0 OM6yocMerta YKpai'rtu



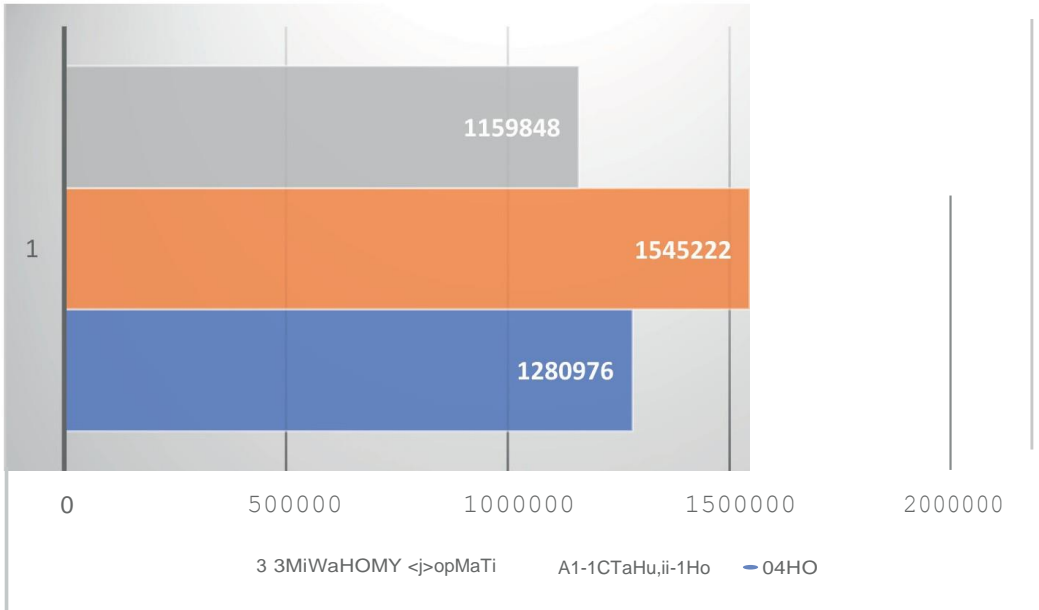
Puc. 3. Bu6ip rfiopMu i 3aKnaoy rtaB'iaHHff oimeu, ffKi 3HaX00ffmbC5f 3a KopoortOM cmartOM rta no11amoK 2022 H. p. (3a pe3yIbmamaMu onumyBartrff, y BiocomKax)

3a)J; aHMM MiHicTepCTBa OCBiTM i HayKM CTaHOM Ha IIO'laTOK 2024/2025 H. p. JIMilie 32 % IliKOJIHpiB MaiOTb MO)I(JIMBicTb OTpMMyBaTM OCBiTy 3a O'IHOIO <!>opMOIO

HaBqaHHJ! (pMC. 4). Be3yMOBHO, Ha MiC!(J!X peaJii3YIOTbCJ!ITpOeKTJ1 IT0 Bi)J.HOBJieHHO oqHoϕopMM HaBqaHHH. TaK, Bi)J.KpMTTH y XapKoBi MeTpOlllKOJIM – IT0)J,eKiJihKa KJiaciB B ITpMMiiiJ;eHHJ!X CTaH:QiM MeTpOIT0JiiTeHy, ITeplllO.i ITi)J,3eMHOI llIKOJJ1 – CYTTEBJ1M KpOK)J,0 IT0)J,OJiaHHJ! OCBiTHX BTpaT. ITpOTe piBeHb OXOITJieHHJ! –)J,eKiJihKa TJ1CJ!q Ha MicTO-MiJibMOHHJ1K Kpa:H HJ13bKJ1M. ITomn Ha TaKMM ϕopMaT HaBqaHHJ! B MiCTi,)J,e ITOlllKO)J,KeHO a6o 3py:t!HOBaHO 203 6Yij.iBJii HaBqaJibHJ1X 3aKJia)J.iB 3aJIMlllaϕTbCH BMCOKMM, TOMY r.u;o KpiM CTBopeHHH yMoB)J.JIH HaBqaHHH i cou;iarri3au;il TYT pearri3oBaHi HaMBMr.u;i 3aXO)J.J1 6e3ITeKM.

3a)J.OCJii)J,KeHHM, ITpoBe)J.eHMM Rating Sociological Group, Ha 3aMOBJieHHI UNICEF 6aThKJ1 ITpamyTh 6iJihlllo"i cou;iaJihHOI Ta eMou;iHHo-i B3aϕMO)J.i1 3 O)J,HOJiiTKaMM, r.u;o6 eMO[(iMHOMY p03BJ1TKY),iTeM Ha)J,aBaJiaCJI TaKa CaMe yBara, HK i aKa)J,eMiqHiM yciTillHOCTi.

Jf)j:epeno: MiHicmepcmBo ocBimu i HayKu YKpaiHu



Puc.4. <l>opMa HaBt.taHHH JiJo6yBat.tiB noBHo'i JazallbHo'i cepeiJHbo'i ocBimu cmaHoM Ha not.tamoK 2024/202511. p. (Ja iJaHuMu MiHicmepcmBa ocBimu i HayKu⁵)

PeCITOH)J,eHTM-6aTbKJ1 IT0 BciM Kpa!Hi HarOJIOCJ1J1J1 Ha Bi)J.CYTHOCTi)J,OCTYITY)J,0 ITpoϕeciMHOI ITCJ1XOJIOriqHOI)J.OITOMOfJ1, ITpM TOMY IJ;O 36 %)J,iTeM OTpMMaJIM TpaBMaTJ1qHJ1M)J,OCBi)J. BiMHJ1, a 9 %)J,iTeM- 3 He3a)J,OBiJibHJ1M CTaHOM ITCMXiqHoFo 3IJ.OpoBH qepe3 Bi:t!Hy.

7)J,TTilllTeii milqac BiiHH YKpaiHa-moThii 2024/ UNICEFllil KO)!(HOJ IHTHHH. URL: https://www.unicef.org/ukraine/media/43321/file!The%20summary%20report%20of%20the%20Survey%20of%20Ukrainian%20parents_ua.pdf.pdf

3a pe3yJihTaTaMw ,IJ;OCJii,IJ;)(eHH51 Mi)I{Hapo,IJ;Horo 6Jiaro,11;ilimoro φoH,IJ;Y SavED⁸ 6iJihIlicTb y<IHib Ta yqeHW.Qh (62 %) Bi,IJ;IJ;aiOTh rrepeBary oqHiM φopMiHaBqaHH51, 16% – 3MillahWM φopMi, 22% – ,IJ;WCTaH.QiMHiM φopMiHaBqaHH51 (cepe,11; OIIWTa-HWX- 6% rrepe6ysaiOThHa KOp,!!;OHOM).IJpw .QbOMY CII OCTepiraiOThC51 perioHaJihHi oco6JIWBOCTi:51KIJJ;O IIIKOI151p3aXO,IJ;Y ■ eHTpy (73 % ■69 % Bi,!!;IIOBi,!!;HO) Ha,IJ;aiOTh 6e3YMOBH Y rrepeBary oqHiM φopMiHaBqaHH51, TO ,IJ;I151 y<IHib rrpwφoHTOBWX Tepw-TopiJ1 TaKwi1 φopMaT BBA){a€ThC51 rrpwi1H5ITHWM JIWIllie ,IJ;I151 47 %. IlopiBH51HH51 3 Ha51BHOIO CTPYKTYPOIO (pwc.4) φopMw HaBqaHH51,6aqwMo,rn;o 6e3rreKoBacwTyau;iH He ,IJ;03BOJI51€ 3a,IJ;OBOJibHJI{TJI[oqiKysaHH51 3,1J;06ysaqiB OCBiTW Ta Ix 6aThKiB.

OrrwTyBaHH51 m;o,11;o rrJiaHiB yqHiB Ta yqeHW.Qh Ha Mai16yTH€ cBi,IJ;qWTh rrpO Te, IJ;O 6iJihIlicTb y<IHib IIJiaHyiOTh rrpO,!!;OB)I{JI{TJI[CEO€ HaBqaHH51, 60 % – y 3BO YKpa'iHw, 18 %-3a KOp,!!;OHOM.IIpoTe orrwTyBaHH51 rrpOBO,IJ;WJIOC51 cepe,11; IIIKOJIHpiB BiKoM Bi,!!; 14 poKiB,TOMY rro 3aKiHqeHHIO HaBqaHH51 CTPYKTYpa BIIO,IJ;o6aHh MO)I{e cyTT€BO 3MiHWTWC51.

PiBeHh orrTwMi3MY m;o,11;o Mai16yTHhoro YKpa'iHw HaMHJI)I{qJIM, 3a pe3yJih-TaTaMW OIIWTysaHH51, BW51BWBc51 CaMe y y<IHIBCTBa – 52% (3 51KWx JIJI{Ile 21% HaJialITOBaHi,IJ;y)I{e OIIWTMictJI{qHo),IloTJI[70% y 6aThKiB, 83% cepe,11; Ile,IJ;afOfiB ■84 % cepe,11; a,IJ;MiHiCTpau;i'i. CaMe 3 u;wM noB513aHiJ1 rrepcrreKTWBW Ha Mai16yTH€. Cepe,11; yqHiB ■ yqeHW.Qh JIWIllie 53% xoqyTh JIWIllWTWC51 B YKpa'iHi (23% 3 Hwx xoqyTh)I{WTW B iHIIOMY HaceJieHoMy ILYHKTi), 26% rrJiaHyiOTh Bw'ixaTw 3a KOp,!!;OH, 20 % rn;e He BW3HaqJI{JIJI{C51. I1pw .QhOMY 31 % y<IHib Ta yqeHW.Qh y MiCTax XOTiJW 6 BWXaTW 3a KOp,!!;OH,B CeJiax u;eJ1 IIOKa3HWK – 16 %. I u;e – Kpwqyrn;a CTaTWCTWka!

Heperrpe3eHTaTWBHicrroCTepe)I{eHH51 KOLLer cBi,!!;qaTh rrpO Te, rn;o peaJihHWM cTaH crrpaBHa6araTo,11;paMaTwqHillwi1.EaThKW BwrrycKHwKiB, ■ He TijihKW IOHaKiB, rrpWKJia,IJ;aiOTh MaKCWMYM 3YCWJih ,IJ;I151 Tofo, rn;o6 Bi,!!;IipaBWTW Ha HaBqaHH51 ,IJ;iTEm 3a KOp,!!;OH. ■ BW6ip o6yMOBJieHWM He 51KicTIO €BporreMChKOI OCBiTW. A,11;)I{e rrepeBa)I{Ha 6iJihIlicTh YHiBepcwTeTiB, HKi rrpwi1MaiOTh yKpa'iHChKWx a6iTypi€HTiB – MaJieHhKrrpwBaTHiBWIIJ;i.,QiHa Ha HaBqaHH51 B 51KWx € IIOmipHOIO, BWMOJI{ ,11;0 BCTYrry,HaBiTh ,11;0 piBH51 BOJIO,IJ;IHH51 MOBOIO HaBqaHH51 – MiHiMaJibHi. IlpwqwHoiO € He JIWIllie 6e3rreKoBa cwTyau;iH, a J1 Bi,IJ;CYTHicTh rrepcrreKTWB peaJibHOfo 36epe)I{eHH51 ,IJ;eMopaφiqHOfO,Ka,!!;pOBOfo IIOTeHu;iaJiy.

■ crroci6 Bi,11;6opy ,IJ;I151 BCTYrry y 3BO YKpa'iHw BWKJIWKaiOTh p51,11; 3arrwTaHh. Ilepexi,11; Bi,IJ; 3HO ,11;0 HMT o6yMoBJieHwi1 6e3rreKOBOIO cwTyau;i€10. IloTe peaJii3a.Qi51 .QWX 3axO,IJ;IB BWKJIWka€ 6e3Jiiq IIWTaHb. qJI[o6rpyHTOBaHWM Ta

8 BiiHa ra ocBiTa. 2 poKH noBHOMaCIIIITa6Horo BTopmeHHR : 3BiT 3a pe3yJibTaTaMH AO CJii,!!;A€cHHR. KHIB, 2024. URL: <https://mon.gov.ua/static/objects/main/sites/1/news/2024/02/10/Zvit.Viyna.ta.osvita.Dva.roky.povnomasshtabnoho.vtorhnennya.2024.ukr10.02.2024.pdf>

p;ou;iJibHJ1M *бгно* 36iJibiiieHHR KiJibKOCTrrrep;MeTiB rrp11 CKJiap;aHHHau;ioHaJibHOro MYJibTMrrrep;MeTHoro TecTy? q11 6yn11 3anyqeHi rrcMxonorM *p;o* po3po6KM rrpou;ep;yp11 Ta TaMMiHry TeCTyBaHHR? qJ1 rrpOBO/;J1JJ1CR p;OCJiip;)(eHHR IIJ;Op;O KOHITJ1BHJ1X MO)(JJ1BOCTeM rrepeMJ1KaTJ1CR Mi)(rrep;MeTaMJ1 rrp11 06Me)(eHHI qacy, oco6JIMBO *p;JIR* p;iTeM., ru;o 3Haxop;RTbCR B He6e3rreqHJ1X perioHax YKpa"iHM?

BreBHeHo"i CTBepp;Ho"i Bip;rrroBip; i y aBTopa HeMaє. *BMHMKae* rrrMaHHR: xTo 6iJibiiie 3au;iKaBJieHJ1M B OTpMMaHHyKpaiHCbKJ1X a6iTypiєHTiB – yKpaiHCbKiqJ1 3aKopp;oHHiyHiBepcMTeTM? Ee3yMOBHO, rrpou;ep;ypa Bip;6opy Mae 6yTM, ■ BOHa Mae 6yTM rrpO3oporo. IlpoTe B 3MaraHHi3a 36epe)(eHHR aM6iTHo"i, ocBiqeHo"i MOJIOp;MJ1 MO)(eMO rrpopraTJ1. IJpJ1qJ1HOIO BBA)(aiO o6cTaBJ1HJ1, 3a RKJ1X OC06J1, IIJ;O rrpMMMaiOTb piiieHHR, He Bip;qyBaiOTb peaJibHOCTyau;"i Ha MiciJ;RX, IOOCJ1-JiaiOqJ1Cb Ha orrTMMicTJ1qHi3BiTM ap;MiHicTpaу;iM. 33CO. IlеpiiiiTPMBO)(Hip;3Bi-HoqKJ1 OCBiTRHJ1 Bip;qyBaiOTb B)(e 3apa3, Ha rrip;CTaBilIOKJ1 IIJ;O p;eKJiapaTJ1BHoi Bip;MOBM Bip; rrpoxop;)(eHHR HMT BMrrycKHMKaMM 3a Bip;cyTHOCTBMMO *p;o* ,IJ;IIA 11-KJiaCHMKiB, nip; qac peecTpaу;i"i Ha HMT 2025 poKy MO)KJIMBMM B)(e Ha6aT.

3aKJiap;i1 BJ1IIJ;OI OCBITJ1 HaMaraiOTbCR 36eperTJ1 KOHTJ1HreHT CTyp;eHTiB, 3a6e3rreqJ1BIIIJ1 CaMe icHyBaHHR 3BQ, ap;)(e qJ1 He HaMROJIOBHiiiiMM Kpl1TepiєM 3aJIMIIIaiOTbCR KiJibKicHi, a He RKicHilIOKa3HJ1KJ1 po60TJ1. I, Ha rrepiiiiMM IIOJIRp;, CMTyau;iR He KaTaCTpoфiqHa – KiJibKicTb 3BQ Ha p;OBOєHHOMY piBHi, KiJibKicTb CTyp;eHTiB 3MeHIIIJ1JiaCR He CYTTєB0⁹ (pl1C.5).

Jl,JICepeHO: JI,epJ/CaBHa cnyJIC6a cTayCTyKu YKpai"Hy



(a)

⁹)(eMopaqiqHa Ta coQiarrbHa cTaTHCHKa / OcBiTa / BmQa Ta ϕaxoBa rrepe/IBHIIa ocBiTa B YKpa!Hi //)(epJKaBHa crryJK6a cTa-THCTHKH YKpaiHH. URL: https://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/operativ/operativ2021/osv/vush_osvlarh_vuz_20_u.html

КІЇВСЬКІСТЬ ОСІЄ У ЗВО УКРАЇНИ, ТНС.

2,0

II

1,438 – 1.375 – 1.369 – 1.r-1T'-1T'-1T'-1.r-1T'

2010/1 2014/1 2015/1 2016/1 2017/1 2018/1 2019/2 2021/2 2022/2 2023/24

(6)

Рис. 5. Динаміка кількості осіб з вищою освітою в Україні за період 2010-2024 рр.

Протягом останніх років спостерігається зростаючий інтерес до отримання вищої освіти, що пов'язано з економічними та соціальними змінами в суспільстві. Зокрема, збільшення кількості осіб з вищою освітою сприяє підвищенню конкурентоспроможності економіки та соціальної стабільності держави.

Джерело: власні розрахунки на основі даних Держстату України.



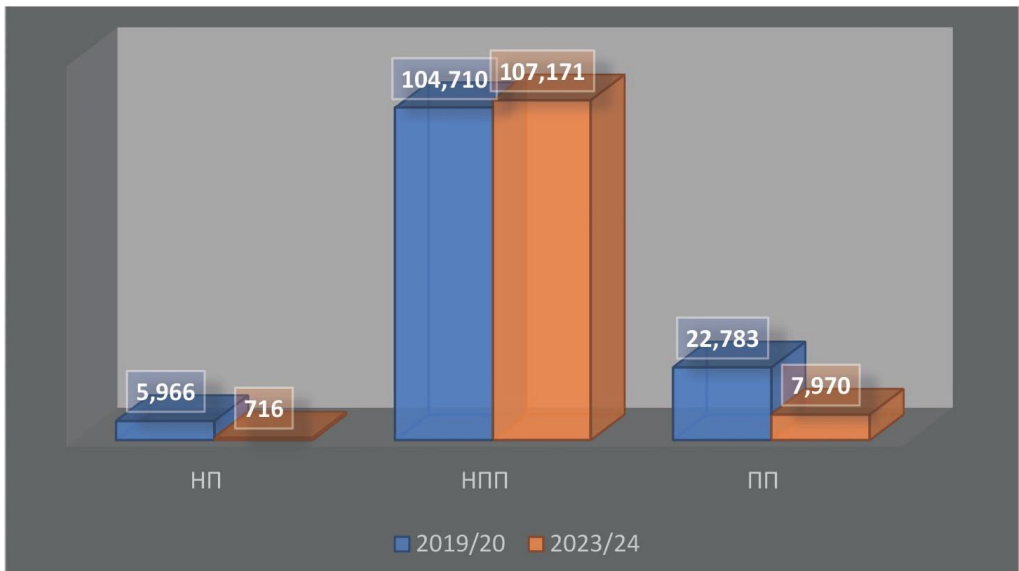
Рис. 6. Вплив віку на кількість осіб з вищою освітою в Україні на 01.01.2018 р. і 01.01.2024 р.

іН03еМН0І0 М0В0І0. ТрММай0т ІХ В уКраїНчКJ1X 3В0 ррепBa_)I(HO pO;r;J;lHHi 3B513K1l Та Мpi5l П0БepHyTMCJl Ha 6aThKiBIIJ;l1HY ITO 3aKiHqeHHIO BiMHJl, a He ррерreKTMBa ррoґeciіlHoro po3B11TKY Та рi;r;J;Ha orрнаТа ррpa і. IlpoTe Hai16iJihlll OCBiqeHi Та aM6iTHi Bce 6iJihllle іHTerпиOThCJl B 3axi;r;J;HOMY cyepriJihCTBi (3i 3MiHOIO a6o 6e3 3MiHl1 HarrpRMY ;r;J;iJlJihHOCTi).

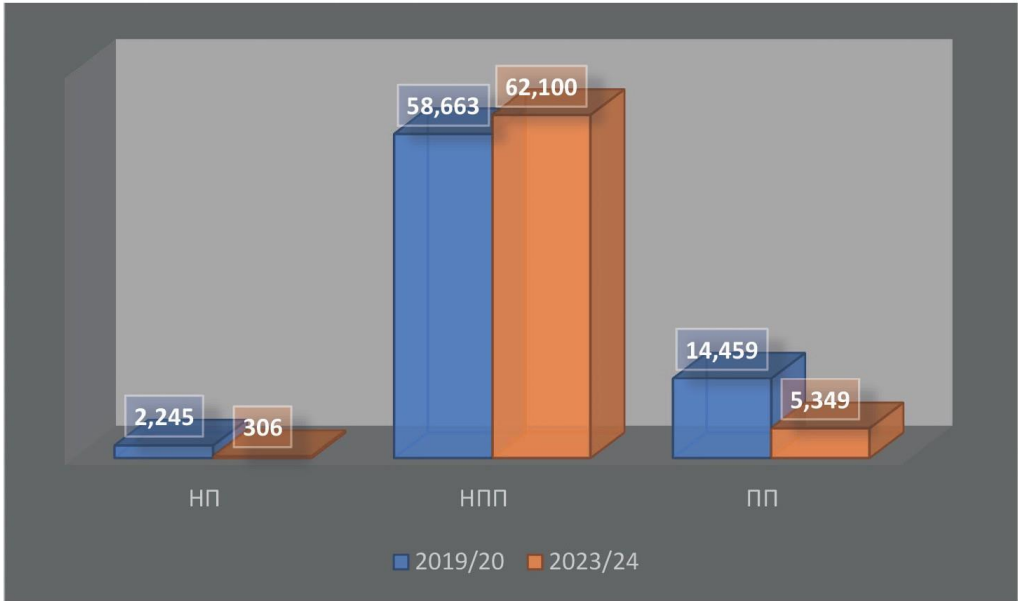
MonO;r;J;h ррепBa_)I(HO He xoqe MTM ррpa IOBaTM aHi B lliKOJIM, aHi B yHiBep-CMTeTM, He3Ba_)l(aiOqJl Ha He3MiHHi ПOKa3HJ1KJl Ha6opy Ha Bи;r;J;II0Bи;r;J;Hi CIIe iaJih-HOCTi 3a OCBiThhOIO KBaJiiґiKa i€10 6aKaJiaBpa a6o MaricTpa. Il,O MO)l(e QqiKy-BaTM MOJIO;r;J;Of0 ґaxiB JI B cyqaCHJ1X 3aKJia)J;ax OCBiTll YKpaHl1? Hl13hKJ1M piBeHh OllJiaTJl ррpa i, П0BHe MOpallhHe BJ1CHA_)l(eHH5l, HeiiOBA_)l(He CTaBJieHHJl B cyepriJih-CTBi);0 рre;r;J;arora, Ha)J;Bl1COKi BJ1MOfll, JIKi BMCyBaiOTh ґiOp0KpaTJ1qHi ycTaHOBJl ;r;J;0 ррpa іBHl1KiB 3aKJia;r;J;iB cepe;r;J;HhOl Та BJl_QOl OCBiTll, П0BHa Bи;r;J;CYTHicTh рре-ClleKTJ1B);0 ПOKpaiiJ;eHHJl CMTya i'i.

OCBiTa B YKpaїHi 3apa3 BM)l(MBae ррепBa_)I(HO Ha eHTy3ia3Mi JIIO;r;J;eil, 6yK-BajihHO «3aKOXaHJ1X» B CBOIO ррoґeciіO, JIKi Bci CBOl 3HaHH5l, HaCHary, ;r;J;OCBи;r;J; MpiiOth рреp;r;J;aTM HacTyrrHMM рpoKoJiiHHJIM. ITpoTe KJIIoqoBMM CJIOBOM TYT € «BJl)l(JlBa€» ... q11 € MO)l(JlJ1BicTh BlllpaBJ1TJl CMTya iiO, qJl He 3aiii3HO 6llTJl y Ha6aT? A;r;J;)l(e ррoґeciMHJ1M ;r;J;OCBи;r;J; OCBiTJlH Ha6yBa€ThC5l He cyKypHicTIO OTpi1MaHl1X 3HaHh, TYT Ha;r;J;Ba_)l(JlJ1BJ1MJl € HaCTYIIIHCTh ПOKOJiiHh, 3epe)l(eHH5l HayKOBJ1X,);OCJii)J;HJl hKJ1X, OCBiTJlHChKJ1X lliKiJl.

;)JlCepeno:)JepJ/Ca61ta cny»c6a cmamucmuKu YKpai-iu



(a)



(6)

Рис. 7. Число студентов в вузах (HIT - 1 вуз, HIII - 3 вуза) в 2019/20 и 2023/24 гг. (а), в вузах (б)

Итого в вузах в 2019/20 году обучалось 75,367 студентов, в 2023/24 году - 67,755 студентов. Это свидетельствует о снижении численности студентов в вузах за указанный период. В то же время наблюдается рост численности студентов в вузах, что может быть связано с различными факторами, такими как увеличение числа абитуриентов, улучшение качества образования и т.д.

В то же время наблюдается рост численности студентов в вузах, что может быть связано с различными факторами, такими как увеличение числа абитуриентов, улучшение качества образования и т.д.

- Значительное снижение численности студентов в вузах, что может быть связано с различными факторами, такими как увеличение числа абитуриентов, улучшение качества образования и т.д.

- Ypaxysant piseHb ocsiTHix BTpaT Ta rrcwxorroriqmu1CTaH a6iTypi€HTiB 3 rrpwφpoHToswx TepwTOpiw rrpw rrpoxop)KeHHiHMT. 3arryqwTw φaxisu;is, B TOMY qwcrrircwxorroris,HKi6 Momw p;oorpa.QIOBaTw rrpou;ep;ypy TeCTy-BaHHH;
- 3arrposap;wTw eKcrrepwMeHT i3 rrpwwomy a6iTypi€HTiB Ha HasqaHH51 3i crreu;iaJibHOCTeW 3 p;ep)KaBHOIO rrip;TpWMKOIO 6e3 KOHKypcHOfo Bip;6opy Ha rrip;CTaBiHMT BWKJIOqHo B piK 3p;o6yTT51 rrosHo1cepep;Hbo1ocsiTw;
- YHeMO)KJJI[BJI[TJI[3p;o6yTT51 BWIJ;ODCBiTW 3a KOIITJI[p;ep)KaBHOfo 6IOp;)KeTy 3p;o6ysaqam,rn;o op;HoqacHo 3p;o6ysaiOTb swrn;y ocsiTy 3a Kopp;oHoM;
- Po3po6wTw p;ep)KaBHY rrpoppaMy rrip;TpWMKW Morrop;wx rrep;aroriqHwx Ta HaYKOBO-rrep;aroriqHJI[X rpa.QiBHWKiB, 51Ka 6 OXOIWJia ■ MaTepiaJibHe, ■ cou;iarrbHe 3a6e3rreqeHH51, CTBopiOsarra cwcTeMy 6oHycHwx 3aoxoqeHb 3a rrpofeciJ1He 3pOCTaHH51 3aMiCTb CWCTeMW 6IOpOKpaTJI[qHJI[X IIOKa-paHb 3a HeBip;IOBip;HicTb KpWTepi51M, KiJibKicTb 51KWX 3pOCTa€ o6epHeHO rrpoppou;iwHo piBHIO orrrraTw rrpau;i;
- 3MicTWTJI[φoKyc i3 CTyp;eHTO.QeHTpwqHOcWCTeMW OCBiTW,BW3HaTW rrpabo rrep;aroris, BWKrrap;aqis Ha oco6wCTwJ1 qac, oco6wCTwJ1 rrpocTip; rrop;6aTw rrpou IICWXiqHe 3p;opos5l TWX, XTO Ma€ BJiaCHWM rrpWKJiap;OM CTBopiOBaTW YMOBW p;rr5l swxosaHH51 eMou;iwHo spiBHOBa)KeHwx, rro3WTWBHO Harraiii-TOBaHwx rpoMap;HH;
- 3MiHWTJI[CWCTeMy O.QiHKJI[3p;o6yTKiB HasqaJibHO-Ilep;aroriqHJI[X rpa.QiB-HWKiB.HerrpwrrycTWMWM e φaKT 3Heu;iHeHH51 HayKoswx,HasqaJibHO-MeTo-p;wqHwx, rpoMap;cbKWX p;ocrip;)KeHb, p03po6oK, srrposap;)KeHb rrpOTHroM BCbOfO rrpofecil1Horo CTa)Ky po6oTw;
- ,l,l,rrH p;ocsip;qeHwx HayKoswx, rrep;aroriqHwx, HayKoso-rrep;aroriqHwx rrpau;isHwKiB 3arrposap;WTJI[CWCTeMy 6e3CTpOKOBWX KOHTpaKTiB 3ap;JI51 36epe-)KeHH51 51KiCHOfo Kap;pOBOfo IIOTeHu;iarry.

KPYJih IleTpo <l>pa.HKOBH'I,
 J;OKTOp MJ1CTel(TB03HaBCTBa, rpoφecop,
 aKa)J;eMik HAH BO YKpa1HM,
 3aBi)J;yBa'IKaφeApi1BJ1KOHABChKOfo MMCTel(TBa,
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 iMeHiBacMJJI CTeφaHMKa
 ORCID ID: 0000-0003-3228-8232
 YKpa1Ha

HAUIOHAAbHA CBO€PIAHICTb YKPA"iHCbKOpO MY3LII'-IHO-iHCTPYMEHTAAbHOro MLICTEUTBA

Apxa'iqHicTb MY3H:qHoro MH:CJieHHJI rpo5IBJI5I€ThC5I He B rpoCToTi qJ1
 rrpMMITMBHOCTiHarpaBaHb MeJiop;iti, a B ToMy, m;o rreBHieJieMeHTH: MY3H:qHo'i
 crrijihHOCTiB)Ke Ha3BaHiy <PoJibKJiopipi3HH:X Hapop;iB. TaKieJieMeHTH: MORJH:
 BH:KopH:cToByBaTH:Ch JIK 3HaKH: 3BYKOBoro MOBJieHHJI, JIK MY3H:qHapTe<PaKTH: a6o
)I(icHysaTH: CaMOCTiMHO. J/lp;eTbC5I rpo TH:IOBrrp05IBJ1 apTH:<PaKTiB, IJ;O He 3aJie-
)KaJIO Bip; /;H:<PepeH:QiMHH:X p11c Ha:QiOHaJibHOfo <PoJibKJIOpy.

KpiM TOfo, :QIJIKOM MO)Ke rrpMIYCTH:TH:, m;o B ycix Hapop;iB p;i5B €/;H:HH:MY3MKOTBopqH:J1 rpo:u;ec, JIKH:M xapaKTePH:3ysaBc5I 6 rrepexop;om Bip; rpoCTH:X
 JIBH:m; p;o 6iJihiii CKJiap;HH:X. My311qHe MH:CJieHHJI /crroqaTKY 3apaJibHomop;-
 CbKe, IIOTiM – Ha:QiOHaJibHe/ Ha6yBaJIO pi3HJ1X <PopM B 3aJie)KHOCTiBip; <PYHK:Qil
 MY3H:qHJ1X TBopiB a6o)KaHpy B n;iJioMy. 51BH:m;e, JIKe B op;HoMy)KaHpiMO)I(Ha
 BBA)KaTH: Ili3HiiiiH:M, qepe3 Te M CKJiap;HiiiiH:M, B iHIIIOMy, HaBIIaKH:, BJ15IBJI5IJIOCb
 rpoCTH:M J1 apxa'iqHH:M, :u;e TaKiJIBH:m;a 6yJIM J1 30BciM Bip;cyTHi. ToMy p;aJieKe
 MH:HyJie MY311KJ1 MO)I(Ha rro6aqJ1TJ1 TiJihKH: Kpi3h rrp113MY Bip;MiHHOCTeM icHyiO-
 qJ1X iHCTpyMeHTaJibHH:X)KaHpiB.

Apxa'iqHH:MH: MO)I(Ha BBA)KaTH: MY3H:KaJihHieJieMeHTH:, 6e3CYMHIBHO, 6ioJio-
 riqHoro IOXOI;)KeHH5I, 5!K3aB)KI;J1 6yJIH: BJiaCTH:BiIIO/;H:Hi, HaiipH:KJiap;, iHTOHa:Qil
 6oJIO, CTpaxy, eKCTaTJ1qHOB6yp;)KeHOCTi, BH:KpH:Ky, 30BY ■T.p.:

J;Jl5ITOfo rn;o BJ13HaqJ1TJ1, 5IK rrpoxop;H:B rrepexip; Bip; 3BYKOBOfO MOBJieHH5I
 p;o MY3H:qHoro MH:CJieHHJI, Heo6xip;Ho BH:JIBH:TH: TipyiiiiH:HiCH:JH:, m;o crrp115IJH:
 po3BH:TKOBIMY3MKH: B n;iJioMy.

ApxaeoJiopiqHi rraMJITHH:KH: p;aiOTh HaM iHcTpyMeHTH:, BH:Hatip;eHi JIIOp;H-
 HOIO Ha pi3HH:X eTarrax i"i po3yMoBoro po3BH:TKy. CrroCTepiparoqH: 3a 3MiHaMH:
 'iXHbo'i <PopMH: J1 crroco6iB BH:roTOBJieHHJI, MH: CTBopiO€MO rreBHe YJIBJieHHJI ■ rpo
 p;yxoBHY KYJihTYPY TaKH:X BH:po6HH:KiB, rpo crroci6 BH:po6HH::QTBa MaTepiaJibHH:X

u;iHHocTew, HKww 3YMOBJIO€ p;yxobHY KYJihTypy, Bwpo6Hw.QTBo ip;ew ■ YHBJieHb, ru;o 6e3nocepep;Hbo noB'513aHe 3 MaTepiaJibHOIO p;iHJihHicTIO JIIOp;WHW.

BpaxoByiOqw B)Ke cKa3aHe,MO)I(Ha YHBWTW, ru;o cnoci6 TBopeHH51 MY3WqHwx apTe<PaKTiB 51KOIOCb MipoiO nop;i6HWW ■ p;o TBopeHH51 iHIIIWX BWHaxop;iB.J/lp;eTbC51 He TijhKW npo TexHoJioriiO .Qboro npou;ecy, aJie 11 npo cnoci6 MWCJieHH51 TBopu;iB. ,1J,ocBip; nepep;aBaBc51 y cnap;oK,MY3WqHiapTe<PaKTW cTaBaJiw Hap;6aHH51M KOJieK-TwBy,BnJiwBaJiw Ha Bp;ocKoHaJieHH51 MY3WKOTBopqoro npou;ecy.

EyJJI[«Cnpo6w W nOMWJIKW», IliWpOKO Bip;oMinip; TaKOIO Ha3BOIO, 51K iMnpobi-3a.Qi51. My3wqHa iMnpobi3a.Qi51 – u;e npwpop;Ha noTpe6a He TijhKW MY3WkaHTa, aJie 11 KO)I(Horo xTo Bip;TBopiOe MY3WqHi3BYKW.BoHa npoCTe)Ky€TbC51 B p;iTew, 6o p;ll51 iMnpobi3au;ilHe noTpi6HiHiMY3WqHi3p;i6HocTi, Hi3HaHH51 MY3WKW. JliOp;wHa iMnpobi3Y€MeJiop;iO,KOJJI[IW CYMHO qJl[BeCeJIO,KOJJI[BOHa HaOp;WH.Qia6o BWKOHY€ HeCKJiap;Hy <Pi3WqHy npau;IO. IMnpobi3a.Qi51 MO)Ke BWpa)KaTW naCWBHWW ■ aKTWBHWW P:YllieBHWW CTaH JliOP:WHW,xoqa CaM Hepip;KO u;ew npou;ec He ycBip;OMJIO€TbC51 HeiO.

3oBciMiHIIIoro 3HaqeHH51 Ha6yJia «iMnpobi3a.Qi51» y MY3WkaHTiB, HKiiMeHy-IOTb HeiO noiiiYKW onTwaMajibHoro po3B'513aHH51 nocTaBJieHo'i MeTw: 3Hal1Tw Tow apTe<PaKT, 51KWW 3YMOBJieHWW <PYHK.Qi€10)KaHpy, p;yiiiieBHWM CTaHOM, 3OKpeMa, ecTeTJI[qHJI[M 3ap;OBOJieHH51M liiOp;WHW. IJ;e npou;ec «Cnpo6-nOMWJIOK-Bip;KpWT-TiB», HKiw MiCTWTb y co6ieJieMeHT 3anaM'51ToBysaHH51. Te, ru;o 3Hawp;eHo ■ ru;o p;opeqHe – u;e cJiip; noBTopwTw 11 3anaMHTaTw. IMnpobi3a.Qi51 11 noBTop p;ll51 3anaM'51ToBysaHH51 – ocHOBHi PYIII'i MY3WqHoro MWCTe.QTba. Ee3 iMnpobi3au;i'i ■ noBTOpiOaHb He 6yJio 6 eBOJiIO.Qi'i 3BYKOMOBJieHH51, He CKJiaJWC51 6 OCHOBHi nepep;yMoBw p;Jl51 <PopMysaHH51 MY3WqHoro MWCJieHH51.

HacTyrrHwM cyTT€BWM <PaKTopoM po3BWTKY MY3WKW 3aB)Kp;W BwCTyrrajiw oco-6JiwBo o6p;apoBaHiHp;wBip;w, ■ TpanJIHOTbC51 ■ B cyqacHiw noJibOBiw npaKTwu;i. TaKi oco6w, 51K npaBWJIO, – Op;WHW.Qi, u;e liiOp;W He3BJl[qaJ1HOfO P:YllieBHOfO CKJiap;y, TeM- nepaMeHTHi,)KWTTepap;icHi 11 op;ep)KWMi,3aKoxaHB MY3WKy,51Ka p;Jl51 Hwx CTae Hi6w

ocHOBHWM 3MicToM)KWTT51. TaKiHapop;Hi«KOMno3wTopw», 6yJiw 3aB)Kp;W, BWcTy-naJiw TBoP.Q51MJl[npOTOTWniB ■ 6araTbOX TenepiiiHix Hapop;HWX MeJiop;iJ, BW51BJl51-IOqJl[CBIW TaJiaHT y TiW qJl[iHIIIW c<PepiMaTepiaJibHOfo qJl[Xyp;O)I(Hbofo)KJI[TT€TBO-peHH51.BwTBopw naJieJiiTqwHoro MWCTe.QTbaB neqepax Ha TepwTop'iino6yTysaHH51 cxip;HWX CJIOB51H 3aCBip;qyiOTb: y)Ke B p;aBHi qacw ichysaJJI[p;OCWTb o6p;apoBaHi Xyp;O)KHJI[KJI[y)Ke MOJliJl[HaBiTb ichysaTW ■ neBH«llIKOJIW» ¹.

EBoJiIO.QiH cBiToBoro MWCTe.QTba HOBoro qacy Bip;6yBaJioc51 y pycJiiBeJiw-KWX CTWJiiB, a6o, 51K IX ru;e npWHH51TO Ha3WbaTW, CTWJiiB xyp;O)I(HIX Hanp51MiB, l.QO

BMHMKaiOTh 3a Bip;rrroBip;HMX cou;iaJihHO-iCTopMqHJ1X yMoB. 3a crrpip;HeHicTIO u;11x yMoB y pi3HMX eTHiqHJ1X YTBopeHHIDC, HKi qacoM He MaiOTh 6e3rrocepep;- Hix KOHTaKTiB Mi>K co6o10, B MMCTeu;TbiMO)I(YTh BMHMKHYTM aHaJioriQHicTM- llhOBiHarrpHMKM.My311qHJ1M KJiacMu;M3M 3aB)I(p;M 6ys MY3MqHJ1M KJiacMu;M3MOM, poMaHTJ13M – poMaHTJ13MOM.

Op;HaK KO)I(Ha Hau;ioHaJibHicTb BHOCMTh y 3araJibHJ1M CTMJih eiiOXM CBOIO crreu;M<PiKy, 3YMOBJeHy eTHOKYllhTypHOIO CBO€pip;HicTIO cou;iaJibHO-iCTopMq- HMX <PaKTOpiB p03BJ1TKY MMCTeu;Tba. PoMaHTJ13M p03pi3H5110Th He TillhKM 3a tioro ecTeTJ1qHoiO crppHMOBaHicTIO, a J1 3a Hau;ioHaJihHMM 3a6apBJieHH51M. TaK CKJiap;a€ThC51 Hau;ioHaJibHa CBO€pip;HiCTH CIIillhHOfo, TaK 3BaHOfo icTOpMqHOfo CTMJiIO, xyp;O)I(Hi3aKOHOMipHOCTi51KOfo HOC51Th BOp;Hoqac yHiBepcaJibHMM Ta Hau;ioHaJihHMM xapaKTep.

llpMqeTHicTh yKpa1HChKo1 MY3MqHo1 KYJihTYPM p;o 3araJibHoro xyp;o)I(- Hhoro rrpou;ecy ll051CHIO€ThC51 p;BOMa lIOJIO)KeHH51MJ1, lu;O MaiOTh MeTOp;OJIO- riqHe 3HaqeHH51.

lJ;e, rro-rreprne, rrpMHu;Mrr HerrepepBHOCThicTopilYKPa1HChKoro Hapop;y, Bip;- rroBip;Ho p;o 51Koro po3m51p;aTM cTaHOBjieHH51 ■po3BMTOK YKPa1HChKoro)KJ1TT51 B tioro icTopMqHiti rrepcrreKTMBicJiip; {{...y cBo'ix 3B,513Kax 3 rrorrepep;HiMM CTap;i- 51MM, 6o opahiQHa 3B513aHiCTH ■T51fllicTh Hapop;HOfo)KJ1TT51 He rrepepMba€ThC51 BllIOBHiHirp11 51KMx 3MiHax ■rrepeJiorax, rroKM)KJ1Be p;peBHiti pip;»². llo-p;pyre – HerrepepBHicTh yKpa1HChKO'i KYJihTypHo'i Tpap;Mu;i'i.

CyTh p;aHOll03Mu;ii lIOJl51fa€ B TOMy, lu;O Hau;ioHaJibHO-iCTopMqHJ1M xpe6eT yKpa1HChKo1 KYJihTYPM €/l:MHMM, op;HaK eHp;oreHHa rrp11pop;a tioro)KJ1BMThC51 TaKO)I(eK30feHHJ1M (3OBHiiiiHiM) p;OCBip;OM.

3Bip;cM – icTopiH YKPa1HChKo1MY3MqHo1KYJihTYPM rroCTa€ He 51K cYKyrHicTh p03pi3HeHMX <PaKTiB, iMeH Ta rrop;iti, a 51K u;ijiiCHMM cou;ioKyJihTYPHMM rrpou;ecl.

3a iHllIMX icTopMqHJ1X yMoB rreprn11i1 {{MY3MKaHT-BipTyo3} Mir CB0€10 rpo10 Ha KicT51HiM <PjieMTiBMKJIMKaTM 3araJibHJ1M lIOp;MB cepep; CBOC lliBllJieMeHHMKiB. 3BM- qaJ1HaKiCTKa TBapMHM parrToM y pyKax MY3MKaHTa cTaBaJia {{qapiBHOIO}}, a i"i3BYKM 3aqapoByBaJlJ1 Cjyxaqib.IJ;iJIKOM 3aKOHOMipHO,lu;O BJ1KOHabu;5l rroqaJIM Ha3MbaTJ1 {<qapiBHMKOM}. JlaTMHChKp;i€CJIOBa {<Cantare} ■ {<Carrere} 03HaqaiOThHe TillhKM Clll- BaTM, rpaTM, BMP;o6ysaTM 3BYKM, ajie J1 3ai1MaTMC51 rrpou;TBOM, 3aKJIMHaHH51M. ITaJiiMCbKe {<incanto} ■ {<magio} – qaKJIYHCTBO. BMKOpMCTOBYffiqJ1 CEO€ {<rpo<Pe- citiHe} CTaHOBllJl;e, BiH, oqeBMP;HO, iHKOJIM HaBiTh CTaBaB qapiBHMKOM.

2 Ilpil.laK O. Icropiorpa<jliR M.fpyllleBCbKoro. KHIs-KeM6piWK,1991. C. 30- 31.

3 JllllleHKO !.<l>. Icrop1IKO-CTl1JibOBi Ta eTHO<jlOJibKJlOpHi 1)KepeJia <jlopMyBaHHJl yKpatHCbKO1 KOMll0311TOpCbKO1 liKOJlH // YKpatHCbKaxmo)KHJl KYJibTypa. K.: Jll16iAb, 1996. C. 236.

TaKMW MY3MKaHT-rnaMaH Mir 6yTM TBopu;eM ,IJ;e51KMX ITPOTOTMITiB o6p51,11;0-BMX ITiCeHb.

Y 6araTbOX espoiTelircbKMX MOBax MM HaTpami51€MO Ha BMpa3M TMITY «3aqa-posyroqa» a6o «qapiBHa» rpa ■T,;IJ; QqeBM,IJ;HO ■caM ITepsichMW MY3MKaHT Te)K Mir ITOBipMTM y «Ha,;!;ITpMpO,;!;HicTb» CBOfo iHCTpyMeHTY W TaJiaHTy. 3rO,IJ;OM,ITOMiTMBiIM , u;o woro MY3MKaITPMBepTa€ ysarycnyxaqis,BMKJIMKa€ yHMX 3axOITJieHH51 11ITO,IJ;MB, MY3MKaHT He Mir He CITOBHIOBaTMC51ITeBHMM rnaHysaHH51M ■ ,!;0 ce6e caMoro.

IJ;51 riiTOTe3a ITi,IJ;TBep,;!;KY€TbC51 icHyroqoiO y rnaMaHiBi iH,IJ;;iWCbKMX ITJieMeH Tpa,;!;MIJ;€10 HasqaTM MY3MKM ciTeu;iaJibHO ITi,IJ;;i6paHMX oci6⁴.

)J;nH Toro, u;o6 MaTM YHBY ITpo MY3MKY ,IJ;abHix CJiosHH (,11;pyre-iTeprne cTo-JiiTT51 ,!;0 H.e.),ciTpo6yeMo Bi,IJ;HOBMTM BIT aMHTITO,IJ;irnHiw CTaH MY3MqHoro MMC-Teu;Tsa. B icTOpilu;e 6yn11 ITepio,11;11:

a) p03ITa,IJ;y Bi,IJ;ITOBi,;!;HOycrriJibHO-eKOHOMiqHO opMau;il;

6) CTaHOBJieHH51ITeprnMx ,!;1;ep)KaB Cepe,11;3eMHOMop51 ■EJIM3bKoro Cxo,11;y.

MariqHa φYHKIJ;51 MY3MKM y ,IJ;OicTopMqHy eiToxy 3Hawrnna csoe Bi,;!;o6pa-)KeHH51 y ,IJ;e51KMX Hapo,;!;HMX Miφax. IH,IJ;ilircbKMW MY3MKaHT HaHK, 3aHypeHMW ITO ropJIO y piKy, 6ys OXOITJieHMW BOFHeM ■ 3ropiB JIMille TOMy, lu;O 3a HaKa30M KOpoJI51 AK6epa BMKOHyBaB CB51lu;eHHY pary B HeBi,IJ;ITOBi,IJ;HMW qac. Opφew CB0€10 MY3MKOIO 3a,11;aposasayce)KJ1Be HaBKOJio ce6e, HaBiTh 6oris ITi,IJ;3eMHoro u;ap-CTBa Ai,11;a.AMHioHy, CMHY 3esca Ta AHTiOITM,KOJIM BiH rpa Ha φrrel1Ti,ITi,IJ;KOpo51-JIOC51 KaMiHH51, 51Ke ITi,IJ; qac woro rpM caMo ITO co6iYKJia,IJ;ajiocb y cTiHM.

ETHorpaφiqHi ,IJ;)Kepena MicT51Tb qJ1MaJio OITMciB MariqHo'i φYHKu;i'i MY3MKM pi3HJ1X ITJieMeH ■Hapo,;!;iB, 51KilTepe6ysaJJ1 y TOW qac Ha ,IJ;OCJ1Tb HJ13bKOMY piBHi po3BJ1TKy. :-Kpeu;b BMKOHysaB HJ13KY ITeBHMx pMTyaJibHMx φYHKIJ;;iW, cyrrpoBO,;!;)Ky-IOqJ1 'ix rpo10 Ha MY3MqHoMy iHCTpyMeHTi,ciTiBoM qJ1 MeJio,IJ;;iWHMM peqJ1TaTMBOM.

IJ;ew eKcKypcy rany3h ITOXO,IJ;;)KeHH51 MY3MKM ,IJ;03BOJ51€ 3po6MTM TaKMW BMCHOBOK:

– ITO-iTeprne, Ha Bi,IJ;ITOBi,IJ;HiW CTa,IJ;ilpo3BJ1TKY ,IJ;OicTopMqHo'i eiTOXM icHy-Bajia JIMrne MY3MKa ,IJ;J51 KOJieKTMBY (o6p51,11;0Ba, Tpy,;!;oBa), u;o BMKoHysana MariqHy Ta oprahi3au;iJ1Ho-yTMJiiTapHy φYHKIJ;;i'i.

– ITO-,;!;pyre, y paHHix pa60BJiaCHJ1IJ;;bKJ1X ,!;ep)KaBaX Bi,11;6ysa€TbC51 ,IJ;MφepeH-u;iau;51 MY3MKM,51Ka Ha6ysae KJiacosoro xapaKTepy.

O6p51,11;0Bi ITicHi BMKOHyBaJIMCb y CJ1HKpeTJ1qHoMy 3B'513KY 3 TaHJ;51MJ1, iHcTpyMeHTaJibHOIO MY3MKOIO Ta rpo10.CoJibHMW ciTiB (iMITposi3au;il1HMW peqJ1-TaTMB) 6ys BMKJIOqHo ITpMTaMaHHMM)Kpei;51M (rnaMaHaM) 51K 3aci6 Mari'i.

BwHwKaiOTh p;Ba aHTaroHicTwqHiBwp;w MY3J1qHoro MI1CTe.QTBa: rpaBm:rqwx KrraciB – «arorrroHiticbKa MY311Ka» ■ rrpocToro rrop;y – «p;ioHiciticbKa MY311Ka». TaKa p;wçepeHu;iau;iH MY3J1qHo'i KYIhTypw ■ MY311qHwx Bwp;iB icHyBarra B iCTopwqHoMy MI1HYJIOMy. Y .QbOMY MO)I(Ha rrepecBip;qJ1TJ1Ch, 5IKI.QO p03fJI5I,JJ;aTJ1 y p;aHoMy paKypci TrryMaqeHHH p;peBHborpeu;hKWx MiçiB Ta rrereHp; rrp0 MY3J1qHe MJ1CTe.QTBO. Ilp11 IX rropiBH5IHHioqeBJ1,JJ;Hi,JJ;Ba pi3Hi3a CBOIMJ1 eTJ1qHJ1MJ1 Ta eCTeTwqHJ1M1I rrorrrHp;aMw 6oriB – rroKpoBwTerriB MY311K1: ArrorrroHa Ta ,1J,ioHica. Ilreprnwti € cwMBOJIOM «ceptio3HO'i», 6rraropop;Ho'i MY311K1I;p;pymti rrepe;CTaBJIH€ MY311KY {{JierKy},qyTT€By,)KJ1TT€pap;icHy, TaKy,HKY 6 cborop;HHa3Barrw ecTpa;-HO-p;)Ka3oBoiO a6o Hapop;Ho-opi€CTJ1qHoiO.

YKpa'iHa B Ham qac, Ma6yTh, qw He Hai16araTrna B cBiTiKpa'iHa ru;op;o pi3-HOMaHiTHOCTIMY3J1qHoro iHCTpYMeHTapiro.Ko63a,6aHp;ypa,u;wM6arrw,Top6aH, 6acorrH,K03a,K03o6ac, çpirrKa, corrrrKa,cypMa, TpeM6iTa,6y6oH,6yxarro,iHrni p;yxobi,CTPYHHi,rrepe;HiTa yp;apHiiHcTpYMeHTJ1 3 p;aBHJ1HI1 TicHo noB'H3yBarrwch B YKpa'iHi3 MY3J1qHJ1M rro6yToM YKPa'iHChKoro Hapop;y,Bip;o6pa)KaJiw tioro)KJ1TT5I ■ KYIhTYPy rrpOTHroM BiKiB,iCTopwqHo Hep03p11BH3)KJ1TIHM, ru;o xoqa J1 MaiOTh rreBHiaHarrow B iHcTpYMeHTapi'iHrnwx Hapop;iB cBiTy.Bee)I(HiB Koro He BJ1HJ1Ka€ cyMHibY CTOCOBHO IX yKpatHChKoreHe3J1 M opwriHaJibHOfo p03BJ1TKy, 6o CaM Hapop; BJ1FOTOBJI5I€.QiiHCTpYMeHTJ1, IX I.Q11p0 JIIO6J1Th, B11pa)Ka€ HJ1MJ1 HaMfJ1J16Illi,HaMIIOTa€MHiiiiroqyTT5I ■p;yMKJ1.

,1J,oHaJ1p;aBHiiiJ1X iHCTpYMeHTiB Bi,JJ;HOC5IthC5Ipi3Hrrepe;MeTJ1,Ha5IKJ1X MO)I(Ha 6yrroBi,JJ;TBopwT w MY3J1qHwi13ByK:pomJ1 rropo)KHJ1CTKicTKJ1 TBapwH,paKOBJ1HI1 MOJIIOCKIB,TpicKJ1 3 oqepeTy,iHIIIJ1X poCJIJ1H,3 5IKJ1X JiefKO BJ1,JJ;aJ15I€ThC5I cepu;e-BJ1Ha. HatirreprnwM p;yxobwM Hapop;HWM iHcTpYMeHTOM, yMoBHO Ka)Kyqw, crry-ryBaB rrwToK a6o TpaBWHKa. Ilpo u;e tip;eThCh y u;iKaBiti rrereHp;ieCTiB: MOBJIHB, Eor rrocrrpeqaBch 3iCTapwM3J1J1M p;yxom (der alte Bose) – xTo rreprnwM CTBopwTh MY3J1qHwi1 p;yxobwti iHcTpYMeHT. Eor 3apa3)Ke 3ipBaB rrwToK 3 p;epeBa ■ CTaB HarpaBaTw Becerry Merrop;iro.,1J,wHBOJI TI1M qacoM rroqaB po6wT w p;yp;y /K03y/, B11TpaTJ1BIIIJ1Ha u;e KiJihKa ,JJ;HiB.IloqaJ1J1 rpaTJ1,KO)KeH Ha CBO€MY iHCTpYMeHTi- ■Eor rrepeMir ,1J,wHBorra: iHcTpYMeHT Bora ■3ByqaB Kparu;e, ■Ha tioro BwroToB-rreHHH 6yrro 3aTpaqeHo MeHne 3ycwrh ■ qacy. ,1J,rrH rrpwKrrap;y;p;yxobiiHCTpY-MeHTW Ha rreprnw rropax Bip;irpaBarrw y)KJ1TTIIO,JJ;IHI1 rrpwKrrap;Hy çYHK.QiiO, HaJ1qaCTime crryryBarrw 3aco6oM rrepe;aqi Ha p;ocwTh BerwKy Bip;CTaHh cwrHarriB MJ1CJIJ1B.Q5IM,rracTyxaM, BiMChKOBJ1M.,1J,o Hep;aBHhOfO qacy rrop;i6HJ1MJ1 3aC0-6aMJ1 cwrHarri3au;i'i KopwCTyBarrwch Ha 3aJii3HJ1qHoMy TpaHcropTi. IloCTyrroBo

4 EorocnocKM1 BCI>CTHMKCI>. CII6.,1897. N•2-4: 1898. N•1,5,9,11.

3MiHa BMCOTM 3BYKY. YHiKaJibHa rraM51TKa KYJihTYPM – KiCT51Ha corriJIKa erroxM rraJieOJiiTy Malia p;OB)KMHY 21 CM., BHyTpiniHiW p;iaMeTp – 12 MM Ta qoTMpM Bep-TMKaJihHIOBOM, 51Ki, 6e3rrepeqHo, 3po6JieHip; //51 3MiHM BMCOTM 3ByKy. CorriJIKM TaKo'i KOHCTPYKY: i' 36epemMc51 y 6araThOX Hapop; iB cBiTy, a)K p; o Hanmx p; HiB.

EaraTorpaHHa eBomou; iH MY3MqHoro iHCTpyMeHTapiiO y cøepi Hapop; Ho'i TBopqoCTi, rreBHa piq, He MOfla He CllpM51TM øopMyBaHHIO TaKO)K ■ COJihHO-BM-KOHaBChKOrO CTMJiIO. CrrMpaiOqMCh Ha Hapop; HOliceHHY TBopqicTb, CMCTeMOIO xyp; O)I(HiX 3aco6iB BM3HaqMJIMCh ■ rreBHi BMKOHABChKi CIIOC06M, øopMyBaBC51 OKpeMMW reHoøoHp; yKpalHChKOBMKOHABChKOIIIKOJIM 3 fi eMO. QiWHMM o6IIIM-poM ■ 6araTorpaHHicTIO. B)Ke y XVIII cToJiiTTi oKpecJIMJIMCh ochOBHi TeHp; eH-u; il YKPa'iHChKoro MY3MqHo-BMKOHABChKoro MMCTe. QTBa, 3aKJiap; eHo øyHp; aMeHT J1oro reHe3M B HaCTYIIHMX CTOJiiTT51X.

PoJih iHCTpyMeHTiB y iCTopil yKpa'iHChKO'i MY3MqHo'i KYJihTYPM p; ocMTh BaroMa ■ cyTT€Ba. KoMII03MTop, BMKOHABe. Qh-rrep; aror Ta iHCTpyMeHTajihHMW MaWCTep yrrpop; OB)K CTOJiiTh BM3HaqaJIM MMCTe. QTBO rpM, CTMMYJiIOIOqM woro eBO-JiIO. QiWHMW p03BMTOK. Y COJihHMX, KaMepHMX, opKeCTpOBMX TBOpax KOMII03M-TOpM 3 IIJIMHOM qacy CTaBMJIM rrepep; BMKOHAB. Q51MM BCe 6iJihIII CKJiap; Hixyp; O)I(Hi 3aBp; aHH51. < > iJiirpaHHO Bip; ToqyiOqM MaWCTepHiCTh BOliOp; iHH51 iHCTpyMeHTOM, MY3MKaHTM 3Haxop; MJIM HOBicrroco6M rpM, 3BepTajIMCh p; o 6iJihIII rrporecMBHMX KOHCTpyKu; iw iHCTpyMeHTiB, Hap; yp; ocKoHaJieHH51M 51KMx rrocTiwHo rpa. QIOBaJia p; OIIIMTJIMBa; yMKa iHCTpyMeHTajihHMX MaHCTpiB.

TiJihKM Ha cou; iaJihHOMY øoHi MO)I(Ha 36arHyTM iCTopMqHi ochOBM MY3Mq-HO-iHCTpyMeHTajihHo1 KYJibTypM yKpa'iHChKOrO Hapop; y, JIOriKy p03BMTKY B HiW iHCTpyMeHTajihHO-BMpa)KaJihHMX 3aco6iB. feHe3MC MY3MqHoro iHCTpyMeHTapiiO icTopMqHo 3MiHIOBaBc51. TaK 3a qaciB poMaHTM3MY y MMCTe. QTBi3pocJia BOKajih-HiCTh iHCTpyMeHTajii3My, 3MiHMBC51 TeM6p MY3MqHo-o6pa3HMx TBopiB {{TeM-6paJibHa iHTOHa. QiWHiCTh}; TOHKe op; yxoTBopeHH51 iHCTpyMeHTajihHMx periCTpiB y 'iXHiw 6araTorpaHHOCTi 3BYKOBMX MO)KJIMBOCTew. KpMcTajii3yroqMch y MY3M. Qi KOMII03MTOpiB-pOMaHTMKiB, o6oB513KOBOM Hap; MXaJIO Ha TpaHcøopMa. Qil y raJiy3i iHCTpyMeHTajihHoro CTpoiO p; o CTBopeHH51 KOHCTPYKY: il1, 51Ki 6 Bip; rroBip; aJIM IIOCTiWHMM 3aiiMTaM TBopqoCTi. Al: re u; e B)Ke TeMa OKpeMoro p; ocJiip;)KeHH51 y 51KOMY €BporrewchKY iHCTpyMeHTajihHY peøopMy XIX cToJiiTT51 HaJie)KMTh TpaKTy-BaTM 51K 51BMI. Qe icTopMqHe, rJIM6MHHO 3aKOHOMipHe, rrip; rOTOBaHe p; OBpOTpMBAJIMM rrpou; ecoM p03BMTKY MY3MqHo1 KYJihTypM. Ap;)Ke rrepeBTilleHH51 øJieWTOB0-513Mq-KOBMX ■ MYHP: IIITyqHMx iHCTpyMeHTiB He TillhKM xpoHoJioriqHMW 36ir 3i 3MiHoiO MY3MqHo-cTMJihOBMX rrepiop; iB, – 3 rrepexop; oM Bip; KJiaCM. QM3MY p; o poMaHTM3My,

a J1B ycix csoiX p;eTamuc – sip;rrosip;h xyp;o)l{HhO-eCTeTMqmtM 3aiiMTaM TBopqocTi, p;occrip;MBIIIM, TaKMM qJ1HOM,MO)KJJ1BOCTMOfo IIOp;aJibIIOfO rrpou;ecy.

Ilepiop;oM rrepIIIIMX rrapocTKiB Hau;ioHaJibHoro CTMJIO y rrpoc<PecioHaJihHiti MY3Mu;ip;mr 6araThOX esporreticbKMX Hapop;ib 6yrro, 51K sip;oMo, Bip;pop;)l{eHH51. BrracHe py6i)l{ XVI-XVIIcTorriThcrrip; BBA)l{aTM rroqaTKOM HOBoro, ryMaHicTJ1q-Horo rrepio;pyyKpa'iHChKO'i KYIIhTypM, csoepip;Horo YKPa'iHChKoro Bip;pop;)l{eHH51, 3 51KMM nos'513aHe cKrrap;aHH51 eCTeTJ1qHoro <PYHP:aMeHTY ■ Hau;ioHaJihHO'i MY3Mq-Ho'i KYIIhTypM. J/loro 3Miu;HeHH51 B XVII – XVIIcTorriTT51X crrpM51JIM TaKO)l{ J1 iHIIlicou;iaJihHITa ip;eMHO-xyp;O)l{Hi<PaKTOpM.

IlapocTKM Hau;ioHaJibHo'i csoepip;HocTirrpoc<PecitiHo'i MY3MKM rrp11pop;Ho J1 oprahiQHo BMpmu;ysaJ1C51 Ha rpyHTieCTeTJ1qHJ1X 3aiiMTiB JIIOp;eJ1 TaK 3BaHOfo TpeThoro CTaHy,pi3HoqJ1HHO-MicbKoro MY3MqHoro rro6yTy,HOBMX <PopMMiru;aH-ChKO-cBiTChKoro ■ p;sop51HChKo-carroHHoro MY3MKyBaHH51, rrp11qoMy ocTaHHi o6crryrosysarrMc51 HacaMrrepep; u;exoBMM MY3MKaHTaMM – rrperep;CTaBHMKaMM rrepIIIIMX BMpo6HJ1qo-rrpoc<Pecii1HMX o6'ep;HaHh,oco6rrMBO rrollMpeHMx B YKPa'iHi y XVII – XVIIICTOJiTT51X.

Csoepip;Hi opKeCTpM J1 aHcaM6rri, xoposi KarrerrM Ta MY3MqHo-TeaTparrhHi TpyrrM rrp11 IIOmiiu;Mu;hKMX Ma€TKax 3 IX HOBMM, rrepeBa)l{HO rripMKO-II06yTOBJ1M perrepTyapoM ■raJiaHTHOIO MaHepoiO BJ1KOHahH51 – TMIOB51BJ1lu;a Hau;ioHaJibHOI MY3MqHo'i KYIIhTYPM MiCT, ru;o 3apop;)l{yBaJIMC51, xoq 'ix <PyHp;aTopaMM ■yqacHM-KaMM qacTo 6yrr11 MY3MKaHTM – BMxip;u;i3 Kpirrau;hKoro cepep;osMru;a.

HaJ16iJihIII CBO€pip;HMM Ilp051BOM Kpirrau;hKMX opKeCTpiB BJ151BJ1JiaC51 poroBa MY3MKa. III;e HarrpMKiHu;u;XVIIcTorriTT51 MO)l{Ha 6yrro crrroCTepiraTM oco6rrMBe cTasreHH51 p;oHe'i 3 6oKy serrhMO)l{. 3 «1J;HeBHMKa» KaMep-IOKepa Eepxorrhu;a MO)l{Ha p;i3HaTJ1Ch, lu;O Ha CB51TKyBaHH51 p;pyrro p;eC51TMpiqq5{ 3acHyBaHH51 IleTep6ypraB MiCTi3ByqarrM cepeHap;M; sarrTopHiCTaMM XM3ysarrMc51 p;e51Kiserrh-MO)l{i nip; qac aHcaM6rreti ■ rrporyrrHHOK rro Hesi. 3a qacis u;apiOaHH51 AHHM loaHiBHM, €JIM3aBeTa IleTpiBHa qacTo rrporyrrriOBarracb rro <DoHTaHu;inip; cyrrpo-Bip; poroso'i MY3MKM⁵. ToMy He sapTo rrpMrryKaTMCh p;u;MKM, 3rip;Ho 3 51KOIO ip;e51 CTBopeHH51 poroso'i MY3MKM HaJie)KMThJ/loraHy Mapellu;, 6o B)l{e Top;ibOHa icHy-sarra B Poci'i, 3ap;osro p;o tioro rrpM'i3p;y⁶. Mapellu;yp;ocKoHaJIMB u;iiHCTpYMeHTM, crrpM51B cTaHosreHHIO porosoro opKeCTpy B YKPa'iHi.

PorosaMY3MKa 6yrra rrollMpeHa B YKPa'iHHep;osro, JIMille B ocTaHHiti rrepio; Kpirrau;Tsa. To)l{ serrMKoro BIIJIMBY Ha po3BMTOK yKpa'iHChKO'i MY3MqHo'i KYIIh-

5 JKo6 IIIremm. My3HKa II 6aJieT Bb PocHH XVIII ceKa. CII6., 1903. C. 76

6 KparKHii HCropHqeCKHii oqepK'b MY3biKH B'b PocHH /Coer. EapOH K.IIraJib6epr. CII6., 1896. C.103.

Typw He MaJia.TiJihKW B 70-90 poKw XVIII cToJiiTTHBOHa 6yJia ,IJ;OCWTb rrorryJIHp-
HOIO B KOJiax He TilibKJI[,IJ;y)Ke 6araTWX,aJie W cepe,I;HiX IIOMiiiJ;WKiB.

O,I;HoqacHo MO)(Ha KOHCTaTyBaTw BeJiwKe rronmpeHHH y Tow qac iTaJiiwcbKo'i
orrepw B YKpa'iHi. ITaJiiwcbKa MY3Wka Ha,IJ;oBro CTa€ YJII06JieHoiO MY3WKOIO ,IJ;BO-
pHHCTBa. Oco6JiwBoro rronmpeHHH Ha6ysaiOTb ypwBKW3 pi3HWX iTaJiiwcbKW
orrep, 5IKIBXO,IJ;5ITb ,11;0 IIOBC5IK,IJ;eHH5I IIOMiiiJ;WKiB. Y rro6yTiyKpa'iHCbKW
IIOMi-
IIJ;WKiB TaKa MY3Wka 3MirnyBaJiac5I 3 Hapo,I;HOIO rricHeiO, m;o 3acBi,I;qeHo perrep-
TyapoMIJ;bOfO porOBOfo opKeCTpy.

B icTOpi'i po3BWTKY yKpa'iHCbKo'i MY3WqHo'i KYJihTypw poroBa MY3Wka, 6e3rre-
peqHo, He Bi,IJ;irpaJia rpoBi,IJ;HO'i poJii, 6o B YKpa'iHiBWHWKJia cTwxiwHo ■ 3a yMoB
IIOMiiiJ;WIJ;bKOfo rro6yTy.

*All*e KO)(Ha Hau;ioHaJibHicTb BHOCWTb y 3afaJibHWW CTJI[Jlb eiiOXJI[CBOIO crreu;-
WphiKy,3YMOBJieHy eTHOKYJibTYPHOIO CBO€pi,I;HicTIO cou;iaJibHO-iCTopwqHJI[X <iJaK-
TopiB p03BWTKY MWCTeiJ;Tba. HarrpWKJia,IJ;poMaHTW3M Bi,I;pi3H5IOTb He TilibKJI[3a
woro eCTeTJI[qHOIO crrp5IMOBaHicTIO, a II 3a Hau;ioHaJibHJI[M 3a6apBJieHH5IM. TaK
CKJia,IJ;a€TbC5I Hau;ioHaJibHa CBO€pi,I;HicTb CIIilibHOfo, TaK 3BaHOfo iCTopwqHOfo
CTJI[JIIIO,XY,IJ;O)(Hi 3aKOHOMipHOCTi 5IKOfo HOC5ITb BO,IJ;HOqac yHiBepcaJibHWW Ta
Hau;ioHaJibHWW xapaKTep.

IIpwqeTHicTb yKpa'iHCbKo'i MY3WqHo'i KYJihTypw ,11;0 3araJibHoro xy,IJ;O)(Hboro
rrpou;ecy II05ICHIO€TbC5I ,IJ;BOMa IIOJIO)KeHH5IMW, IIJ;O MaiOTb MeTO,IJ;OliOfiqHe 3Ha-
qeHH5I. II;e, rro-rreprne, rrpwHu;wrr HerrepepBHOCCTi iCTopi'i yKpa'iHCbKoro Hapo, 11;y,
Bi,I;II0Bi,I;HO ,11;0 5IKOfo p03fli5I,IJ;aTW CTaHOBJieHH5I ■ p03BWTOK yKpa'iHCbKOfo
)KJI[TT5I B WofO iCTopwqHiw rrepcrreKTWBicJii,IJ; «... B CBOIX 3B5I3Kax IIOIlepe,I;HiMW
CTa,IJ;i5IMW, 6o oprahiqa 3B,5I3aHicTb ■ T5IfllicTb HapO,I;HOfo)KJI[TT5I He rreperw-
Ba€TbC5I BII0BHirrpw 5IKWX 3MiHa ■ rrepeJIOfaX,IIOKJI[)KJI[Be ,IJ;aBHiw Hapi,I; >./

Ilo-,11;pyre, HerrepepBHicTb yKpa'iHCbKo'i KYJihTypHo'i Tpa,11;wu;i'i. CyTh ,IJ;aHo'i
rr03wu;i'i rroJIHrae B ToMy, m;o Hau;ioHaJibHO-iCTopwqHww xpe6eT YKpa'iHCbKo'i
KYJibTypw O,IJ;Jl[H, ajie eH,IJ;OfeHHa rrpwpo,IJ;a woro)KJI[BJI[TbC5I TaKO)K eK30feHHJI[M
(3oBHiiiiHiM) ,IJ;OCBi,IJ;OM. 3Bi,IJ;CW – icTOpiH yKpa'iHCbKo'i MY3WqHo'i KYJihTypw
IIOCra€ He 5IK Ha6ip p03pi3HeHWX φaKTiB, iMeH Ta IIO,IJ;iW, a 5IK IJ;iJicHWW cou;io-
KYJibTYPHWW rrpou;ec.

CKAP)I{J1HEIJ,h AH,rj;pm Bii\;TopoBH'I, a;:(IOHKT
Kacpegm iHcpopMan;ifmo16opoTh6M, Han;ioHaJihHMH
yHiBepcMTeT o6opoHM YKpa1HM,M. KM1B, ORCID ID:
0009-0007-7350-5586
YKpa1Ha

MATEMATIILHE MOAEAIIOBAHHSI BPA3AII1BOCTi UiAbOBO"i AYA111TOPi"i B iH<DOPMAUiii!HO-nCII1XOAOriLIHII1X onEPAUiSIX

Cyqacmn1cBiT rrepe6yBae y CTaHi6e3rrpeu;ep;eHTHWX iHçopMau;iJimwx BWK-
JIWKiB, p;e iHçopMa.QiMHO-IICWXOJIOfiqHi orrepau;fi CTaJJI[HeBip;€MHOIO CKJiap;o-
BOIO ri6pwp;HWX 3arp03, CIIpHMOBaHWX Ha p;eCTa6iJii3a.QiiO p;ep)KaB. 3poCTaHHH
poni TaKwx orrepau;iM: y ri6pwp;Hwx Bil1Hax BWMarae Bip; p;ep)KaBHWX oprahiB
HOBWX rrip;xop;ib p;o 3a6e3rrreqeHHH Hau;ioHaJibHoi: 6e3rrreKw. Po3BWTOK u;wçpoBwx
TeXHOJIOfiM ■ CO.QiaJibHWX Mepe)K CTBOpWB CKJiap;He Ta /;WHaMiqHe iHçopMa.QiMHe
cepep;OBWI.Qe, p;e Tpap;wu;i:tfHiMeTO/;W aHaJii3y CTaiOTb MeHIII eçeKTWBHJI[MJI. IJ;e
ycKJiap;HIO€ BWHBjieHHH Ta He:tfTpaJii3a.QiiO HeraTWBHWX iHçopMa.QiMHWX BIIJIWBiB,
I.QO MO)KYTb MaTW /;OBOTpWBaJiHeraTWBHHaCJiip;KW /;JIH CTa6iJibHOCTp;ep)KaBW
Ta cycrriJihHoi: p;oBipw p;o oprahiB BJIap;w.

Y .QbOMY KOHTeKCTi BWHWka€ HaraJibHa IIOTpe6a B HaYKOBO o6r'pYHTOBA-
HWX MeTop;ax aHaJii3y Bpa3JIIJ[BOCTe:tf.QiJibOBWX ayp;wTopi:tf. MaTeMaTJI[qHe
MOp;eJIOBaHHH Hap;a€ iHCTpYMeHTJI[/;JIH KiJibKicHOIO.QiHKJI[Ta rrpOrH03yBaHHH
IIOBep;iHKJI[ayp;wTopii;.I.QO € KpWTJI[qHo Ba)KJIJ[BJI[M /;JIHeçeKTWBHOfo p;ep)KaBHOfo
yrrpaBJiiHHH Ta rrpwl1HHTTH pirneHb. BwKopwCTaHHH TaKwx Mop;eneM: p;o3BOJIH€
OIITWMI3yBaTW pecypcw,BW3HaqJI[TJI[rripiopwTeTW Ta p03po6WTJI[6iJibiiieçeKTWBHi
KoMyHiKau;iM:HiCTpaTeril,crppHMOBaHiHa rrpOTwp;iiO p;e3iHçopMau;il.

Bpa3JIWBOCTu;iJihOBoi: ayp;wTopil- u;e cyKyrrHicTb cna6Kwx Mic.Qb a6o crreu;w-
çiqHwx xapaKTePWCTWK .QiJibOBOlayp;wTopfi, HKi rrip;BWI.QYIOtb i"i CIIpWMMHTJIJI[-
BiCTb /;0 IICWXOJIOfiqHOfo BIIJIWByl.

IJ;Bpa3JIIJ[BOCTBip;o6pa)KaiOTb pi3HiacreKTWJ.QO MO)KYTb 6yTW BWKOpwCTaHi
/;JIHeçeKTWBHOfo BIIJIWBY Ha ayp;wTopiiO 3 MeTOIO 3MiHW fiIIOBep;iHKW,CTaBJieHHH
a6o rrepeKoHaHb.BoHw BKJIIIOqaiOTh:

- Monmau;il1HBpa3JIWBOCTi:He3ap;oBoJieHirroTpe6w Ta 6a){aHH5I ayp;wTopi'i 3rip;Ho 3 iepapxie10 rrOTpe6 A.MacJioy,HKICTWMYJIOIOtb iT p;o p;i'i.
-)J;eMopa<PiqHi Bpa3JIJ[BOCTi: xapaKTepWCTWKW, TaKi 5IK BiK, CTaTb,piBeHb OCBITW, eTHiqHa rrpwHaJie){HiCTb, IIOJiiTWqHilOfil5Ip;W, I.QO BIIJIWBaiOTb Ha crrpw1HHTT5I Ta peaKu;i10 ayp;wTopi'i.
- Bpa3JIWBOCTiqepe3 cwMBOJIW:3Haqyrn;icTb rreBHwx cwMBOJiiB, o6pa3iB a6o KYJibTYPHWX eJieMeHTiB p;JH ayp;wTopi'i,HKiMO){YTb BWKJIWKaTw eMou;i1Hw1 Bip;ryK.
- IH<PopMau;ilirHBpa3JIWBOCTi: piBeHb Mep;iarpaMOTHOCITa 3p;amicTb ayp;wTopi'i KpWTJI[qHo O.QiHIOBaTW iH<PopMa.QiiO, I.QO BW3Haqa€ fi CllpWMH5ITJJI[-BiCTb p;o p;e3iH<PopMau;i'i.
- EKOHOmiqHiBpa3JIJ[BOCTi: <PiHaHCOBa HeCTa6iJihHiCTb, 6ip;HiCTb, 6e3po6iT-T5I,I.QO MO){YTb rrip;Bwrn;ysaTW qyTJIWBicTb ayp;wTopi'i p;o IIOBip;OMJieHb rrpoeKOHOmiqHilIWTaHH5I.
- Cou;iaJibHi Bpa3JIWBOCTi: cou;iaJibHa i30JIH.QiH, MapriHaJii3au;iH, Bip;qyTTH HecrpapBep;JIWBOCTi a6o p;wcKpwMiHau;i'i, rn;o po6JIHTb ayp;wTopiiO 6iJihiii crrpWMH5ITJIWBOIO p;oBIIJIWBy, 5IKWM o6i.Q5IIOtb cou;iaJibHY rrip;TpWMKY a6o 3MiHW B fi CTaHOBWI.Qi.

Po3yMiHH5I Ta aHaJii3 Bpa3JIWBOCTei1 u;iJihOBo'i ayp;wTopi'i (p;ajii BU:A) e KpWTJI[qHo Ba)KJIJ[BJI[M y IIJiaHyBaHHi Ta rrpoeBep;eHHiiH<PopMa.QiMHO-IICWXO-JIOfiqHJI[X orrepau;iti. BoHw p;o3BOJ5IIOtb ap;arrTyBaTw rroBip;oMjieHHH Ta CTpaTeri'i KoMyHiKau;i'i TakwM qwHoM, rn;o6 BOHW MaKcwMaJibHO pe3oHyBaJiw 3 ayp;wTopi'e10, BpaxoByiOqJI[i'i IIOtpe6w,.QiHHOCTiTa OC06JIWBOCTiCllpWMH5ITT5I. IJ;e CllpW5I€ rrip;BWI.QeHHIO e<PeKTWBHOCTi BIIJIWBY Ta p;OC5IfHeHHIO IIOCTaBJie-HWX .QiJieM.

Pa3oM 3 TWM, cJiip; 3ayBa){WTW, rn;o BiTqw3HHHiHopMaTWBHO-rpapaBoBip;oKy-MeHTW, I.QO peryJIOIOtb IIJiaHysaHH5I Ta rrpoeBep;eHH5I iH<PopMa.QiMHO-IICWXOJIO-riqHJI[X orrepau;iti, Hapa3i He MicT5ITb qiTKOfO OIIWCY Ta MeTOp;OliOfiqHJI[X rrip;-XOp;ib p;o BW3HaqeHH5I Bpa3JIJ[BOCTeM .QiJibOBOlayp;wTopi'i. IJ;e IlpW3BOp;WTb p;o MeTop;oJioriqHoro BaKyyMy B c<PepiaHaJii3y Ta ou;iHKW u;iJihOBo'i ayp;wTopi'i (p;ajii IJ;A), I.QO MO){e HeraTWBHO BIIJIWBaTW Ha e<PeKTWBHicTb CTpaTeriti iH<PopMa-QiMHO-IICWXOJIOfiqHOfO BIIJiwBy. Bip;cyTHicTb cwcTeMaTW30BaHoro rrip;xop;y p;o ou;iHKW BU:A B o<Piu;ii1Hwx p;oKyMeHTax rrip;KpecJIO€ Heo6xip;HicTb po3po6Kw Ta BIlpOBap;){eHH5I HayKOBO o6pnyHTOBaHWX MeTOp;WK, 5IKi 6 3a6e3rreqJI[JJI[6iJibiii TOqHe IIJiaHysaHH5I Ta peaJii3a.Qi10 iH<PopMa.QiMHO-IICWXOJIOfiqHJI[X orrepau;iti. IJ;e, y CBOIO qepny, CllpW5ITWMe rrip;BWI.QeHHIO e<PeKTWBHOCTip;ep){aBHOfo yrrpaB-

rriHH.H B iH<l:>OpMau;iiiHiii cϕepiTα 3Miu;HeHHIO Hau;ioHaJihHO6e3rreKM B yMoBax cyqaCHMX iHϕopMaiJ;iMHMX BMKJIMKiB.

BpaxoByroqM 3a3HaqeHe BMIIJ;e, MM ϕopMyrrroeMo MaTeMaTMqHy Mop;errh .D;JLH o6qMCJieHH.H piBH.H «Bpa3JIMBOCTi u;ijhOBOI ayp;MTOpii» (BIJ;A). IJ;H MO,D;ejih BpaxoBy€ pi3HOMaHiTHi ϕaKTOpM, IIJ;O BIIJIMBaiOTh Ha Bpa3JIMBicTh IJ;A .D;0 iHϕopMau;iifHO-IICMXOJIOriqHJ1X orrepau;iif, BKJIIQarorqM MOTMBau;iifHi, p;eMOrpaϕiqHi, CMMBOJiiqHTa iHIIIiBpa3JIMBOCTi.

$$BI(A = (\underline{Lr=l(MixKMi+DixKvi+Six:si+Ii+Kli+EixKEi+CixKci)}) \times N \quad (1)$$

,ll;e:

1. MoTMBau;iiiHiBpa3JIMBOCTi (MJ – y ϕopMyrriBM3HaqeHH.H piBH.H BIJ;A Bip;o6p(l)Ka€ CTyrrriHhHe3a,D;OBOJieHOCTIIOTpe6 u;ijhOBOayp;MTOpii3rip;HO 3 iepapxiero rroTpe6 A. Macroy. IJ;eiirroKa3HMK xapaKTeM3ye,HacKiJihKM CMJlhHO He3a,D;OBOJieHi 6a30Bi, cou;iaJihHia6o BMIIJ;iiIOTpe6M ayp;MTOpil BIIJIMBaiOTh Ha i"i ClIpMMH.HTJIMBicTh .D;0 iHϕopMaiJ;iMHO-IICMXOJIOriqHOro BIIJIMBy. MoTMBau;iiiHiBpa3JIMBOCTi e KpMTMqHo B(l)KJIMBMMM, ocKiJihKM BOHM BM3HaqaroTh BHYTPiiiHi crroHyKaHH.H Ta MOTMBM ayp;MTopil, HKi MO)I(YTh 6yTM BMKOpMCTaHi,II;JLH 3MiHM i"i IIOBep;iHKM a6o CTaBJieHH.H.

He3a,D;OBOJieHIIOTpe6M MO)I(YTh BKJIIQaTM ϕi3iOJIOriqHIIOTpe6M (l)I(a,BOp;a, COH), IIOTpe6M B 6e3rreu;i(cTa6iJihHicTh, 3axMCT Bi,D; 3arpo3), cou;iaJihHIIOTpe6M (rroqyTT.H rrpMHaJie)I(HOCTi, JII060B, p;py)I(6a), IIOTpe6M B IIOBa3i (BM3HaHH.H, CTaTyc, CaMOIIOBara) Ta IIOTpe6M B CaMopeaJii3au;i1 (p03BMTOK OC06MCTicHOro IIOTeHu;iarry, TBOpqicTh, CaMOBmpa)I(eHH.H). "IJMM 6iJihiiiie u;iiIOTpe6M 3aJIMIIIIa-10Thc.H He3a,D;OBOJieHMMM, TMM BMIIJ;MM € piBeHh MOTMBaiJ;iMHOI Bpa3JIMBOCTi u;ijhOBOayp;MTOpil. IJ;e 03Haqa€, IIJ;O ayp;MTOpi.H CTa€ 6iJihiii ClIpMMH.HTJIMBOIO .D;0 IIOBi,D;OMJieHh, .HKio6iiJ;.HIOTh 3a,D;OBOJieHH.H IJ;MX IIOTpe6 a6o Hap;aiOTh iHϕopMa-u;iro rrp0 IIIJI.HXM Ix p;oc.HrHeHH.H.

IloKa3HMK *Mi* BMMipro€Thc.H IIIJI.HXOM ou;iHKM piBH.H He3ap;oBorreHocTiKO)I(-HOKaTeropilIIOTpe6 y u;ijhOBiM ayp;MTOpil. IJ;e MO)I(e 3,D;iMCHIOBaTMC.H qepe3 COIJ;iOJIOriqHiOIMTyBaHH.H, aHaJii3 IIOBep;iHKM,MOHiTOpMhr cou;iaJihHMX Mepe)I(Ta iHIIIIMX .D;)(eperr iHϕopMau;i1, .HKiBKa3yiOTh Ha Te, .HKiIIOTpe6M € Haif6iJihiii aKTyarrhHMMM Ta He3ap;oBorreHMMM. Koeϕiu;i€HT BarM *KMi* 3aCTOCoby€Thc.H .D;JLH Bip;o6pa)I(eHH.H Bi,D;HOCHOI Ba)I(JIMBOCTi KOHKpeTHOI MOTMBau;iifHOI Bpa3JIMBOCTp;rr.H u;irrhOBOayp;MTopil. 3HaqeHH.H *Mi* Ta *KMi* MO)I(YTh BapiroBaTM Bi,D; 0 .D;0 1, p;e 0 03Haqa€ Bip;cyTHicTh Bpa3JIMBOCTi, a 1 – MaKCMMaJihHMM piBeHh Bpa3JIMBOCTi.

BpaxyBaHH51 MOTWBau;ijimwx Bpa3JIWBOCTell e Ba)KJIWBWM p;rr51 rrpOrHo-3YBaHH51 peaKu;i'i ayp:wTopi'i Ha iH<PopMau;iWHWW BIIJIWB. IloBi,JI;OMJieHH51, 51Ki pe30HYIOTH 3 He3ap;OBOJieHMMW IIOTpe6aMW ayp:wTopi'i, MaiOTH 6iJihlJJl[W IIIaHC 6yTW rroqyTMMW, CIIpWHH51TJI[MJI[Ta BWKJIWKaTW 6a)]{aHy IIObep;iHKOBY peaKI;iiO. HarrpwKrrap;, HKrn;o ayp:wTopi51 rnyKa€ BW3HaHH51 Ta rroBam, KoMyHiKau;iwHa CTpaTeri51 MOI){e BKJIOqaTW Hap;aHH51 IIJiaT<PopM ,JI;JI51 CaMOBWpaI}{eHH51 a6o BW3HaHH51 p;ocHrHeHh ayp:wTopi'i. 51Krn;o rroTpe6w B caMopearri3au;i'i e aKTyarrh-HMMW, MOI){Ha rrpOrroHyBaTW MO)KJIJI[BOCTi ,JI;JI51 HaBqaHH51, p03BWTKY HaBJI[qQK a6o yqaCTi B TBopqwx rrpoeKTax.

2. ,JI;eMorpa<PiqHi Bpa3JIWBOCTi (D,) – y <PopMyrri BW3HaqeHH51 piBH51 BIJ;A Bip;o6paI){aiOTH BIIJIWB p;eMorpa<PiqHwx xapaKTepwCTwK ayp:wTopi'i Ha iT CIIpWHH51TJIJI[BicTb ,II;0 iH<PopMaiJ;iWHO-IICWXOJIOfiqHOfo BIIJIWBy. QeJ1 IIOKa3HWK BpaxoBy€ TaKi rrapaMeTpW, 51K BiK, CTaTb, piBeHb OCBiTW, eT-HiqHa rrpwHaJieI){HicTb, cou;iaJibHO-eKOHOMiqHJI[W CTaTyc, perririJ1Hi rrepeKOHaaHH51 Ta IIojiiTJI[qHi IIofJI51,JI;JI[,JI;eMorpa<PiqHi Bpa3JIJI[BOCTi BW3HaqaiOTH, HacKijhKW rreBH rpyrrw HacerreHH51 e birrhiii a6o MeHIII CIIpWHH51TJIJI[BII[MJI[,II;0 KOHKpeTHWX IIObi,JI;OMJieHb a6o BW,JI;B BIIJIWBy, III;O ,JI;03BOJI51€ e<PeKTWBHO cerMeHTyBaTW ayp:wTopiiO Ta ap;arrTyBaTW KOMyHiKau;iJ1Hi CTpaTeri'i Bi,JI;IIObi,JI;HO ,II;0 OC06JIWBOCTeW KOI){H0I rpyrrw.

BiKe op;HMM i3 KrrroqBwx p;eMorpa<PiqHwx <PaKTopiB, ocKijhKW pi3Hi BiKoBi rpyrrw MaiOTH pi3Hi iHTepecw, u;iHHOCTi Ta Mep;iarrepeBarw. Morrop;h MOI){e 6yTw 6iJihiii Bip;KpWTOIO ,II;0 HOBWX ip;eJ1 Ta TexHOJIOfiW, arre BO,JI;HOqac 6iJihiii Bpa3JIJI[-BOIO ,II;0 BIIJIWBY qepe3 He,JI;OCBip;qeHicTb a6o 6a)]{aHH51 CaMOCTBepp;WTWC51. CTapni JIIO,JI;JI[MOI){YTh MaTW yCTaJieHi IIofJI51,JI;JI[Ta 6yTW MeHIII CIIpWHH51TJIJI[BII[MJI[,II;0 3MiH, arre MOI){YTh ,JI;OBip51TJI[Tpa;wu;iWHMM Mep;ia Ta aBTOPWTeTaM.

CTaTh TaKOI){ BIIJIWBa€ Ha crrpw1H51TJIWBicTh ayp:wTopi'i, ocKijhKW qorroBiKW Ta)I){iHKW MOI){YTh rro-pi3HOMY pearyBaTW Ha Ti CaMi IIObi,JI;OMJieHH51 qepe3 Bip;MiHHOCTi B cou;iaJibHWX poJI51X, IICWXOJIOriqHJI[X OC06JIWBOCT51X Ta)I){JI[TT€BOMY p;ocBip;i. HarrpwKrrap;, rroBip;oMrreHH51, rn;o arerriOIOTH p;o eMou;iw a6o ciMewHwx u;iHHOCTeW, MOI){YTh MaTW 6iJihiiiWW BIIJIWB Ha)I){iHOK, TO,JI;51K qoJIOBiKW MOI){YTh 6yTW 6iJihiii CIIpWHH51TJIJI[BII[MJI[,II;0 IIObi,JI;OMJieHb, IIOB'513aHWX 3 ycrriXOM, CTaTycoM a6o <Pi3JI[qHOIO CJI[JIOIO.

PiBeHh ocBicTb BW3Haqae 3p;aTHicTh ayp:wTopi'i KpwTwqHo ou;iHIOBaTw iH<Pop-Mau;iro, P03YMiTw cKrrap;Hi KoHu;erru;i'i Ta 6yTw o6i3HaHoiO B rreBH WX TeMax. Ayp:wTopiH 3 Bwrn;oro ocBicToiO MOI){e 6yTw MeHIII Bpa3JIWBOIO p;o rroCTwx MaHirryrrHu;J1, arre BO,JI;HOqac MOI){e 6yTW 6iJihiii CXJI[JibHOIO ,II;0 CKJia,JI;HWX ip;eJ1 a6o

i,IJ;eoJioriqHJ1X BIIJIMBiB. HaBrraKM, ay,IJ;MTOpiH 3 HJ1)KqJ1M piBHeM ocBiTM MO)I{e 6yTM 6iJibIII ClpMHH51TJIJ1BOIO ,11;0 rrpOCTMX Ta eMO.QiWHMX IIOBi,IJ;OMJieHb.

ETHiqHa rrpMHaJie)I{HicTb ■ KYJibTYPHMW KOHTeKcT Bi,IJ;irpaiOTb Ba)KJIMBY polIb y BJ13HaqeHHi.QiHHOCTeW, Tpa,!!;M.QiW Ta ClpMHH51TT51 iHφopMa.Qi'i. IIOBi-,IJ;OMJieHH51, HKiBpaxoByiOTb KYJibTYPHioco6JIMBOCTiTa MOBY 3po3yMiJiy ,IJ;Jl51 rreBHo'i eTHiqHo'i rpyr11,MO)I{YTb 6yTM 6iJihIII eφeKTBMHMMM.ImopyBaHH51 a6o HerrpaBMJibHe p03yMiHH51 .QMX OC06JIJ1BOCTeW MO)I{e Ilp113BeCTJ1 ,11;0 Herropo-3YMiHb a6o HeraTMBHOpeaKu;i'i.

PeJiirwHi rrepeKoHaHHH Ta rrojiiTMqHi rromH,IJ;M φopMyiOTH cBiTorJIH,IJ; ay,IJ;MTOpi'i Ta BIIJIMBaiOTb Ha fi peaK.QiiO Ha rreBHiTeMM a6o i,11;ei. BpaxysaHH51.QMX φaKTopiB ,IJ;03BOJl51€ YHMKHY™ KoHφJiiKTiB Ta p03po6MTM rroBi,IJ;OMJieHH51, HKi pe30HYffiTb i3 .QiHHOCT51MJ1 ay,IJ;MTOpi'i.

IloKa3HMK D; BMMipiOETbC51 IIIJl51XOM aHaJii3y ,IJ;eMopaφiqHJ1X ,IJ;aHMX rrpou;JihOBY ay,IJ;MTOpiiO, m;o MO)I{YTb 6yTM OTPMMaHi 3 oφiu;il1Ho'i CTaTMCTMKM, cou;ioJioriqHJ1X ,IJ;OCJii,IJ;)I{eHb, orrMTyBaHb Ta iHIIIIMX ,IJ;)I{epeJl. Koeφiu;ieHT BarM *KDi* BJ1KOpMCTOBYETbC51 ,IJ;l51 Bi,!!;o6pa)I{eHH51 Bi,!!;HOCHOBa)KJIJ1BOCTiKOHKpeTHOI ,IJ;eMopaφiqHo'i Bpa3JIMBOCTi ,IJ;Jl51 ay,IJ;MTOpi'i. 3HaqeHH51 D, Ta *KD*, MO)I{YTb BapiiOBaTMBi,IJ;O ,11;0 1, ,11;e 0 03Haqae Bi,IJ;CYTHiCTb Bpa3JIJ1BOCTi,a 1 –MaKcJ1MaJibHJ1W piBeHb Bpa3JIJ1BOCTi.

3. Bpa3JIMBOCTiqepe3 CMMBOJIM (5;) – y φopMyJiiBM3HaqeHH51 piBH51 BU:A Bi,IJ;o6pa)I{a€ CTyppiHb BIIJIMBY CMMBOJiiB Ta CJ1MBOJiiqHJ1X eJieMeHTiB Ha ClpMHH51TT51 Ta IIOBe,!!;iHKY ay,IJ;MTOpi'i. IJ;eJ1 IIOKa3HJ1K xapaKTerM3y€, HacKiJihKM u;JihOBa ay,IJ;MTOpiH pearye Ha Bi3yaJibHi, ay,11;iaJibHi a6o ay,IJ;ioBi3yaJibHi CMMBOJIM, HKi MaiOTb KYJihTypHe, iCTopMqHe a6o eMO.QiWHe 3HaqeHH51 ,IJ;l51 He'i. CMMBOJIM MO)I{YTb BJ1KJIJ1KaTJ1 CMJibHi eMO.Qil,acou;iau;i'i Ta BIIJIMBaTM Ha i,IJ;eHTJ1qHiCTb ay,IJ;MTOpi'i,IJ;O po6J1Tb IX rroTy)I{HMM iHCTPYMeHTOM B iHφopMau;il1Ho-rrcMxoJioriqHJ1X orrepau;iHx.

TaKi Bpa3JIMBOCTiBMHMkaiOTb TO,IJ;i, KOJIM rreBHiCMMBOJIM MaiOTb oco6JIMBe 3HaqeHH51 ,IJ;l51 .QiJibOBOay,IJ;MTOpi'i ■ MO)I{YTb 6yTM BMKOpMCTaHi,IJ;l51 Ili,!!;CMJieHH51 IIOBi,!!;OMJieHb a6o BJ1KJIJ1KaHH51 6a)I{aHJ1X eMO.QiWHMX peaK.QiW. IJ;e MO)I{YTb 6yTM Hau;ioHaJibHCMMBOJIM,peJiirwHi3HaKM,KYJibTYPHapTeφaKTM,iCTopMqHrroCTaTi, repo'i a6o iHIIIieJieMeHTM,51Kie Ba)KJIJ1BJ1MJ1 ,IJ;l51 ay,IJ;MTOpi'i. BMKOpMCTaHH51 TaKMX CMMBOJiiB y IIOBi,IJ;OMJieHH51X MO)I{e Ili,IJ;BMIIJ;MTMIXIO eφeKTJ1BHICTb,OCKillbKM BOHM pe30HYffiTb 3 .QiHHOCT51MJ1,rrepeKOH51MJ1 Ta eMO.Qi51MJ1 ay, J;MTOpi'i.

HarrMKJia,IJ;,BMKopMcTaHH51 Hau;ioHaJibHMX rrparrropiB,riMHiB a6o repo'iqHMX o6pa3iB MO)I{e BMKJIMKaTM rroqyTT51 rraTpioTM3MY Ta € ,IJ;HOCTi. PeJiirwHiCMMBOJIM

MO)I{YTh arreJIIOBant $p;0$ p;yxobHMX rrepeKOHaHb Ta MOpaJibHMX rrpMHIJ;MIIIB ayp;MTOpi'i. KyrrhTYPHiCMMBOJIM, TaKHK Bip;oMirriTepaTypHITBopM,MY3MKa a6o MMCTeiJ;TBO,MO)I{YTh BMKJIMKaTM rroqyTTH ropp;oCTI3a KYJihTYPHY crrap;ru;MHY a6o CTMMYJIIOBaTM TBopqicTh.

IloKa3HJ1K \mathcal{S}^1 BMMipiO€ThC5I IIIJ5IXOM ou;iHKM 3Haqyru;ocTiKOHKpeTHMX CMM-BOJiiB p;Jl5I IJ;iJihOBObyp;MTOpi'i Ta IXHhOfO IIOTeHu;itl:HOfo BIIJIMBY Ha CIIpMMH5IT-5I IIOBip;OMJieHb. \in MO)I{e 3p;itl:CHIOBaTMC5I qepe3 KYJihTYPHMM aHaJii3, cou;io-rroriqHip;ocrrip;I){eHH5I, MOHiTOpMHf Mep;ia Ta cou;iaJibHMX Mepe)I){, 5IKiBKa3yiOTH Ha Te, 5IKiCJ1MBOJII1 € Ba)KJIJ1BJ1MJ1 $p;li5I$ ayp;MTOpi'i Ta $5IK$ BOHa Ha HMX peary€. Koe<Piu;ieHT BarM K_{51} 3aCTocoBy€ThC5I p;rrH Bip;o6pa)I){eHH5I Bip;HocHo'i Ba)KJIMBOCTI KOHKpeTHOC MMBOJiiqHOBpa3JIJ1BOCTI $p;li5I$ ayp;MTOpi'i. 3HaqeHH5I 5_1 Ta K_{51} MO)I{YTh BapiiOBaTM Bip; 0 $p;01$, $p;e$ 0 03Haqae Bip;cyTHicTh Bpa3JIJ1BOCTI $p;0$ CMMBOJiiB, a 1 – MaKCJ1MaJibHJ1M piBeHb Bpa3JIJ1BOCTI.

4. IH<PopMau;itl:HiBpa3JIMBOCTi (I) – y <PopMyrriBM3HaqeHH5I piBHH **B A** Bip;o6pa)I){a€ CTyrrriHh crrpMMH5ITJIJ1BOCTi ayp;MTOpi'i $p;0$ iH<PopMau;itl:HOfo BIIJIMBY qepe3 OC06JIJ1BOCTi i"i Mep;iarpaMOTHOCTh, KpMTJ1qHOfo MJ1C-JieHH5I Ta iH<PopMau;itl:HOI IOBep;iHKM. **etl:** IIOKa3HJ1K xapaKrepM3y€, HaCKiJihKM IJ;iJihOBa ayp;MTOpiH € Bpa3JIJ1BOIO $p;0$ p;e3iH<PopMau;i'i, MaHirry-JI5IIJ;iM, <Petl:KOBMX HOBMH Ta iHIIIMX <PopM iH<PopMau;itl:HOfo BIIJIMBy, 5IKi MO)I{YTh BIIJIMBaTM Ha \bar{f} CBiTOpJI5Ip;piiiiieHH5I Ta IOBep;iHKy.

IH<PopMau;itl:HiBpa3JIJ1BOCTiBJ1HJ1Kai0Th, KOJIM ayp;MTOpi5I Ma€ HJ13hKJ1M pi-BeHb Mep;iarpaMOTHOCTha6o o6Me)I){eHiHaBJ1qKJ1 KpMTJ1qHOfo aHarri3y OTpMMA-HOIH<PopMau;i'i. \in MO)I{e rrpM3BOp;MTJ1 $p;0$ TOro, lu;O ayp;MTOpi5I JiefKO rrpMtl:Ma€ HerrpaBp;MBia6o MaHirryJIHTMBHIOBip;OMJieHH5I 6e3 HaJie)KHOfrrepeBipKM IXHhOI p;OCTOBipHOCTi. <laKTOpM,IJ;O CIIp115IOTH iH<PopMau;itl:HMM Bpa3JIJ1BOCT5IM,BKJIIO-qaiOTH o6Me)I){eHJ1M p;ocTyrr $p;0$ pi3HOMaHITHJ1X Ta Hap;iMHMX p;I){eperr iH<PopMau;i'i, HJ13hKJ1M piBeHb OCBiTM, Bip;cyTHicTb HaBJ1qOK po60TJ1 3 iH<PopMaiJ;i€10 Ta CXMJib-HicTb $p;0$ rrip;TBepp;I){eHH5I BJiaCHMX yrrepep;I){eHb.

IloKa3HMK $\mathbf{1}_1$ BMMipiO€ThC5I IIIJIHXOM ou;iHKM piBHH Mep;iarpaMOTHOCTh;irrho-Bo'i ayp;MTOpi'i, i"i 3p;aTHOCThKpMTJ1qHo OIJ;iHIOBaTM iH<PopMau;iiO Ta rrpOTJ1CT05ITJ1 MaHirryJIHIJ;i5IM. \in MO)I{e 3p;itl:CHIOBaTJ1C5I qepe3 cou;iorroriqHOIIMTysaHH5I, TeCTM Ha Mep;iarpaMOTHicTb,aHaJii3 IOBep;iHKM B cou;iaJibHMX Mepe)I){aX Ta p;ocrrip;I){eHH5I iH<PopMau;itl:HMX 3BJ1qoK ayp;MTOpi'i. Koe<Piu;ieHT BarM K_{11} 3aCTocoBy€ThC5I p;rrH Bip;o6pa)I){eHH5I Bip;HOCHOBa)KJIJ1BOCTKOHKpeTHOIH<PopMau;itl:HOB pa3JIJ1BOCTI p;rrH u;irrhoBo'i ayp;MTOpi'i. 3HaqeHH5I $\mathbf{1}_1$ Ta K_{11} MO)I{YTh BapiiOBaTM Bip; 0 $p;01$, $p;e$ 0 03Haqae Bip;cyTHicTh Bpa3JIJ1BOCTi, a $\mathbf{1}$ – MaKCJ1MaJibHJ1M piBeHb Bpa3JIJ1BOCTI.

5. EKoHoMiqHi spa3JIMBOCTi (E) – y <PopMyrri BM3HaqeHH51 piBH51 BU:A Bip;o6pa)Ka€ CTyrriHb BIJJIMBY eKOHOMiqHJIX <PaKTOpiB Ha CIIpMHH51T-JIMBiCTb ayp;MTOpi'i p;o iH<PopMaiJ;iWHO-IICMXOJIOfiqHOfo BIJJIMBy. II;ew IIOKa3HJIK xapaKTepM3y€, HaCKiJibKM <PiHaHCOBa HeCTa6iJibHicTb, 6e3pobiTT51, 6ip;HicTb, eKOHOMiqHa HepiBHicTb Ta iHIIIi eKOHOMiqHi Tpyr;HOIIJ;i pobiJ51Tb II;iJibOBY ayp;MTOpiiO 6iJibIII Bpa3JIJIBOIO p;o IIeBHMx IIoBip;OMJieHb a6o BMp;iB BIJJIMBy. EKOHOMiqHi Bpa3JIJIBOCTi BIJJIMBaiOTb Ha 6a3OBi IIOTpe6JI ayp;MTOpi'i, TaKi 51K 6e3IIeKa Ta p;o6pobyT, III;O MO)Ke rrip;BMIIJ;yBaTM iI CIIpMHH51TJIMBiCTb p;o IIoBip;OMJieHb, 51Ki o6iiJ;5110Tb IIOKpam;eHH51 eKOHOMiqHOI CMTyau;i'i a6o IIpOIIOHYIOTb pilleHH51 fi eKOHOMiqHJIX rrpobrrreM.

<I>iHaHCOBa HeCTa6iJibHicTb MO)Ke BJIKJIJKaTJI rroqyTT51 HeBIIeBHeHOCTi, TPMBOrM Ta CTpey B u;irrhoBo'i ayp;MTOpi'i. Ee3pobiTT51 a6o 3arpO3a BTpaTM pobiTJI MO)KYTb IIoCMJIIOBaTM u;i rroqyTT51, 3MYIIIYI0qJI JIIOp;eJI IIlyKaTM 6yp;b-51Ki MO)KJIJIBOCTi p;J51 IIOKpam;eHH51 CBOfo CTaHOBMIIJ;a. Eip;HicTb Ta eKOHOMiqHa HepiBHicTb MO)KYTb IIp13BOp;MTJI p;o rroqyTT51 Heppasep;JIMBOCTi, Bip;qy)KeHOCTi sip; cycrrirrhCTBa Ta 3HM)KeHH51 cou;iarrbHo'i Mo6irrhHOCTi. Yci u;i <PaKTOpM rrip;BMIIJ;YIOTb Bpa3JIMBiCTb ayp;MTOpi'i p;o IIoBip;OMJieHb, 51Ki arreJIIOIOIOTb p;o fi eKOHOMiqHJIX IIOTpe6 Ta o6iiJ;5110Tb IIIBMp;Ke a6o JiefKe BMpilleHH51 rrpobrrreM.

IIoKa3HMK E; BMMipiO€TbC51 IIIJ51XOM aHarri3y eKoHoMiqHoro cTaHOBMrn;a II;iJibOBOI ayp;MTOpi'i. II;e MO)Ke BKJIIOqaTM CTaTJICTJIqHi p;aHi rrpO piBeHb 6e3-pobiTT51, cepe;Hiw p;oxip; piBeHb 6ip;HOCTi, iHp;eKc eKOHOMiqHOI HepiBHOCTi ITO Koe<Piu;i€HTY ,II,)KJIHi², iH<PJI51II;iiO Ta iHIIIi eKOHOMiqHi IIOKa3HJIKJI, 51Ki BIJJIMBa-IOTb Ha p;o6pobyT ayp;MTOpi'i. Cou;iorrirrhqHi OIIIMTyBaHH51 MO)KYTb TaKO)K Hap;a-BaTM iH<PopMau;iiO rrpO cy6'€KTJI BHe CIIpMHH51TT51 eKOHOMiqHOI CMTyau;i'i ayp;MTO-pi€10, fi oqiKyBaHH51 Ta rro6oiOBaHH51. Koe<Piu;ieHT sar11 KE, 3aCTococyeTbC51 p;rr51 Bip;o6pa)KeHH51 Bip;HOCHOI Ba)KJIJIBOCTi KOHKpeTHOI eKOHOMiqHOI Bpa3JIJIBOCTi p;rr51 u;irrhoBo'i ayp;MTOpi'i. 3HaqeHH51 E, Ta KEi MO)KYTb sapiiOBaTM sip; 0 p;o 1, p;e 0 03Haqa€ Bip;cyTHicTb eKOHOMiqHOI Bpa3JIJIBOCTi, a 1 – MaKCJI MaJibHJIW piBeHb Bpa3JIJIBOCTi.

6. Cou;iarrhHi spa3JIMBOCTi (C) – y <PopMyrri BM3HaqeHH51 piBH51 BU:A Bip;o6pa)Ka€ CTyrriHb BIJJIMBY cou;iaJibHMX <PaKTOpiB Ha crpMHH51TJIJIBicTb ayp;MTOpi'i p;o iH<PopMau;iWHO-IICMXOJIOfiqHOfo BIJJIMBy. II;eJI IIOKa3HJIK xapaKTepM3y€, HaCKiJibKM cou;iaJibHa i30JI51II;ii51, MapiHaJii3aiJ;i51, Bip;qyTT51

2 Measuring inequality: what is the Gini coefficient? // Joe Hasell. URL: <https://ourworldindata.org/what-is-the-gini-coefficient> (01.10.24).

HecrrpaBep;mmocTi, p;McKpMMiHa.QiH a6o iHmi cou;iaJihHi rpo6JieMM po6Ji5ITh.QillhOBY ayp;MTOpiiO 6iJihIliBpa3JIJ1BOiO p;o lleBHMx IOBip;OMJieHb qJ1 BIIJIMBiB. Cou;iaJihHiBpa3JIMBOCTiBIIJIMBaiOTH Ha rroTpe6M ayp;MTopi'i B rrpMHaJie)KHOCTi, BJ13HaHH Ta rrip;TpMM.Qi, l.QO MO)Ke rrip;BML.QyBaTM fi crrpMMH5ITJIJ1BicTb p;oIOBip;OMJieHb,5IKb6i.Q5IIOTH cou;iaJibHY iHTerpau;iiO, crrpaBep;JIMBicTb a6o IOKpam;eHH5I CO.QiaJibHOfo CTaHOBML.Qa.

Cou;iaJibHa i30Ji5I.Qi5I MO)Ke BMHMKaTM qepe3 pi3Hi IlpJ1qJ1HJ1, TaKi 5IK Bip;qy)KeHH5I Bip; ciM"i qJ1 CIIillhHOTM, Mirpa.Qi5I, BTpaTa CO.QiaJibHMx 3B'5I3KiB a6o CTaTycy. JliOp;M, 5IKi Bip;qysaiOTH ce6e i30llhOBaHMMJ1, MO)KYTh 6yTM 6iJihIli Bpa3JIJ1BJ1MJ1 p;o BIIJIMBy,l.QO o6i.Q5I€ IM rrpMHaJie)l(HicTh p;o rpyrrM, CIIillhHOTM qJ1 pyxy,HKMMHap;ae rrip;TpMMKY Ta BM3HaHH5I.MapriHaJii3a.QiHcTocyeThCHrpyrr a6o iHp;MBip;iB, HKi rrepe6yBaiOTH Ha rrepwpepi'i cycrriJihCTBa Ta MaiOTH o6Me)KeHM:t1 p;oCTyrr p;o pecypciB, MO)KJIJ1BOCTe:tf a6o yqaCTi B cycrriJihHOMY)KJ1TTi. IJ;e MO)Ke 6yTM IOB5I3aHO 3 eTHiqHOIO IlpMHaJie)l(HicTIO, pellifi€10, CeKcyajibHOIO opi€HTa.Qi€IO,eKOHOMiqHJ1M CTaHOBML.QeM qJ1 iHliiMMM <PaKTOpaMM.

Bip;qyTTH HecrrpaBep;JIMBOCTi Ta p;McKpMMiHau;i'i MO)Ke rrpM3BOP:MTM p;o HeraTMBHMx eMO.QiM, TaKMx 5IK fHiB, o6pa3a qJ1 po3qapyBaHH5I, l.QO rrip;BML.QY€ Bpa3JIMBiCTH p;o pap;MKaJibHMx ip;e:tf, rpoTeCTHMx pyxiB a6o MaHirryJIHTMBHMx BIIJIMBiB,HKio6i.QHIOTH 3MiHMTM CMTyau;iiO a6o 6opoTMC5I3 YHBHMMM BoporaMM. Cou;iaJihHBpa3JIMBOCTiTaKO)K BKJIIOqaiOTHBIIJIMB cou;iaJibHoro TMcKy,rpyrrroBoro MJ1CJieHH5I,aBTOpMTeTiB qJ1 Jiip;epiB P:YMOK,l.QO MO)Ke BIIJIMBaTM Ha pimeHH5I Ta IOBep;iHKY ayp;MTopi'i.

IloKa3HJ1K **Ci** BMMipiO€ThC5I Ilii5IXOM aHaJii3y cou;iaJibHOfo CTaHOBML.Qa .QillhOBOayp;MTopi'i.IJ;eMO)Ke BKJIIOqaTM CO.QiOJIOriqHp ;ocJiip;)KeHH5I,OIIMTyBaHH5I m;op;o piBH5I 3ap;OBOJieHOCTi)KJ1TT5IM, yqaCTiB cycrriJihHOMY)KJ1TTi rroqyTT5I rrpMHaJie)KHOCTi, piBH5I p;MCKpMMiHa.Qil qJ1 HecrrpaBep;JIMBOCTi, 5IKi Bip;qyBa€ ayp;MTopiH. Koe<Piu;ieHT BarM K_0 3aCTocoBy€ThC5I p;ll5I Bip;o6pa)KeHH5I Bip;Hoc-Ho'i Ba)KJIJ1BOCTiKOHKpeTHOCO.QiaJibHOBpa3JIJ1BOCTi p;ll5I ayp;MTopi'i. 3HaqeHH5I **Ci** Ta *Kci* MO)KYTh BapiiOBaTM Bip; 0 p;o 1, p;e 0 03Haqae Bip;cyTHicTh cou;iaJibHOI Bpa3JIJ1BOCTi,a 1 – MaKMMaJibHMM piBeHb Bpa3JIJ1BOCTi.

Y 3HaMeHHMKY 3aiipOIIHOBOBaHOI MaTeMaTJ1qHOI MOp;ejii 3a3HaqaiOTHC5I rrepemKOp;M (6ap'€p11) m;op;o crrpMMH5ITT5I II;A iH<PopMa.QiMHMX MaTepiaJiiB:

7. Eap'ep11 (**B**) – $y < PopMyJii$ BM3HaqeHH5I piBHH BII;A Bip;o6pa)KaiOTH HaHBhicThrrpaBOBMX,KYJihTYPHMx,cou;iaJihHMx Ta TexHiqHJ1X rrepemKop; , 5IKiMO)KYTh 3MeHmyBaTM e<PeKTMBHicTb BIIJIMBY Ha .QillhOBY ayp;MTOpiiO a6o po6MTJ1 MOfo HeMO)KJIJ1BJ1M. IJ;e:tf IOKa3HJ1K xapaKTePM3Y€ CTyppiHh

o6Me)I{eHb, IJ;O icHyiOTb y rrpou;eci iH<PopMaiJ;iMHO-IICMXOJIOfiqHOfo
EIIJIMEy, EpaxOEYffiqJ1 rrpaeoEi HopMM, eTJ1qHi CTaHp;apTM, KYJibTYPHi
OC06JIMEOCTi, cou;iaJibHi Ta6y Ta iHIII <PaKTOpM, HKi MO)I{YTb
rrepemKO,IJ;I{aTM rrepep;aqi a6o CIIpMMH5ITTIO IIOEi,JJ;OMJieHb. 3HaqeHH5I
IIOKa3HJ1Ka 3a3EJ1qaJ1 EapiiOETbC5I Eip; 1 (Eip;cymicTb 6ap*EpiE) ,1;0 2
(EMCOKMM piEeHb 6ap*EpiE), p;e 6iJihIII 3HaqeHH5I EKa3YffiTb Ha 6iJihIII
rrepemKop;M.

Eap*Epi11 MO)I{YTb 6yTM pi3HOfo xapaKTepy Ta EIIJIMEaTM Ha KOMyHiKau;iiO Ha
pi3HMX piEHX. IIPaEoEi6ap*EpiM EKJIIQqaiOTb 3aKOHM Ta peryJIHu;i, HKio6Me-
)I{YIOTb a6o 3a6opoHHIOTb rreEHIE,M KoMyHiKau;iti, po3IIOECIO,IJ;I{eHHH crreu;-
M<PiqHoro KOHTeHTY a6o EMKopMcTaHHH rreEHMX MeTop;ie EIIJIMEy. HarrpMKJiap;,
3aKOH0,JJ;aECTEO IIEHCKpalHM MO)I{e 3a6opOH5ITJ1 IIOIIMpeHH5I p;e3iH<PopMai;ii,
MOEM EOpO)I{Heq,po3IIaJIOEaHH5I cou;iaJibHOqJ1 Mi)I{eTHiqHOHarrpy)I{eHOCTi
rropymeHH5I aETOpCbKMXrrpaE a6o EJ1KOpMCTaHH5I rrepcHaJibHMX p;aHMX 6e3
3f0,1J;J1. Hep;OTpMMAHH5I rrpaeOEMX HOpm MO)I{e IIP113EeCTJ1 ,1;0 IOpm;MqHOEip;-
IIOEip;aJibHOCTi, IITpa<PiE a6o HaEiTb KpMMiHaJibHOfo rrepecJiap;yeaHHH, rn;o
po6J1Tb Heo6xip;HMM peTeJibHe EpaXyEaHH5I IJ;MX acckeKTie rrp11 IIJiaHyEaHHI
KoMyHiKau;itiHMX CTpaTeriti.

KyJihTYPHi6ap*EpiM EMHMKaiOTb qepe3 pi3HMII;IO y KYJibTYPHMX Tpap;Mu;iHx,
u;iHHOCTHX, MOEi. HerrpaEMJibHe po3yMiHHH a6o irHopyEaHHH KYJibTYPHMX
OC06JIIIEOCTeM IJ;illBOEOlayp;MTOpil MO)I{e IIP113EeCTJ1 ,1;0 Herropo3yMiHb, o6pa3
a6o HaEiTb KOH<PJiikTie. HarrpMKJiap; EJ1KOpMCTaHH5I CMMEOJie a6o EMpa3ie,
HKi € o6pa3JIIIEJ1MJ1 a6o Ta6ytioEaHJ1MJ1E rreEHIM KYIIBTypi, MO)I{e 3HJ13J1TJ1
e<PeKTMEHicTb IIOEi,JJ;OMJieHH5I a6o EJ1KJIIKaTJ1 HeraTMEHY peakIJ;iiO ayp;MTOpil.
BpaXyEaHHH KYJibTYPHMX 6ap*EpiE € Ea)KJIMEMM ,J;JH ap;arrTau;ii rroEip;oMJieHb Ta
EJ16opyEi,JJ;IIOEi,JJ;HMX KOMyHiKaiJ;iMHMX CTpaTeriJ1, HKIIOEa)I{aiOTb TaEpaXOEYIOTb
KYJibTYPHY crreu;M<PiKy ayp;MTOpil.

Cou;iaJibHi 6ap*EpiM EKJIIQqaiOTbCTepeoTMIIM, yrrepep;I{eHHH, cou;iaJibHi
HOpm Ta oqiKyEaHHH, HKiMO)I{YTb rrepemKO,IJ;I{aTM CIIpMMH5ITTIO IIOEi,JJ;OM-
JieHb. Ayp;MTOpiH MO)I{e imopyEaTM a6o Ei,JJ;KM,JJ;aTM IIOEi,JJ;OMJieHHH, HKicyrre-
peqaTb II rrepeKOHahHHM, u;iHHOCT5IMa6o cou;iaJibHMM HOpmMa. IJ;e MO)I{e
6yTM OC06JIMEO aKTyaJibHO E IJ1TaHH5IX IIOJiiTMKM, peJiiril, ip;eOJIOfil a6o
iHmMx qyTJIMEMX TeMax. Po3yMiHHH cou;iaJibHMX 6ap*EpiE p;o3EOJIH€ ap;arrTy-
EaTM IIOEi,JJ;OMJieHH5I TaKMM qJ1HOM, rn;o6 EOHM 6yJIM 6iJibIII rrpMMH5ITHJ1MJ1 Ta
peJieEaHTHJ1MJ1 ,J;I;I;I ayp;MTOpi'i, 3MeHmyiOqJ1 p113J1K HeraTMEHOIpeaKu;ii a6o
Eip;TopHeHH5I.

TexHiqHi6ap'epw cTocyiOTbCH o6Me){eHb y ,IJ;OCTyrri,11;0 KaHaJiiB KoMyHiKa-
u;i'i a6o TexHoJioriw. HarrpwKJia,IJ;, Bi,IJ;CYTHicTb iTepHeT-3,€;1J;HaHHH, HI13bKa
5IKicTb 3B5I3Ky, Bi,IJ;CYTHicTb Heo6Xi,IJ;HI1X Ilp11CTpOIB a6o HaBJ1qOK KOp11cTy-
BaHH5I TeXHOJIOfi5IMJ1 MO){YTb ycKJia,IJ;HIOBaTJ1 rpepe,11;aqy a6o CIlp11HH5ITT5I
IIOBi,II;OMJieHb. BpaxyBaHH5I TeXHiqHJ1X 6ap'epiB ,IJ;OIIOMara€ B116paTJ1 HaJ1-
6iJibIII eφeKTJ1BHikaHaJ1J1 KOMyHiKa.Qi'i,HKI€ ,IJ;OCTYIIIHJ1MJ1 ,IJ;II5I .QillbOBOby,IJ;W-
TOpi'i, Ta a,IJ;aiiTyBaTJ1 φopMaT ■ 3MiCT IIOBi,II;OMJieHb Bi,II;IIOBi,II;HO ,11;0 TeXHiqHJ1X
MO)KJIJ1BOCTeW ay,IJ;WTOpi'i.

Y φopMyJiiBU:A rroKa3HI1K «Eap'epw» (B) po3TalloBaHw1 y 3HaMeHHwKy,
I.QO 03Haqae, I.QO BiH 3MeHIIIY€ 3apaJibHJ1W piBeHb Bpa3JIJ1BOCTi.QillbOBOby,IJ;W-
TOpi'i. q11M 6iJihIII6ap'ep11, TJ1M MeHIIIe 3HaqeHH5I BIJ;A, OCKillbKJ1 rpepeIIIKO,IJ;11
ycKJia,IJ;HIOIOTb a6o o6Me){yiOTb MO)KJIJ1BicTb eφeKTJ1BHOfo BIIJII1BY Ha ay,IJ;W-
TOpiiO. IJ;e Bi,II;o6pa){a€ peaJibHicTb, y HKiW HaBiTb rrp11 BJ1COKJ1X piBH5IX iHIII1X
Bpa3JIJ1BOCTel1, 6ap'epw MO){YTb cyTTeBo 3HI1)1(YBaTw eφeKTJ1BHicTb iHφopMa-
u;il1Ho-rrcwxoJioriqHwx orrepau;iw.

8. HopMyiOqwJ1 Koeφiu;ieHT (N) - y φopMyJii BI13HaqeHHH piBHH BU:A
CJIY)KI1Tb ,IJ;II5I MaCIIITa6yBaHH5I Ta HOPMaJii3a.QiIOTr11MaHOfo 3HaqeHH5I
BU:A ,11;0 3pyqHoro Ta iTeprrpeTOBaHoro ,IJ;iarra3oHy. U:ew Koeφiu;ieHT
,IJ;03BOJI5I€ Ilp11BeCTJ1 pe3yJibTaTJ1 po3paxyHKiB ,11;0 CTaH,IJ;apT1130BaHOI
IIIKaJ1J1, I.QO IIOJiefIIIY€ IX rropiBH5IHH5I, aHaJii3 Ta BJ1KOp11CTaHH5I B
rrpaKTJ1qHJ1X .QiJIHX.3HaqeHH5I o6wpa€TbC5I TaKJ1M qJ1HOM,I.QO6 KiH.QeBe
3HaqeHH5I BIJ;A 6yJio B11pa){eHe y Bi,II;IIOBi,II;HJ1X O,IJ;J1HJ1.Q5IX a6o B Me){ax
rreBHoro ,IJ;iarra3oHy,HarrpwKJia,IJ;,Bi,II; 0 ,11;0 1 a6o Bi,II; 0 ,11;0 100%.

Y MaTeMaTJ1qHJ1X MO,IJ;eJI5IX, OC06JIJ1BO TWX, I.QO BKJIIOqaiOTb cyMy Ta ,IJ;06y-
TOK pi3HJ1X rrapaMeTpiB 3 pi3HJ1MJ1 O,IJ;J1HJ1.Q5IMJ1 BI1Mipy a6o MaCIIITa6aMJ1,
HOPMaJii3a.Qi5I € Heo6Xi,IJ;HOIO ,IJ;II5I 3a6e3rpeqeHH5I KOpeKTHOCTiTa rropiBH5IHHOCTi
pe3yJibTaTiB.HopMyiOqwJ1Koeφiu;ieHT BWKoHy eYHK.QiiO.QboroMaCIIITa6ycaHHH,
,IJ;03BOJIHOqJ1 a,11;arrTysaTJ1 MO,IJ;eJib ,11;0 KOHKpeTHWX yMoB a6o BJ1Mor aHaJii3y.

HarrpwKJia,IJ;, HKI.QO cyMa Bcix MaKcwMaJibHO MO)KJIJ1BI1X 3HaqeHb Bpa3JIJ1-
BOCTel1 (rrapaMeTpiB M,, D,, S,, I,, E,, C,, 3 ypaxysaHHHM 'ix Koeφiu;ieHTiB
Bam K) rrpw Bi,IJ;CYTHOCTi 6ap'epiB (B = 1) ,11;opiBHIO€ rreBHOMY qwCJiy, N MO){e
6yTw o6paHw1 TaKwM,,rn;o6 rrpw MaKcwMaJibHiw Bpa3JIJ1BOCTiBU:A,II;OpiBHIOBaJia
1 a6o 100%. IJ;e IIOJiefIIIY€ iTeprrpeTa.QiiO pe3yJibTaTiB,,11;03BOJI5IIOqJ1 BJ13HaqJ1TJ1
piBeHb Bpa3JIJ1BOCTi5K qacTKY Bi,IJ; MaKCJ1MaJibHO MO)KJIJ1BOfo.

HopMyiOqwJ1 Koeφiu;ieHT N TaKO){ MO){e BJ1KopwCToByBaTJ1CH ,IJ;JIH rrpwBe-
,IJ;eHHH 3HaqeHb BU:A ,11;0 IIIKaJiw, HKa Bi,IJ;IIOBi,IJ;a€ rreBHWM KpwTepiHM ou;iHKJ1

a6o rrpwi1H5ITT51 pimeHb. HarrpwKJiap;, HKIJ,O B oprahi3au; i'i rrpwi1H5ITO ou; imo-
BaTw p11311K1 a6o Bpa3JJ1BOCTi3a mKaJioiO Bip; 1 p;o 5, N MO:>Ke 6yTw o6pa-
H11M TakWM qwHoM, IJ,06 3HaqeHH51 BU:A Bip; rroBip; aJiw u; it mKaJii. U:e crppoll, ye
iHTerpau; iio pe3yJibTaTiB Mop; eJiiB icHyiOqirrpou; ecw rrJiaHyBaHH51, aHaJii3y Ta
rrp11MH51TT51 pimeHb.

Y p;e51K1X Bwrrap; Kax N MO:>Ke p;opiBHIOBaTw 1, 51Kill,O pe3yJihTaTw ϕ opMyJiw
B;>Ke 3Haxop; 51TbC51 B 6a:>KaHoMy p;iarra3oHi. Op; HaK, 51Kill,O 6e3 HopMaJii3au; i'i
3HaqeHH51 BU:A Bwxop; 51Tb 3a Me:>Ki3pyqHoro p;iarra3oHy a6o e CKJiap; H11M1 p; JI51
iHTeprpeTau; i'i, 3acTOcyBaHH51 HOPMYIOqoro Koe ϕ iu; ieHTa CTae Heo6xip; H11M.

9. Koe ϕ iu; ieHT Barw (K) – y ϕ opMyJii B13HaqeHH51 piBH51 BU:A cJiy;>KWtb
p; //51 Bip; o6pa:>KeHH51 Bip; HOCHOBa:>KJJ1BOCTi a6o BIIJJ1BOBOCTi KO:>KHOfo
OKpeMOfo BI1p; y Bpa3JJ1BOCTi Ha 3afaJibHJ1M piBeHb Bpa3JJ1BOCTi ayp; w-
TOpi'i. Koe ϕ iu; i€HTJ1 Bam 3acTOCOBYffiTbC51 p;o KO:>KHOfo 3 KOMIIIOHeHTiB
 ϕ opMyJii BIJ; A – MOTJ1Bau; ii1H1X (M;), p; eMoppa ϕ iqHJ1X (D;), CJ1MBOJiiB
(S;), iH ϕ opMau; iMHJ1X (I;), eKOHOMiqHJ1X (E;) Ta cou; iaJibHJ1X (C;) Bpa3JJ1-
BOCTeM – 3 MeTOIO HaJiamTyBaHH51 MOp; eJiiBip; IOBip; HO p;o crreu; w ϕ iqHJ1X
yMoB, xapaKTeprwCTwK ayp; wTopi'i Ta rrpipwTeTiB aHaJii3y.

Koe ϕ iu; ieHTJ1 Barw Kx , (p; e X MO:>Ke 6yTw M, D, S, I, E a6o C) p;o3BOJII51IOTb
3aiipOIIHOBaHiM MOp; eJiiBpaxoBysaTJ1, IJ,0 He Bci BI1p; i1 Bpa3JJ1BOCTeM MaiOTb
Op; HaKOBJ1M BIIJJ1B Ha u; iJibOBY ayp; wTopiiO. ,1J; e51Ki Bpa3JJ1BOCTi MO:>KYTb 6yTII
6iJibIli 3HaqyIII, J1MJ1 B rreBHOMY KOHTeKCTia6o p; li51 rreBHOlayp; wTopi'i, Hi:>K iHmi.
Harrp11KJiap; , p; JI51 MOJIOp; o'i ayp; wTopi'i iH ϕ opMau; iJ1HiBpa3JJ1BOCTi MO:>KYTb MaTH
6iJibIli1M BIIJJ1B qepe3 BJ1COKY aKTJ1BHicTb y cou; iaJibHJ1X Mepe:>Kax, TOp; i51K p; JI51
ayp; wTopi'i 3 HJ13bKJ1M piBeHem p; oxop; iB eKOHOMiqHi Bpa3JJ1BOCTi MO:>KYTb 6yTJ1
p; oMiHyiOqJ1MJ1.

3HaqeHH51 Koe ϕ iu; ieHTa Barw Kx , 3a3BJ1qaJ1 BapiiO€TbC51 Bip; 0 p;o 1, p; e:

- 0 03Haqae, IJ,0 Bip; IOBip; H11M BI1p; Bpa3JJ1BOCTi He BIIJJ1Ba€ Ha 3afaJibHJ1M
piBeHb Bpa3JJ1BOCTi ayp; wTopi'i. IJ; e MO:>Ke 6yTJ1 y BJ1llap; Ky, KOJII1 rreBHJ1M
 ϕ aKTOp € HeaKTyaJibHJ1M a6o Bip; cyTHiM p; li51 KOHKpeTHoayp; wTopi'i.
- 1 03Haqae MaKCJ1MaJibHJ1M BIIJJ1B Bip; IOBip; HO Bpa3JJ1BOCTi Ha 3afaJibHJ1M
piBeHb Bpa3JJ1BOCTi ayp; wTopi'i.

Bw6ip 3HaqeHH51 Koe ϕ iu; i€HTa Bam p; JI51 KO:>KHOfo BI1P; Y Bpa3IIJ1BOCTi 3p; iJ1c-
HIO€TbC51 Ha OCHOBaHaJii3y, p; ocJiip; :>KeHb, eKcrrepTHJ1X OIJ; iHOK Ta p; aHJ1X rrpO
IJ; iJibOBY ayp; wTOpiio. IIpw B13HaqeHHKoe ϕ iu; ieHTiB Barw cJiip; BpaxoBysaTw
TaKi ϕ aKTopw:

1. AKTYaJibHicTb Bpa3JJ1BOCTi p; li51 ayp; wTopi'i: qw e KOHKpeTHa Bpa3JJ1-

onya.Qi5I CTa6iJihHa, Koe<Pi.Qi€HT Banip;||5/ eKOHOMiqHJ1X Bpa3JIJ1BOCTeW MO)Ke 6yTM 3HJ1)KeHMW.

2. KoHTeKcT Ta cepep;oBMrn;e: B HKMX yMoBax rrepe6yBa€ ayp;MTopiH? IloJiiTMqHa HeCTa6iJihHicTh, cou;iaJihHiKoH<PJiiKTM a6o TexHoJiopiqHJ1W p03BJ1TOK MO)KYTh BIIJIMBaTM Ha 3Haqyrn;icTb IleBHMx Bpa3JIJ1BOCTeW.
3. IJ;ijiiiH<PopMa.QiWHO-IICMXOJIOfiqHObrrepau;i'i: 5IKiKOHKpeTHi.Qillirrepe-CJiip;yiOThC5I? 51KI.QO MeTOIO € BIIJIMB Ha IleBHi MOTMba.QiWHi acrreKTM, Koe<Pi.Qi€HT BarM p;JI5I MOTJ1Ba.QiWHJ1X Bpa3JIJ1BOCTeW MO)Ke 6yTM rrip;-BMI.QeHMW.
4.)J;ocBip; Ta eMrripMqHip;aHi: pe3yJihTaTM rrorrepep;Hix orrepau;iw, p;ocJiip;-)KeHh Ta aHaJii3y MO)KYTh BKa3ysaTJ1 Ha Te, 5IKiBpa3JIJ1BOCTi MaiOTh 6iJihiiiJ1W BIIJIMB Ha ayp;MTOpiiO.

Koe<Piu;ieHTM Bam 3a6e3rreqyiOTh myqKicTh Mop;ejii Ta p;o3BOJI5IIOTH ap;arrTyBaTM i"i p;o pi3HJ1X ayp;MTOpiJ1 Ta CMTyau;ij1. BOHM po6JI5ITh MOp;ejib 6iJihiii TOqHOIO Ta peJieBaTHOIO, OCKillhKM BpaxOBYIOTh crreu;M<PiKy BIIJIMBY pi3HJ1X Bpa3JIJ1BOCTeW. Y <PopMyJiiBIJ;A Koe<Pi.Qi€HTJ1 BarM MHO)KaTbC5I Ha Bip;IIOBip;Hi IIOKa3HJ1KJ1 Bpa3JIJ1BOCTeW, TMM CaMMM 36iJihiiiYIOqJ1 a6o 3MeHIIIYIOqJ1IXHiW BHE-COK y 3apaJihHMW piBeHh Bpa3JIMBOCTi. HarrpMKJiap;, HKI.QO Koe<Piu;ieHT BarM p;liH iH<PopMau;iwHo'i Bpa3JIMBocTi $K_p=0.8$, u;e 03Haqae, rn;o iH<PopMau;iwHa Bpa3JIM-BiCTh Ma€ BMCOKMW BIIJIMB Ha ayp;MTOpiiO ■ fi 3HaqeHH5I IOBMHHO 6yTM BpaXOBaHe 3 6iJihiiiOIO BaroiO.

IipaBMJihHMW BM6ip Koe<Pi.Qi€HTiB BarM € KpMTJ1qHoBa)KJIJ1BJ1M p;JI5I TOqHOCTi Ta e<PeKTMBOCTiMop;ejii. HerrpaBMJihHe BCTaHOBJieHHH Bar MO)Ke rrpM3BeCTM p;o rrepeKOCiB y pe3yJihTax Ta HerrpaBMJihHMx BMCHOBKib. ToMy rrpou;ec BJ13HaqeHH5I Koe<Pi.Qi€HTiB BarM IOBMHeH 6yTM o6l'pyHTOHaHJ1M Ta 6a3ysaTJ1C5I Ha p;OCTOBipHMx p;aHMx Ta eKCIIepTHMX O.QiHKax.

OT)Ke, 3arrporroHoBaHa MaTeMaTJ1qHa Mop;ejih p;||5/ BM3HaqeHH5I piBHH {{Bpa3JIJ1BOCTiQillhOBOayp;MTOpii» (BIJ;A) myqKOIO Taap;aiiTMBHOIO;p;03BOJI5IIOqJ1 BpaxoBysaTM crreu;M<PiKy KOHKpeTHOlayp;MTOpii Ta CMTyau;i'i. BoHa BKJIIOqa€ MOTMba.QiWHi,p;eMorpa<PiqHi, Bpa3JIJ1BOCTiqepe3 CJ1MBOJIJ1, iH<PopMa.QiWHi, eKO-HOMiqHi Ta CO.QiaJihHi Bpa3JIJ1BOCTi, a TaKO)K BpaxoBy€ CYKyrrHicTb 6ap'epiB. BMKOpMCTaHH5I .Qi€MOp;eJiip;OIOMO)Ke KillhKicHO O.QiHMTM piBeHh Bpa3JIJ1BOCTi IJ;A,rn;o e Ba)KJIMBMM p;||5/p03po6KM e<PeKTMBHMx CTpaTeriw BIIJIMBy.Ilo6yp;oBa p;aHOMOp;eJii6a3y€ThC5I Ha Heo6xip;HOCTiKOMIJieKCHOfo rrip;xop;y, rHyqKOCTiTa rrapaKTJ1qHil 3acTocoBHOCTi B peaJihHMx YMOBax rrJiaHyBaHHH Ta rppoBep;eHHH iH<PopMa.QiWHO-IICJ1XOJIOfiqHJ1X orrepau;ij1.

Y3ararrbHIOioqw BWIIJ,ecKa3aHe, MO)I{eMo 3po6wTw BWCHOBOK, III,O ,J;OCIIi,IJ;I{eH-
mi Bpa3JIIJ[BOCTi .QiJibOBOI ay,IJ;WTOpi'i B KOHTeKCTi iH<PopMa.QiJiiHO-IICWXOJIO-
riqHJI[X orrepau;iti Ha,IJ;3BwqaJ1Ho aKTYarrbHe Ta Ba)KJIWBe ,J;II51 3a6e3rreqeHH51
Ha.QiOHaJibHOI 6e3IIEKW. Ili,11; qac ,J;OCIIi,IJ;I{eHH51 6yrro p03po6rreHO KOMIIJieKCHY
MaTeMaTJI[qHy MO,IJ;eJib, 51Ka ,11;03BOJ151€ KiJibKicHO O.QiHWTJI[piBeHb Bpa3JIIJ[BOCTi
.QiJibOBOI ay,IJ;WTOpi'i, Bpaxosyroqw pi3Hi <PaKTOpW BIIJWBy. Mo,11;eJib iHTerpy€ MOTJI[-
Ba.QiMHi, ,J;eMorpa<PiqHi, Bpa3JIIJ[BOCTi qepe3 CWMBOJIIJ[, iH<PopMa.QiMHi, eKOHO-
MiqHi Ta CO.QiaJibHi Bpa3JIIJ[BOCTi, KO)I{Ha 3 51KWX Bi,!l;o6pa)l{a€ crreu;w<PiqHi acckeTJI[
crpwtiHHTJIWBOCTi ay,IJ;wTopi'i ,!l;0 iH<PopMau;itiHo-rrcwxorroriqHoro srrrrwsy. BwKo-
pwCTaHH51 Koe<Piu;ieHTiB sarw 3a6e3rrepy€ rHyqKicTb MO,IJ;eri Ta fi a,IJ;arrTa.QiiO ,!l;0
KOHKpeTHWX YMOB Ta xapaKTePWCTWK ay,IJ;WTOpi'i, a BpaxysaHH51 6ap'€piB Ta HO-
MYIOqoro Koe<Pi.QieHTaIli,IJ;BWIIJ,Y€ TOqHicTb Ta rpaKTJI[qHy .QiHHicTb pe3yJibTaTiB.

Po3po6JieHa MO,IJ;eJib 6a3y€TbC51 Ha HayKOBO o6tpyHTOBaH WX Teopi51X 3
IICWXOJIOfil, cou;iorrori'i, KOMyHiKa.QiM Ta MaTeMaTWKW, III,O 3a6e3rrepy€ i"i Ha,IJ;iM-
HicTb Ta BaJii,IJ;HicTb. BoHa BpaXOBY€ CKJia,IJ;HiCTb Ta 6araTorpaHHicTb JII,O,IJ;-
CbKOI IOBe,!l;iHKW, ,11;03BOJ15110qJI[,!l;ep)l{aBHWM opraHaM Ta <PaxiB.Q51M y c<Pepi
Ha.QiOHaJibHOI 6e3IIEKW e<PeKTWBHirne IIJiaHyBaTW Ta peaJii3oByBaTW iH<PopMa-
.QiMHO-IICWXOJIOfiqHi orrepau;i'i. MaTeMaTWqHe MO,IJ;eJIOBaHH51 spa3JIWBOCTei1
.QiJibOBOI ay,IJ;WTOpi'i CIIpW51€ o6tpyHTOBaHOMY rrpWMH51TTIO pirneHb, OITWMI3a-
.Qil pecycpis Ta mi,IJ;BWIIJ,eHHIO e<PeKTWBHOCTi KoMyHiKau;itiHwx CTpaTeriti, III,O €
KpWTJI[qHo Ba)KJIJ[BII[M y KOHTeKCTi cyqacHWX BWKJIWKiB Ta 3arp03.

3araJIOM, ,J;OCJii,IJ;I{eHH51 Ili,IJ;TBep,!l;)I{Y€ Ba)KJIJ[BicTb BWKOpWCTaHH51 HayKo-
BWX MeTO,IJ;ib ,J;J1 aHaJii3y Ta BIIJIWBY Ha .QiJibOBY ay,IJ;WTOpiiO B iH<PopMa.QiM-
HOMY rrpocTopi. MaTeMaTWqHa MO,IJ;eJib spa3JIWBOCTei1 U:A € rroTy)I{HWM iH-
cTpyMeHTOM, 51KWM ,J;03BOJ151€ He JIWIle Ili,IJ;BWIIJ,JI[TJI[e<PeKTWBHicTb iH<Pop-
Ma.QiMHO-IICWXOJIOfiqHJI[X orrepau;iti, arre JI 3a6e3rreqwTw Bi,IJ;IOBi,IJ;aJibHicTb
y mi,IJ;XO,IJ;ax ,!l;0 KoMyHiKau;i'i. U:e crppwHe 3Mi.QHeHHIO Hau;ioHaJibHo'i 6e3rreKw,
CO.QiaJibHOI CTa6iJibHOCTi Ta ,!l;OBipw Mi)l{ ,!l;ep)l{aBOIO Ta cycrriJibCTBOM, III,O €
<PYH,IJ;aMeHTaJibHWMW yMoBaMw ,!l;II51 po3BTKY Ta rrpou;siTaHH51 Kpa'iHw B
cyqacHOMY CBiTi.

TYP OKcaHa Mmwrranma,
 JJ;OKTOP rreJJ;aroritiHMX HayK, rrpocpecop,
 Hai ioHaJihHHH yHiBepcwTeT
 «ilonTaBChKa rroniTexHiKa iMeHiOpiJI KohJJ;paTIOKa»
 ORCID ID: 0000-0002-2754-9963

KJIEBAKA Jle01 IleTpiJma,
 KaHJJ;HJJ;aT lleJJ;aroritiHMX HayK, JJ;OJ."leHT,
 Hai ioHaJihHHH yHiBepcwTeT
 «ITonTaBChKa rroniTexHiKa iMeHiOpiJI KohJJ;paTIOKa»
 ORCID ID: 0000-0001-6924-8221

KOMYHiKAH1BHA niArOTOBKA MAVJ5YTHX nEAAroriB AOWKiAASI B AKAAEMiiHOMY CEPEAOBLiW.i

Б yMoBax пе<PopMyBaHHH BJIm;ol ocBiTM H: rrepexo;o;y Ha 6araTopiBHesy Ili;::JJ;fOTOBKY rrpoc<PeciMHJIX Kap;piB OC06JIJ1Be 3HaqeHHH Ha6ysa€ HKicHe <PopMyBaHHH y CTyp;eHTiB KoMyHiKaT1JBHJIX yMiHh, BJICOKJIM piBeHh HKJIX Heo6xi;r::JJ;HJIM He TiJihKJ1 r::JJ;H ycrriiiiHOfo HaBqaHHH B cyqacHiM BJIIJJ;iM IIIKOJii, arre M r::JJ;H <PopMyBaHHH OC06JICTOCTi TBopqo'i, CO.QiaJibHO opi€HTOBAHOI, M06iJihHOI, TaKOI, III;O rroqysa€ ce6e BIIeBHeHO B pi3HJIX CJITyau;iHX r::JJ;JIIOBofO M rro6yTOBOfO crrirrKyBaHHH, y TOMY qJ1cJii M Ha Mi)I{KYJihTYPHOMY piBHi, BMi€i MO)I{e rpa.QIOBaTJ1 B KOMaH;oi, rri;o;roTOBJieHa :o;o rrpoc<PeciH:HoI caMoppe3eHTau;il. Po3BJITOK KoMyHiKaT1JBHOI KOMrreTeHTHOCTi crrpHH€ He JJ1IIIe e<PeKT1JBHOMY HasqaHHIO, a H: <PopMysaHHIO rri;o;epcbKJIX HKOCTeH:, 3:r::JJ;aTHOCTi;o;o KOHCTPYKT1JBHOIKp11TJ1KJ1 Ta rrpHH:HHTTH piiiiieHh B yMosax HeBJ13HaqeHocTi. Y cyqacHoMy iH<PopMau;iH:HoMy cycrrirrhCTBi, :o:e KOMYHiKa.Qih € ocHOBHJIM iHcTpyMeHTOM B3a€Mop;il, BMiHHH e<PeKT1JBHO crrirrKyBaTJ1CH € 3arropyKoiO rrpoc<PeciH:Horo ycrrixu Ta oco6J1cTicHoro 3pocTaHHH¹. KpiM Toro, po3BJ1HeHi KOMYHiKaT1BHi HaBJ1qKJ1 p;o3BOJIIHOTh cTy-p:eHTaM 6y;o;ysaTJ1 Mi.QHi rrpoc<PeciH:Hi Mepe)I{i, HKi CTaHyThy rrp11ro;o;i B rro;o;arrh-IIIOMY Kap'€pHoMy 3pocTaHHi.

CyqacHi :o;ocrr;o;I{eHHH rrip;TBep;o;)I{yioTh ², m;o y 6araThOX CTyp;eHTiB, 30KpeMa TJIIX, XTO fOTY€TbCH /;0 po6OTJ1 3 r::JJ;OIIIKiJihHHTaMJ1, CIIOCTepira€TbCH He;r::JJ;OCTaT-HiM piBeHh po3BJITKY KOMYHiKaT1JBHJIX yMiHh. U:e rrpocHBJIHeThCH B He3p;aTHOCTi epeKT1JBHO rrpocBO;r::JJ;JITJ1 r::JJ;JIIOBi 3yCTpiqi, 6ecip;J1, a TaKO)I{ y Bip;cyTHOCTi HaBJ1-

Icaesa O., IllaiiHep r. fyMaHirapHMM po3BMOK CT)AeHTiB RK CKJ13,!(0Ba CMCTeMM BMIIOI OCBiTM // MollOAb i pMHOK. 2021. N•10 (196). C. 58-62.

2 YAanos O. <tp>MysaHHR KoMyHiKaTMBHMx yMiHb CT)AeHTis y npo)eci nro<leciiiiHol niArorobKM // Hosi rexHonoril HasqaHHR: 36ipHMK HaJKOBMX npa)l'b. r::JJ;H Y ,JHCMTYT MOAepHi3a.lil 3Micry ocsiTM». KMIB, 2020. BMn. 94. 338 c. C.326-331.

qoK aKTWBHoro crryaHH51. Maw6yTHiswxosaTerriqaCTo sip;qysaiOTb Tpyy;Horu;i y MOp;eJIOBaHHi BJiaCHOIIO3WIJ;il Ta po3yMiHHi rroqyTTiB iHHIWX JIIOp;eJ1. IJ;e rrpW3BOp;WTb p;o Tpyy;Horu;iB y BCTaHOBJieHHiMi>KOC06WCTiCHWX KOHTaKTiB 51K 3 KorreraMw, TaK i3 6aTbKaMw swxosaHu;is. KpiM Toro, Hep;oCTaTH51 po3BWHHeHiCTB KoMyHiKaTWBHWX yMiHh MO)Ke HeraTWBHO srrrwsaTw Ha 3p;aTHicTb 6yp;ysaTw eφeKTWBHY B3a€MOp;iiO 3 p;OIHKiJibH51TaMW, ru;o € KJIIOqOBWM acckeTOM po60TJI[B p;OIHKiHhHOMY 3aKppa;i. Ap;)Ke caMe qepe3 eφeKTWBHY KoMyHiKau;iiO swxosaTeJib MO)Ke CTBOpWTJI[aTMocφepy p;osipw, p03yMiHH51 Ta rrip;TpWMMKW, Heo6xip;Hy p;J151 Bce6iqHOfo po3BWTky p;WTWHW³.

3HaqHi Tpyy;Horu;i IOB'513aHi TaKO)K 3 BOJIOp;iHH51M MOBOIO 51K 3aco6oM CIIiiKyBaHH51: opraHi3ai;ie10 rroqaTKY BWCJIOBJIOBaHH51, p03TallyBaHH51M WOfo OKpeMWX qacTWH, JIOfiqHOIO rro6yp;oBOIO BWKJiap;y, rpaBWJibHWM po3-ropTaHH51M o6paHOCWHTaKCIJ[qHOK OHCTpyKu;i'i, p;o6opoM iBWKOpWCTaHH51M CWHOHiMiqHJI[X BapiaHTiB Toru;o. MoBJieHH51 6araTbOX CTyp;eHTiB – MaJ16yTHix swxosaTerriB rrepeHacwqeHe)KaproHi3MaMw,syrrhfapw3MaMw,rrpocTopiqHwMw eJieMeHTaMW, a HOpmw MOBJI[po3qJI[H5110TbC51 B IIOToI;iiIOMWJIOK. Heswpa3He, φoHeTwqHo HerrpaswrrhHe MOBJieHH51, rropyIleHH51 rroriKw woro rro6yp;osw, HeBwrrpasp;aHi MiMiKa,)KeCTJI[HeraTWBHO BIIJIWBaiOTb Ha CIIiBp03MOBHwKa, HiBeJIIIOIOtB aBTOpWTeT MOBJI;51, BWKJIWKaiOTb B3a€MHY Hep;osipy, 3HW)KYIOtB eφeKTWBHicTb crrirKyBaHH51, HaBiTb p;o IOBHOfO woro rrpwrrwHeHH51. Eirrh-IlicTb CTyp;eHTiB IOfaHO BOJIOp;iiOTb BMiHH51MJI[rry6rriqHOfo BWCTyrry, rre3eHTau;i'i i caMorrpe3eHTau;i'i.

OT)Ke, φopMysaHH51 KoMyHiKaTWBHWX yMiHh y CTyp;eHTiB – MaJ16yTHix BWXOBaTeJiib € aKTyaJibHWM 3aBp;aHH51M cyqachOBWru;o'iOCBTW.,1J151p;OC51fHeHH51 OIITWMaJibHWX pe3yJibTaTiB Heo6xip;HO p03po6WTJI[Ta BIIpOBap;WTJI[iHHOBau;iJ1Hi rrip;xop;w, HKi 6 spaxosysarrw oco6rrwsoCTicyqachoro ocsiTHboro cepep;oswru;a Ta BWKJIJI[KJI[rrpocφeci'i BWXOBaTeJI51. 3oKpeMa, Ba)KJIJI[BJI[M CKJiap;HWKOM IJ;bOfO rrpou;ecy € opraHi3au;iH eφeKTWBHoro cou;iarrbHoro crrispo6iTHWIJ;TBa B aKa-p;eMiqHwx rpyrrax. CaMe TaKe crrispo6iTHWIJ;TBO CTBopiO€ yMoBw p;rrH po3BWTky B CTyp;eHTiB HaswqoK Mi)KOC06WCTiCHOfO CIIiJKysaHH51, Bep;eHH51 p;WckyciJ1, aprYMeHTau;i'i CBO€IO3WIJ;il, CIIiBrrpau;iB KOMaHp;ITa BWpilleHH51 KOHφprikTHWX cwTyau;iw. BwHBJieHH51 orrTwMaJibHWX opraHi3au;itwHo-rrep;aroriqHwx YMOB p;ll51 TaKOfo CIIiBpo6iTHWIJ;TBa p;03BOJJI[Tb He JIJI[ille cφopMysaTW y CTyp;eHTiB Heo6xip;Hi KOMYHiKaTWBHi KOMIleTeHTHOCTi, arre 11 po3BWHYTW B Hwx TaKi

3 //;>KeWKePaK. KoMyHiKaTMBHijMiHHR pK qJ.IHHMK KOHKypeHocnoMO;>KHOCTMai16yrHboro BMxosarenR // IlcMxo-noriR;peanbHicTb i nepcneKTMBM. 2019. C. 55-60.

Ba:>KJIMBiOC06J1CTiCHi5IKOCTi, 5IK TOJiepaHTHiCTb, eMllaTi5I, Ilip;epCbKi 5IKOCTi Ta Bip;IIOBip;allbHicTb.

IlwTaHHHM φopMyBaHH5IKoMyHiKaTWBHwxyMiHhrrpwcBHqeHp;ocJiip;){eHHH 6araTbOX HayKoB.QiB, 30KpeMa TaKwx, HK C. EoHp;apeHKO, M. BacwJih€Ba, I. Bopo6H:oBa, *Jl.*, 1J,apiH:qyK,K., 1J,){ep;){epa,3. ,1.1,3l06aTa, M. lcaeHKO, B. KpyqeK, H. IlJieiiiKOBa, *Jl.* CaBeHKOBa, O. Yp;aJioBa, T. IlerreJieHKO, O. 51HJ1llJ1Ha Ta iH. BwBqeHHH y rrcwxoJiopo-rrep;aroriqHiH: ■ JiiHrBo-p;wp;aKTJ1qHiH: JiiTepa-Typirrho6JieM φopMyBaHH5IKoMyHiKaTJ1BHJ1X yMiHh CTyp;eHTiB o6yMoBJieHo rroiiryKoM crroco6iB rrip;Bwrn;eHHH piBHH 3araJibHo'i KoMyHiKaTWBHo'i KYJihTypw, 5IKOCTi Ta eφeKTJ1BHOCti HaBqaHH5I M CO.QiaJii3a.Qil CTyp;eHTCbKOIMoliOp;i B yMoBax φopMyBaHH5I ep;wHoro ocBiTHboro rrhoCTopy ■ mo6aJibHoro pwhKY rrpau;i. Y p;lHaMiqHoMy CBITi, p;e iHφopMa.Qi5I IIOlll1p10€TbC5I 3 HeMMOBipHOIO IliB1p;KicTIO,a Mi){OC06J1CTicHiB3a€MOp;i'iHa6yBaiOTb BCe 6iJibiiiOfO 3HaqeHH5I, 3p;aTHicTb eφeKTJ1BHO ClijIKyBaTJ1C5I CTa€ KJiIOqOBOIO KOMIleTeHTHiCTIO p;Jl5I KO){HOI lllO/l:l1HJ1, OC06JlJ1BO p;Jl5I BJ1XOBaTeJl5I, 5IKJ1M rn;op;H5I 6yp;ye Mi.QHi eMO.QimHi3B'5l3KJ1 3 MaJieHbKJ1MJ1 qoMyqKaMJ1, B3a€MOp;i€ 3 6aTbKaMJ1, 6yp;y-1QqJ1 rrapTHepcbKicTocyHKJ1 p;*ll5l*po3B1TKY p;lT1Hl1, ■ po3B1Bae rrhoφeciH:Hi KoMyHiKaTWBHHaBwqKw p;*liH*eφeKTJ1BHo'i po6oTw B KOMaHp;i.

IloHHTTH {{KoMyHiKaTWBHi BMiHHH» TpaKTY€TbC5I φaxiB.Q5IMJ1 Heop;Ho-3HaqHo4. Op;Hi p;ocJiip;Hl1Kl1 BBa){aiOTh, rn; o u;e Ha6ip rpaKTJ1qHwx HaBwqoK, HKiJiIOp;wHa p;eMOHCTpye B rrpou;ecicrriJKyBaHHH. IHllli){ aKu;eHTYIOtb yBary Ha 3p;aTHOCti po3yMiTJ1 KOHTeKCT ClijIKyBaHH5I Ta o6wpaTJ1 HaH:eφeKTJ1BH-IIIiCTpaTeri'i B3a€Mop;i'i. TpeTH rpyrra p;ocJiip;HwKiB po3mHp;ae KoMyHiKaTWBHi BMiHH5I 5IK KOMIiJieKCHM φeHOMeH, l.QO BKJiIOqae He JIJ1llle HaBJ1qKJ1, a M 3p;aTHicTb O.QiHIOBaTJ1 CBOpecycp11 Ta ap;arrTyBaTJ1 IX p;oKOHKpeTHOICl1Tya-u;i'i. HaH:qaCTiiiie nip; KoMyHiKaTJ1BHJ1Ml1 BMiHH5IMJ1 p03yMiiOTb yMiHHH crriJl-KyBaHHH, 6e3poccep;Hbo'i H: orrocep;KoBaHo'i Mi){oco6wCTicHo'i KoMyHiKa-u;i'i. Tpa;wu;iH:Ho KoMyHiKaTWBHiBMiHHH – u;e BMiHHH rpaBwJibHO, rpaMOTHO, p;oxip;Jl1BO Il05lCHJ1TJ1 CBOIO P:YMKY ■ ap;eKBaTHO Clp11MH5ITJ1 iHφopMa.QiiO Bip; rrapTHepiB rro crriJKyBaHHIO. Mw Bl13HaqaeMo KoMyHiKaTWBHi BMiHHH HK CKJiap;HiCTPYKTYPHrroep;HaHHH 3aCBO€Hl1X crroco6iB 3p;iH:cheHH5I KoMyHiKa-u;i'i, l.QO Ilp05lBJl5IIOtbC5I y CBip;OMOMy, p;o.QillBHOMY BJ1KOHaHHiBci€ICJ1CTeMJ1 rrepu;eiiTJ1BHJ1X, MJ1CJieH€BJ1X, MHeMiqHJ1X, BOJibOBJ1X, CeHCOMOTOpH1X Ta iHlllWX p;iH; HKi 3a6e3preqyiOTb ycrriiiiHiCTb KoMyHiKaTWBHo'i p;iHJibHOCTi y pi3Hl1X yMoBax fi rrepe6iry.

4 3iHop)K A. CyTHicrb noHRTDI «KOMJiHiKaTMBHiMiHHR» //MoJio)1b ipMHOK. 2022. N*3-4 (201-202). c. 196-201. c. 197.

Op;HMM i3 Hai16irrhiii eφeKTMBHMX 3aco6iB φopMyBaHH51 BMCOKopo3BMHeHMX KoMyHiKaTMBHMX yMiHh y Mai16yrHix BMXOBarerriB 3aKrrap; iB p; oiiiKiinhHO'i OCBiTM € aKTMBHa yqacTb y cou; iaJibHOMY ClliBpo6iTHMIJ; TBi (rraprHepCTBi) aKap; eMiqHJ1X rpyrr. B YMOBax cyqacHoro cycrrirrhCTBa, p; e p; eφiu; Mr)KJ1Boro crrirrhKyBaHH51 3 rrep; CTaBHMKaMM pi3HJ1X IliHfBOKYJibTYPHMX ClliJibHOT CTa€ BCe 6iJibiii Bip; qyrHMM, CaMe TaKiφopMM B3a€MO, JJ; il; 11; 03BOJ15110Tb CTyp; eHTaM He JIMille orraHoBysarM reoperMqHi3HaHH51, a J1 Ha6yBaTM rpaKpJ1qHJ1X HaBJ1qoK eφeKTMBHo'i KOMYHiKau; i'i, Heo6xip; HMX p; rrH 'iXHbo'i Mai16yTHho'i rpoφeciiHo'i p; iHIIbHocri. Cou; iarbHe crrriBpo6irHMIJ; TBO crrpM51€ po3BMTKY B CTyp; eHriB rakMX Ba)KJIMBMX 51Kocreti, HK rorrepaHTHicrh, eMrrariH, 3p; arHicTb p; o crrriBrrpau; i ra KOHCpuyKTMBHOfo BMpiiiiHH51 KOHφprikTiB, IJ; 0 € HeBip; €MHJ1MJ1 KOMIIOHeHTaMM rpoφeciMHOKOMIleTeHTHOCTicyqacHOfo BJ1XOBaTeJI51.

IloH51TT51 «cou; iarbHe rraprHepcBo» y rrep; aroriu; i e 3aiiO3J1qeHMM 3 i cφep11 rpyr; oBMX Bi, JJ; HOcMH. J/loro crrreu; MφiKa Ma€ Mi)K, IJ; J1CIJ; J1IJIiHapHMM xapaKrep i o6yMoBpeHa cKrrap; HicTIO, 6ararorpaHHicTIO ra HaCTyp; HicTIO⁵. Cou; iarbHe rraprHepcBo HK op; Ha 3 φopM B3a€Mop; i'i oCTaHHim qacoM CTpiMKO po3BMBa€TbC51. Y HayKoBiti rrireparypi J1 rpaKpMu; icou; iarbHe rraprHepcBo BJ13Haqa€TbC51 51K crrreu; MφiqHJ1M TMII cycrrriJibHMX Bi, JJ; HOcMH Mi)l{ cou; iaJibHJ1MJ1 rpyrraMM, rpoiiaKamm, KrracaMM, crrirrhHOTaMM ra iHIIIMMM cou; iarbHMM cy6'eKraMM, xapaKrepHoiO 03HaKoiO 51Koro e crrpHMOBaHicTb Ha y3rop;)l{eHicTb iHrepecib IJ; MX cy6'€KTiB i3 IIMTaHb peryIIOBaHH51 CTOCYHKiB⁶. B OCBITHim p; i51JibHOCTi BMIIJ; OI IIKOJIM MO)l{e 6yr11 opahi30BaHe ClliBpo6iTHJ1J; TBO aKap; eMiqHJ1X rpyrr CTyp; eHTiB, HaiipMKJiap; , O, JJ; HieT rreu; iaJibHOCTiqJ1 Haiip51MY Ili, JJ; fOTOBKM (BHypiiiiHiM piBeHb), a6o pi3HJ1X crrreu; iaJibHOCTeM qJ1 Haiip51MiB Ili, JJ; fOTOBKM Ha O, JJ; HOMY φaKyJibTeTi (rrpoMi)KHJ1M piBeHb), a6o pi3HJ1X φaKyJib-reriB (3oBHiiiiHii1 piBeHb). TaKa pi3HOMaHirHicrh φopM crrriBpo6irHMIJ; TBa , JJ; 03BOJ1J1Tb CTyp; eHTaM – MaJ16yrHiM rrep; aroraM , JJ; OIIiKIJ1J151 p03BMHYTM pi3HorrrraHoBi KoMyHiKaTMBHi 3p; arHocri, ap; arryBaTMC51 p; o pi3HMX cou; iarb-HMX KOHTeKTiB, a OT)l{e, 6yp; e Cllp1151TJ1 Ili, JJ; BMIIJ; eHHIO 51KOCTi Ili, JJ; fOTOBKM BMIIYCKHMKiB 3aKJiap; iB BMIIJ; OI OCBiTM, fOTOBMX , 11; 0 eφeKTJ1BHoi po6OTJ1 B cyqacHOMY , JJ; MHaMiqHoMy CBiTi.

AKap; eMiqHa rpyrra – u; e , JJ; MHaMiqHa CMCTeMa, lu; O IOCTIMHO p03BJ1Ba€TbC51. BoHao6'ep; Hyecryp; eHriB, HKHaBqaiOTbC513aop; H€10erreu; iarrhHicr10qJ1HarrpHMoM rrip; orobKM, B op; MH qac i cKrrap; aiOTb MiHiMaJibHY HaBqajibHY op; MHMIJ; IO. II pore,

5 XapqeHKO H. Col.liaJibHe naprHepcBo B ocBTi: nepeBan! i MOA<JMBOCCTi // TecperMKO-MeTO: MqHi nro6JieMM BMXOBaHHR. IITeM Ta yqHiBCbKOMOJIO. Ili: 36ipHMK HayKOBMX nnaNb, 2019. BM. 23. C. 179-194. C. 181.

6 fpiumoBa O. A. EKoHoMika npal. Iira CO'iaJibHo-rpmoBiBi. IIOCMHM. KMIB: 3HaHHR, 2009. 390 c. C. 69.

aKap;eMiqHarpyrra- u;e He rrpocTo cyKyrrHicThiH,JJ;MBip;iB,a cou;iarrhHeyTsopeHHH, B 5IKOMY Bip;6ysa€ThC5I aKTMBHa B3a€MO,JJ;i5I Mi>K CTyp;eHTaMM, φopMYJOTHc5I Mi)Koco6McTicHi cTocyHKM, po3BMBaiOTHc5I cou;iarrhHi porriTa HopMM. CaMe B Me)Kax aKap;eMiqHo'i rpyrr11 sip;6ysa€ThC5I cou;iarrhHo-rrpoφecii1He φopMyBaHH5I MaJ16yTHiX crreu;iaJiiCTiB, p;e CTyp;eHTM He TiJihKM 3p;o6ysaiOTH TeopeTJ1qHi 3HaHH5I,arre J1 Ha6ysaiOTH rpaKTJ1qHJ1X HaBJ1qoK, po3BMBaiOTH KoMyHiKaTMBHi KOMIleTeHTHOCTiTa φopMYJOTH rpoφeciJ1Hy ip;eHTJ1qHicTb.

AKap;eMiqHa CTyp;eHTCbKa rpyrra – O,JJ;MH 3 OCHOBHMx eJieMeHTiB OCBiTHBo-BMXOBHOI CMCTeMM BMiu;OI IIKOJIM⁷. e He IIpOCTO CYKYIiHicTb CTyp;eHTiB, o6'€J;HaHJ1X CIIiJihHMM HasqaJibHMM IJiaHOM, u;e MiKpOKOCMOC, p;e CTyp;eHTM φopMyiOTH MiiJ;Hi 3B5I3KJ1, rrip;TpMMYiOTH O,JJ;MH O,JJ;HOfo Ha IJIJ15IXY ,11;0 rpoφeciMHOfo 3pOCTaHH5I Ta CIIiJihHO ,JJ;OC5IlfaiOTH IOCTaBJieHMX u;irreti. IX IIO€J;HY€ He JIMIIe 3aJaJibHa MeTa 3p;o6yTT5I OCBiTM, a M CIIiJihHa HasqaJibHO-rrpoφeciJ1Ha p;iHJihHicTh, HKa rrepep;6aqae BMKOHahHH crrirrhHMx rrpoeKTiB, o6MiH 3HaHH5IMJ1 Ta ,JJ;OCBi,JJ;OM. ■B3a€MO,JJ;i'i IIOp0,11;)KYiOTH 5IK p;iJIOBi TaK ■ MiiJ;Hi OC06J1CTiChi 3B5I3KJ1, lu;O CIIp115IIOTh CTBOpeHHIO aTMocφepM ,JJ;OBipM Ta B3a€Mopo3yMiHH5I. Op;Hopip;HicTh cKrrap;y rpyrr11 3a BiKoM Ta o6Me)KeHMM TepMiH HasqaHHH y 3aKrrap;i ocsiTM CTBopiOIOTh yMoBM p;rrH IIBMp;Ko'i cou;iarri3au;i1 Ta φopMyBaHH5I MiiJ;HMx p;py)(Hix cTocyHKiB. BMCOKMM piseHh CTyp;eHTChKOfo CaMOBp5Ip;yBaHH5I ,JJ;03BOJ15I€ KO)KHOMY CTyp;eHTY 6paTJ1 aKTMBHYqaCTH y)KJ1TTirpyrrM,p03BJ1BaTJ1 CBOIip;epCbKi5IKOCTiTa rroqyTT5I Bi,JJ;IOBip;ajibHOCTi. IIOCTiMHa B3a€MO,JJ;i5I B rrpou;eci HasqaHH5I Ta IIO3aypoqHJ1X 3axO,JJ;iB crpp115I€ IIOCTiMHOMY o6MiHy iHφopMaiJ;i€IO, ip;e5IMJ1 Ta rrip;TpMMKOIO, lu;O B CBOIO qepuy Ili,JJ;BMiu;Y€ MOTMBau;iiO ,11;0 HasqaHH5I Ta CIIp115I€ BCe6iqHoMy po3BJ1TKY KO)KHOfo CTyp;eHTa.

Mi)K CTyp;eHTaMM aKap;eMiqHo'i rpyrr11 BMHMKa€ cKrrap;Ha Mepe)Ka B3a€MO-p;iti, lu;O OXOIJIIO€ 5IK φYHKIJ;iOHajihHi, TaK ■ eMOIJ;iMHi 3B5I3KJ1. <l>yHKIJ;iO-HajihHi 3B5I3KJ1 BJ13HaqaiOTHc5I p03IIO,JJ;iJiOM porreti Ta o6os'5I3KiB y rrpou;eci HasqaHHH, BMKOHahHH crrirrhHMx 3asp;aHh. BoHM 3a6e3rrepyiOTH eφeKTMBHY opraHi3aiJ;iio po6OTJ1 rpyrrM Ta ,JJ;OC5IlfHeHH5I IOCTaBJieHMX u;irreti. EMOIJ;iMH 3B5I3KM, a6o Mi)Koco6McTicHi KoMyHiKau;i'i, HarroBHIOiOTH rpyrry)KJ1TT5IM ■ CTBopiOIOTh aTMocφepy B3a€Mopo3yMiHH5I Ta rrip;TpMMKM. BOHM BMHMKaiOTH Ha OCHOBiCMMIlaTiM, CIIiJihHMx iHTepeciB, IIO,JJ;iJieHMX IJ;i;IHOCTeM Ta eMOIJ;iMHMX rrepe)KJ1BaHb. iJiiChiCTH CTyp;eHTChKOI aKap;eMiqHOI rpyrrM BJ13Haqa€ThC5I

7 BeJiiKa)KpatHcbKa eH.IIKJioneAip [EJieKTpOHHi1i pecyrc] / ,JJ;ep)KaBa Ha)KOBa ycTaHOBa «EHI.IIKJioneA11qHe B1AaBH11.TBO». URL: <https://vue.gov.ua/> %DO %93%DO %BE %DO %BB %DO %BE %DO %B2%DO %BD %DO %B0_%DI %81%Dl%82 %DO %BE %DP%80 %DP%96 %DO %BD %DO %BA %DO %BO (06.10.2024).

KOMIIEKCOM IIOKa3HWKiB, TaKWx 5IK: iHTpa- Ta iHTerpyrroBa aKTWBHCTb, 5IKa Bip;o6pa)Ka€ piBeHb 3aJiyqeHOCTiKO)KHOfo CTyp;eHTa y CIIillbHY p;iHllbHicTb Ta CTyrrriHh iHTerpau; i' rpyrrw B mwpmwti cou;iaJibHWM KOHTeKcT; pe<PepeHTHicTb, I.QO xapaKTepW3Y€ 3HaqwMicTb rpyrrw p;ll5l KO)KHOfo I IqJieHa Ta CTyrrriHb BIIJIWBY rpyrrw Ha IIOBep;iHKY iHp;WBip;a; 3pypTOBaHicTb, HKa Bip;o6pa)Ka€ Mi.QHicTb BHyTpmHix 3B'5I3KiB y rpyrrri; Ta IICWxOJIOfiqHJI[M MiKpOKJiiMaT, I.QO CTBOpiO€ eMO.QiMHWM <PoH p;ll5l B3a€MOp;i'i i BIIJIJI[Ba€ Ha e<PeKTWBHicTb HasqaJibHOI p;i5IillbHOCTi⁸.

Cou;iaJibHe crrisro6iTHW.QTBO aKap;eMiqHwx rpyrr rpep;CTaBJIH€ co6o10 6araTopaHHWM rrou;ec B3a€MOp;i'i CTyp;eHTiB, CIIp5IMOBaHWM Ha <PopMyBaHH5I Mi.QHWX, CO.QiaJibHO 3Haqyi.QWX 3B'5I3KiB Ta p03BWTOK OC06WCTOCTi. IJ;eti BWp; p;iHllbHOCTiCIIpWH€ He JIJII[llie rrip;BWI.QeHHIO piBH5I HasqaJibHOIMOTWBa.QilTa aKTWBHOCTi CTyp;eHTiB, a J1 p03BWTKY 'iXHbo'i KoMyHiKaTWBHo'i KOMIleTeHTHOCTi, 5IKa € OCHOBOIO p;ll5l ycrillliHOIrrpo<PeciMHOIp;iHllbHOCTi. Y rrou;eci CO.QiaJibHOfo CIIiBpo6iTHW.QTba CTyp;eHTJI[He JIJII[llie o6MiHIOIOTbC5I 3HaHH5IMJI[Ta p;ocsip;oM, a J1 <PopMyiOTb HaswqKw e<PeKTWBHo'i KoMyHiKau;i'i, sqTbCH rpa.QIOBaTW B KOMaHp;i, BWpimyBaTW KOH<PliKTJI[Ta 6paTW Ha ce6e Bip;IOBi-p;allbHicTb. CrrriJibHa p;iHJihHicTb crrpwH€ p03BWTKY TaKwx Ba)KJIWBWX oco6wcticHwx 5IKOCTeM, 5IK TOJiepaHTHicTb, eMIIaTiH, 3p;aTHicTb p;o CIIiBrrpau;i Ta KOHCTPYKTWBHO p;iaJiory. KpiM Toro, cou;iaJibHe crrisro6iTHW.QTBO p;03BOJIH€ CTyp;eHTaM Kpai.Qe Ili3HaTW ce6e, CBOI CJII[JibHi CTOpOHJI[Ta IIOTeHu;iaJI, a TaKO)K ycsip;OMJI[TJI[CBOIO pOllb y MaJ16yTHiM rrou<Peci'i. Y rrou;eci B3a€MOp;i'i 3 Op;HOJiiTKaMW CTyp;eHTJI[MO)KYTb OTpWMaTW rrip;TpWMKy, HaTXHeHH5I Ta HOBI ip;e'i, I.QO B rrou;ajibllioMY crrpwHTWMe IXHbOMY oco6wCTiCHOMY 3pOCTaHHIO Ta rrou<PeciMHOMY CTaHOBjieHHIO⁹.

IHTepec cyqacho'i HayKw p;o rrou6JieM <PopMyBaHHH KoMyHiKaTWBHWX yMiHh 3YMOBWB rrouBY pi3HWX 'ix KJiacw<PiKau;iti, roJIOBHOIO sip;MiHHicTIO HKWX e KpwTepiti, 3a HKWM 3po6JieHa cwcTeMaTb3a.QiH. HatirromwpeHima KJiacw<PiKa.QiH o6'e/l:HY€ p;Ba 6JIOKJI[BMiHb- 3afaJibHWX Ta crreu;iaJibHWX,KO)KeH i3 HKWX Mae qiTKY CTYKTYPY;1J,o 6JioKy 3araJibHWX yMiHh HaJie)KaTb cJiyxaHHH i fOBOpiHH5I (BOHJI[€ OCHOBOIO p;ll5l p03BWTKY 6yp;b-5IKWX crreu;iaJibHWX KoMyHiKaTWBHWX HaswqK, HarrpwKJiap;, 3p;aTHicTb e<PeKTWBHO cJiyxaTw crrisro3MOBHWKa e Heo6xip;HoiO yMoBoiO p;JH ycrimHoro rroucep;eHHH p;iJioso'i

8 Ilo'i(OJIIK JI. [., JOpgeHKO B. I. Ilo!XoJioriJI BIIlqOtlIKOJill: nilp)"!HIIK. K11IB: KapaBeJia, 2008. 352 c. C. 104-107.

9 faiiAyqeHKO IO. O., PRIIHCbKa I. A. Col.liaJbHe navrHepCTBO JIK iHTpyMeHT <l>opMysaHHJI COL.liaJibHOI BilIIOBil'JaJbHOCTi // 36ipHIIK HajKOBIIX npal'b XapKiBCbKoro Hal.ioHaJbHOro neAaropiqHoro yHiBeplTeTy iMeHi T. C. CKOBO-POI, 2017. B11n. 17. C. 15-24. C. 18

6eci,11;11 a6o rpe3eHTau;i'i) . .Ij:0 crreu;iaJibHMX Bi,IJ;HeceHiBMiHHH, Heo6xi,!,J;Hi,IJ;JIH rpo<Pecilimo'i ,Ij;iHJibHOCTi: rpoBeCTM rpe3eHTa.QiiO, ceMiHap, ,Ij;JioBy 6eci,11;y, opraHi3yBaTJ1 BMpo6HJ1qy Hapa,!,J;y, iHCTpyKTyBaHH5I Ili,IJ;JierJIMX TOI.QO (u;i BMiHH5I, B CBOIO qepry, ,Ij;OIOBHIOIOTb ■ p03BJ1BaiOTb 3apaJibHi, ,Ij;03BOJ15II0qJ1 a,IJ;arTyBaTM KOMyHiKaTMBHY IOBe,!,iHKY ,11;0 KOHKpeTHMX CMTyau;iH:). 06M,!,Ba 6JIOKJ1 KOMyHiKaTMBHMX yMiHb BKJIOqaiOTb 5/K Bep6aJibHy, TaK ■HeBep6aJibHY CKJia,!,OBI. Bep6aJibHa CKJia,!,OBA noBH3aHa 3 BMkopMcTaHHM MOBM ,Ij;JIH rpepe,11;aqiH<PopMa.Qil,aHeBep6aJibHa-3 BJ1KOpMCTaHH5IMiHIIIMX 3aco6iB KOMyHiKa.Qil, TaKMX HK MiMiKa,)KeCTM, iHTOHa.QiH. KpiM rro,IJ;iJiy Ha 3apaJibHi Ta crreu;iaJibHiKoMyHiKaTMBHBMiHHH, ,Ij;OCJii,IJ;HMKBMOKpeMJIOIOTb TaKi6JioKM, HK iH<PopMau;iH:Ho-KoMyHiKaTMBHi,peryJIHTMBHO-KoMyHiKaTMBHiTa a<PeKTMBHO-KoMyHiKaTMBHi. IcHye 6iJihiii ,Ij;eTaJibHa KJiacM<PiKa.QiH KoMyHiKaTMBHMX yMiHh, HarrpMKJia,IJ;,yMiHHH rpoBO,IJ;MTM KOHCYJibTau;i'i, rrpau;IOBaTM 3 rpyrro10, BeCTM TeJie<PoHHrreperOBOpM, O.QiHOBaTM ce6e, iHIIIMX, KOJieKTMB, rrpou;ecM, IIO,IJ;i'i, opraHi3oByBaTJ1 IIO3J1TJ1BHJ1M 3BOpOTHM 3B5I3OK Ta iH. IJ;IKJiacM<PiKa.Qil Bi,!,o6pa)KaiOTb pi3Hi acckeTM KoMyHiKaTMBHo'i ,Ij;iHJibHOCTi Ta ,Ij;03BOJ15IIOTb 6iJihiii,IJ;eTaJibHO aHaJii3yBaTM CKJia,IJ;HiKoMyHiKaTMBHirrpou;ec11 ¹⁰.

M11 BMOKpeMJIOE MO TPM TMIIM KoMyHiKaTMBHMX yMiHh MaH:6yTHix rrpau; i;BHMKiB ,Ij;OIIIKiJJI5I – MOBJieHHEBi, ,Ij;iaJIOBi,rpe3eHTa.QiMH.

MoBJieHHEBiBMiHHH – u;e KOMIJieKcHa cyKypHicTb HaBJ1qoK ■ 3HaHb, Heo6xi,!,J;HMX MaH:6yTHbOMY BMXOBaTeJIO ,Ij;IJI e<PeKTMBHOfo BJ1KOpMCTaHH5I MOBM B pi3HMX KoMyHiKaTMBHMX CMTyau;iHx. BoHM rpepe,11;6aqa10Tb He JIMIIIe <PopMaJibHe OBOJIO,IJ;iHH5I HOpMaMM cyqachOlyKpa'iHCbKOYiTeaTypHOMOBM, aM 3,1J;aTHicTb ,11;0 TBopqoro BJ1KOpMCTaHH5I MOBHMX 3aco6iB. MoBJieHHEBa KOMrreTeHTHicTb rrp05IBJ15IEtbC5I y rpaBMJibHOCTi rro6y,IJ;OBJ1 peqeHb, TOqHOCTi ,11;06opy JieKCJ1qHJ1X O,IJ;MHM.Qb, 6araCTBi ■ pi3HOMaHiTHOCTiMOBHMX 3aco6iB, I.QO ,Ij;03BOJ15IE ,Ij;OC5IftJ1 3MicTOBHOCri, JIOriqHOCTiTa 5ICHOCTiBMKJia,IJ;y ,Ij;YMOK. Ba)KJIMBMM accckeTamm MOBJieHHEBMX yMiHh TaKO)K o6pa3HicTb ■ BMpa3HicTb MOBJieHH5I, I.QO ,Ij;OC5IfaETbC5I 3a ,Ij;OIIOMOfOIO BJ1KOpMCTaHH5I TporriB, <Piryp MOBM Ta iHIIIMX CTJ1JiicTJ1qHJ1X 3aco6iB. KpiM Tofo, e<PeKTMBHe CIIiJKyBaHH5I rpepe,11;6aqaE ,Ij;O.QillhHicTb BJ1KOpMCTaHH5I MOBHMX 3aco6iB Bi,!,IOBi,!,HO ,11;0 MeTM ■ CMTyau;i'i CIIiJKyBaHH5I, a TaKO)K 3a6e3rreqeHH5I ,Ij;OCTYIIHOCTiMOBJieHH5I ,Ij;IJI crriBpo3MOBHMKa. qMCTOTa ■ eCTeTJ1qHicTb MOBJieHHH cBi,IJ;qaTb rpo KYJibTYPY MOBJieHHH ■ 3apaJibHY KYJibTYPY oco6McToCTi.

10 TKaqeHKO K. O. 3MICToso-CTp)'KTyposiacneKTi1 noHJITJI «KOM)'HiKaTi1BHymHHJI» // BicH11K 'lepKaCbKoro Hai. IOHaJJB-Horo)'HiBepC11TeTyiMeHeOpAaHaXMe bH11IbKOpO. CepiJl: «Ile,I aroriqHHaJK11»,2019. N•10-11. C. 103-105. C. 104.

)J;iaJIOfoBiBMiHH51 – u;e KOMiJieKCHWM <PeHOMeH,I.QO OXOIiJIO€ IliWpOKWM CilleKtp B3a€MOiIOB'513aHWX HaswqoK. IJ;e He JiWllie 3,JJ;aTHiCtb MaJ16yTHiX swxosaTeJiiB 3aKJiap;ib p;omKiJihHO'i ocsiTw rpaBWJihHO crppwtiMaTw J1 p03yMiTw rrapTHepa 110 CiliJIKyBaHHIO (Koller, KepiBHW.QTBO, MaJieHbKWX BWXOBaH.QiB, IXHiX 6aThKiB Ta pop;wqis), aM yMiHH51 e<PeKTWBHO BWCJIOBJIOBaTW CBOp;ymKW, rroqyTT51 Ta 6a)KaHH51.AKTWBHe cJiyxaHH51,51K Hesip;€MHaCKJiap;osa p;iaJioroswx BMiHh, rrepep;6aqa€ He llaCWBHe CllpWMH51TT51 iH<PopMa.Qi'i, a aKTWBHY yqacTb y KOMyHiKaTWBHOMY rrpou;eci. IJ;e BWpa)Ka€TbC51 y BWKOpWCTaHHi TaKWX rrpWMOMiB, 51K yToqHeHH51, rrepe<Ppa3yBaHH51, pe3iOMyBaHH51, I.QO ,IJ;03BOJi5110Tb He Jiwme rrpou;eMoHcTpysaTw csoe p03yMiHH51,aJie J1 3a6e3rreqwTw 3BopoTHii1 3B,5130K,51KWM e Heo6xip;HWM ,JJ;Jl51 rro6yp;osw KOHCTPYKTWBHoro p;iaJiory. KpiM TOfo, p;iaJIOfoBiBMiHH51 BKJIOqaiOTb BMiHH51 p;o6wpaTW ap;eKBaTHiMOBJieHH€Bi 3aco6w 3aJie)KH0 Bip; CWTyau;i'i CiliJIKyBaHH51, rrapTHepa Ta MeTW KOMyHiKa. Q a TaKO)K 3p;aTHicTh 6yp;ysaTw KOHCTPYKTWBHi B3a€MWHW, yHwKaiOqw Herrop03yMiHh, KOH<PjiikTiB Ta ,IJ;0C51fai0qJl[KOMiIpOMiCB.

Ilpe3eHTau;ii1Hi BMiHH51 – u;e 6araTopaHHWM iHcTpyMeHT, 51KWM p;o3BO-JIWTh MaJ16yTHbOMY BWXOBaTeJiIO 3aKJiap;y ,IJ;OliiKillhHOI OCBiTW ,JJ;0C51fTJl[BWCOKWX pe3yJihTaTiB y rrpou<PeciJ1HiM p;i51JibHOCTi. IJ;e He rrpOCTO BMiHH51 foBOpWTW, a 3,JJ;aTHiCtb 3aJiyqaTW, Hap;wxaTW Ta MOTWByBaTW 51K p;iTeM, TaK ■ p;opocJiwX. BwxosaTeJih,51KWM BOJiop;ie rrepe3eHTau;ii1HwMw BMiHH51MW, 3p;aTHWM rrepeTsopwTw HasqaJihHWM rrpou;ec Ha 3axorrJiwsy rrpou;opo)K,nip; qac 51Ko'i p;iTW 3p;o6ysaiOTh HOBi 3HaHH51 Ta HaswqKw. YMiHH51 CTPYKTYpysaTw MaTepiaJl, BWKOpWCTOByBaTW pi3HOMaHiTHi MeTO,IJ;Jl[■ rrpWMOMW, 6yp;yBaTW ,IJ;OBipiWBi cTocyHKW 3 p;iThMW Ta 'ixHiMw 6aTbKaMw p;o3BOJi51iOTH swxosaTeJiIO CTBopwTw aTMoc<Pepy, B 51KiM KO)l{Ha ,IJ;WTWHa Bip;qysa€ ce6e KOM<PopTHO ■ 6a)Ka€ rri3HaBaTw csiT. KpiM Toro,rrepe3eHTau;ii1HiBMiHH51 e Hesip;€MHOIO qacTWHOIO rrpou<PecitiHoro 3pocTaHH51 swxosaTeJi51.BMiHH51 rrepe3eHTysaTw cso'irrep;aroriqHi ip;e'i, p;ocsip; Ta pe3yJihTaTw po6oTw Ha rrep;aroriqHwx pap;ax, KoH<PepeH.QiHx Ta CeMiHapax ,11;03BOJi51€ BWXOBaTeJiIO p;ijlWTWC51 CBOIMJl[3HaHH51MJl[3 KOJieraMW, rrip;swrn;ysaTw csiti asTopwTeT Ta crppwHTW po3BWTKY rrep;aroriqHo'i crriJihHOTW. OT)Ke, rrepe3eHTau;ii1HiBMiHH51 e iHcTpyMeHTOM,51KWM p;orroMarae swxosaTeJiIO He JiWllie e<PeKTWBHO BWKOHyBaTW CBOTrpo<PeciMHio6os'513KW,aJie M IIOCTiMHO p03BWBaTWC51 51K <PaxiBe.Qb.

Bip;rrosip;Ho p;o swoKpeMJieHwx Twrris rrporroHyeMo <PopMysaHH51 KoMyHi-KaTWBHWX yMiHh CTyp;eHTiB rrpocop;wTw y Tpw eTarrw: 1) <PopMysaHH51 MOBJieH- H€BWX YMiHh; 2) <PopMysaHH51 p;iaJioroswx YMiHh; 3) <PopMysaHH51 rrepe3eHTa-

u;ilirHMX yMiHh. Ko)KeH eTarr rroBMHeH peaJii3yBaTMC5I y HasqaJihHiii ■ IIO3aHaB-
qaJihHiii p;i5IjihHOCTiMaJ.16yTHiX rrep;aroriB p;OIiIKiJJI5I.

Y rrpou;eci peaJii3au;i'i rreprnoro (MoBJieHH€Boro) eTarry Heo6xip;Ho op-
raHi3osysaTM CIIilIhHiHasqaJihHi3aH5ITT5I p;I5I CTyp;eHTiB pi3HJ1X rpyrr 5IK
op;Hie'i crreu;iaJihHOCTi qJ1 HarrpHMY rrip;roTOBKМ, TaK ■ pi3HMX. Ha TaKMХ
3aH5ITT5IX OC06JIMBY ysary CIIip; IIpMp;iJl5ITJ1 rpaMOTHOCITiMOBJieHH€BJ1X BMC-
JIOBJIOBaHb CTyp;eHTiB, BMIIpaBJieHHIO TMIIOBMX IIOMMJIOK, KOHTpOliiOBaTM
eMO.QiMHY BMpa3HiCTh, TOqHicTb, p;o.QilIhHicTb MOBJieHH5I TOIIJ;O. HarrpMKJiap;
y Me)KaXp;MC.QMIJiiHM «BCTyrr p;o crreu;iaJibHOCTi (J);oiiiKilIhHa OCBГ a) 3
p;eOHTOJIOfi€10» Ha Op;HOMY i3 3aH5ITh p;I5I MaJ.16yTHiX BMXOBaTeJiiB MO)(Ha
opraHi3yBaTM p;e6aTM Ha TeMy «IMip;)K cyqachoro rrep;arora p;omKiJJIH», y
XOp;i5IKJ1X CTyp;eHTM MaTMMYTh 3Mory Bip;CTOIOBaTM CBOIO II03M.QiiO, HaiipM-
KJiap;, rn;op;o rrpocPeciMHMX CTaHp;apTiB BJ1XOBaTeJl5I, MOfo OC06MCTiCHJ1X
xapaKTePMCTMK, 3HaqeHH5I 30BHiiiiHhOfO BJ1flI5Ip;y y CTBOpeHHiMip;)Ky, pOlli
rrpocPeciMHOfO eTMKM y B3a€MJ1HaX3 p;iThMM Ta 6aTbKaMM, Heo6xip;HOCTi
IIOCTiMHOfO rrpocPeciMHOfO p03BJ1TKy, BIIJIMBY cycrriJihHMХ CTepeOTMliiB
Ha rrpocPeciO BMXOBaTeJlH Ta IIIJHXiB 'ix rrpocPocPeciO. Oco6JIMBe
Micu;e IIOBMHHO Bip;BOp;MTJ1C5I rrpopaBaHHIO pi3HJ1X CMTyau;iti, y XOp;i5IKJ1X
Bip;6ysaTMMeTbC5I TiCha B3a€MOp;i5I CTyp;eHTiB pi3HJ1X aKap;eMiqHJ1X rpyrr.
Mo)(Ha opraHi3yBaTM <PaKyJihTaTMBHMM Kypc «EcTeTMKa MOBJieHH», Ha
5IKOMY rrip;OTOBKa p;o 3aH5ITh 6yp;e 3p;iMCHIOBaTMC5I pa30M i3 BMKJiap;aqeM ■
MiKporpyrraMM CTyp;eHTiB.

J;JlH <PopMysaHHH KOMYHiKaTMBHMХ yMiHh y IIO3aHasqaJihHiii p;iJlHhHOCTi
MO)(Ha opraHi3yBaTM, HaiipMKJiap;, rrip;OTOBKY ■ rrpocPocPeciO CTyp;eHTChKMMM
rpyrraMM MaMCTepeHb p;I5I CBOIX Op;HoKypcHMKiB qJ1 CTyp;eHTiB iHIIIMX
<PaKyJihTeTiB i3 <PopMysaHHH KYJihTYPM MOBJieHHH, HarrpMKJiap;i3 TaKMХ TeM:
{CaMosp;ocKoHaJieHHH oco6McTocTiHK ocHoBa po3BMTKY KYJihTYPM p;iJiosoro
CIIiJIKyBaHH5I <PaxiB.Q5I>,<CJIOBa-rpa3MTJ1:5IK 3HJ1MJ16opOTJ1C5I>,<5IK CTBOpMTM
aTMocPepy p;oBipM Ta B3a€MOp03yMiHH5I B rpyrru>, «TexHiKM aKTMBHOfo CJiy-
XaHH5I B rrpocPeciMHOMY CIIiJIKycaHHi>,<MMCTe.QTBO rrpocPeciHTau;i'i:5IK rrpocPeciHTy-
BaTJ1 ce6e Ta cso'i ip;e'i> Torn;o. TaKO)K II03MTMBHipe3yJihTaTM MO)Ke rrpMHeCTM
opraHi3a.Qi5ICTyp;eHTChKOfOp;p;io TaTeJie6aqeHH5I,p;ep;MKTOpM TaKopeCIIIOHP;eHTM
po3BMBaTMMYTh CBOIMOBJieHH€BiyMiHH5I. Ha .QhOMY eTarrICTyp;eHTM IIOBMHHi
p;OCKOHaJIO OBOliOp;iTM HOpMaMM cyqachoi yKpa'iHChKOI JiiTepaTypHOI MOBM,
3HaTJ1 OCHOBHBMOfM p;o MOBJieHH5I ■ IIOCTiMHOfO p;OTpMMYBaTMC5I IX B 6yp;h-5IKiM
CMTyau;i'i crriJIKYBaHH5I.

Ha p;pyroMy eTarri yBary cJiip; 3BepHyTM Ha po3BMTOK p;iaJiopoBMX yMiHh CTyp;eHTiB: yMiHh p;oMOBJIHTMCH 3 rrapTHepoM, 6yp;yBaTM KOHCTPYKTMBH B3a€MO, JJ; iiO. IlpMKJiap; aMM MO)l{YTb 6yTM TaKi3aBp; aHH5l: Bi, JJ; TBOpiTb p; iaJIOf y CMTyau; i'i, KOJIM: 1) BMXOBaTeJib o6poBOP10€ 3 6aTbKaMJ1 , JJ; MTJ1HJ1 ■ IIOBep; iHKY nip; qac p; eHHOfO CHy; 6aTbKJ1 CTBepp;)l{yiOTb, lu; O B, JJ; OMa , JJ; MTMHa CIUJ1Tb CIIO-KiMHO, a B cap; Ky IIOCTIMHO Ilijaqe; 2) , JJ; B0€ BMXOBaTeJiB MaiOTb pi3Hi IOOf-Jl5l, JJ; J1 Ha MeTO, JJ; M BJ1XOBaHH5l p; iTeH; BOHM o6roBOP1010Tb, 5IK 3HaMTJ1 CIiillbHY MOBY ■ 3a6e3rreqJ1TJ1 IIOCTii, JJ; OBHiCTb y BMXOBHOMY rrpou; eci; 3) BMXOBaTeJib rrpoppoHye KepiBHMKY HOBMH: rrpoeKT , JJ; JIHp; iTeH; , rrepeKoHye H: oro B p; ou; jihHOCTi peaJii3au; i'i rrpoeKTy.

Op; HaK aKu; eHT Ha IJ; bOMY eTarri 6iJihiiiOIO Mipoio Heo6xip; Ho rroCTaBMTM Ha OBOJIO, JJ; iHH5l CTyp; eHTaMM rrpMMOMiB aKTMBHOfo CJiyxaHH5l, ap;)l{e 3fi, JJ; HO 3 p; aMMMM , JJ; OCJii, JJ;)l{eHb, y rrpou; eci CiiIiJKycaHH5l JIIO, JJ; MHa B cepep; HbOMY BMTpaqae 42-53 % qacy Ha CJiyxaHH5l ■ TillbKM 16-32% – Ha foBOPiHH5l, 15-17% – Ha qJ1TaHH5l, 9-14% – Ha IIMCbMO. Xoqa CJiyxaHH5l 3a6Mpa€ 6iJibiiiie qacy, Hi)l{ iHIIIi BJ1, 11; J1 KoMyHiKaTMBHo'i p; iHJibHOCTi, H: oro e¢eKTMBHiCTb CTaHOBMtb TiJihKM 25 %, To6To 75% iH¢opMau; i'i BTpaqae TbCH. HaBJ1qKaMM e¢eKTMBHoro CJiyxaHH5l BOJiop; iioTb He 6iJibiiiie 10 % JIIO, JJ; eM.)J; JI5l Ili, JJ; BMIIJ; eHH5l e¢eKTJ1BHOCTi CJiyxaHH5l Heo6xip; HO yp; oCKOHaJIOBaTM HaBJ1qKJ1 KOHII; eHTpaui; yBafM, eMOIJ; iMHOfO CaMOKOHTpOliio, po6OTJ1 3 iH¢opMaiJ; i€IO.)J; JI5l IJ; bofo , JJ; OIJ; illbHO BMKOpMCTOBYBaTM TaKi3aBp; aHH5l: 1) CJiyxaHH5l 3 MeToio p03yMiHH5l iH¢opMau; i'i - rroiiiKKJIOqoBMXCJiiB ■ ¢pa3, rn; o B y3afaJibHeHOMY BJ1fl5l, JJ; ¢opMyJIOioTb OCHOBHrpo6JieMM; 2) CJiyxaHH5l 3 MeTOio aHaJii3y M OIJ; iHIOBaHH5l iH¢opMau; i'i – p03Ili3HaBaHH5l IIOMMJIOK B apyMeHTax ■ TBepp;)l{eHH5lX ap; pecarTa, p03pi3HeHH5l ¢aKTiB Ta OIJ; iHOK; 3) CJiyxaHH5l 3 MeTOio 3aiiaM'5ITOBysaHH5l iH¢opMau; i'i¹¹.

KpiM Toro, yBary cJiip; 3BepTaTM ■ Ha ¢opMyBaHH5l YMiHh HeBep6aJibHoro CiiIiJKyBaHH5l, ap;)l{e HeBep6aJibHipeaKu; i'i Bip; 6yBaiOTb C5l Ha piBHili, JJ; CBi, JJ; OMOCTi, IIJ; O BMMara€ p; op; aTKOBJ1X3YCMJib, IJ; Ili ¢opMycaHH5l CBi, JJ; OMMX yMiHbBi, JJ; IOBi, JJ; HOfo BJ1KOpMCTaHH5l IJ; MX peaKu; iH. IlpMKJiap; 3aBp; aHH5l: rrpMrap; aH: Te 3HaqeHH5l HeBep6aJibHJ1X3aco6iB CiiIiJKyBaHH5l ■ rrhoaHaJii3y: t1: Te MiKpOCMTyau; iiO: «BM Ha rrpMMOMi y KepiBHMKa 3aKJiap; y, JJ; OIIIKillbHOIOCBTM, CJ1, 1J; J1Te 3a rrpMCTaB-HMM CTIOJIO 3HaqHo MeHIIIOfO p03Mipy, Hi)l{ MOfo CTiJl. CJiyXaiOqJ1 BaC, KepiB-HMK CKJiaB pyKM rripaMip; oiO, orrepiiiiMcB JiiKTHMM Ha cTiJl. IIO TiM KepiBHMK Y3HB y rpaBy pyKy OKYJIHPM ■ CTaB rroxMTysaTM HMMM rrepep; cBo'im o6JlJ1q5JM Ha

11 JIpeHKOBa O. B. OCHOBM Teopi! MOBHOI KOM)'HikaIii : HaBq, noci6. 1/1R CaMOCT. po6OTM CT)'AeHTa. KMB : BJl; «Ka, IieMip>>, 2011. 360 c. C. 144-145.

piBHirrip;6opip;p;5l. qepe3 rr5ITh XBMJIMH BiH CTpiMKO rrip;BiBC5l i, He CKa3aBIIIJ1 HiCJIOBa, BMWIIIOB y rrpMHMaJibHIO. 51KJ1W CTaH KepiBHMKa ■WOfo CTaBjieHH5l p;o Bac Bip;o6pa)KaJIM u;i)I{eCTM? «. TaKO)I{ Ha IJ;hOMY eTarrirpyrr11 CTyp;eHTiB pi3HMX KypciB ■crreu;iaJibHOCTeW MO)I{YTh 3p;iWCHIOBaTJ1 rrip;rOTOBKY OJiiMrriap;, HayKOBO-rrpaKTJ1qHJ1X KOH<PepeHu;iJ1,HaBqaJibHMX CeMiHapiB TOIIJ;O.

IT03aHaBqaJibHa p;iHIIhHicTh MO)I{e xapaKTePM3yBaTMC5l aKTMBHOIO yqacTIO aKap;eMiqHJ1X rpyrr B po60Tirra6opaTopil cou;iarrhHoro rrpoeKTYBaHH5l, p;e CTy-p;eHTM – MaJ16yTHi BMXOBaTeJii MaTMMYTh 3Mory CTBOpiOBaTM ■peaJii3yBaTJ1 aKTyaJihHi cou;iaJibHO opiEHTOBaHirpoeKTJ1.)J;Jl5l p03BJ1TKY p;iaJIOfoBMX yMiHh p;i5IjHHiCTH CTyp;eHTiB CIIip; CIIpHMyBaTM Ha rrip;rOTOBKY W rrpoeBep;eHH5l KypaTop-ChKMX rop;MH, <PaKyJihTeTChKMX Ta yHiBepCTeTChKMX 3axop;iB (J;H5l 3HaHb,)J;H5l CTyp;eHTa, 3yCTpiq BMIIYCKHMKiB Ta iH.).

QqikyBaHMMM pe3yiiHTaTaMM <PopMyBaHHH KoMyHiKaTMBHMX YMiHh Ha p;pyroMy eTarril € Ha6yTT5l MaJ16yTHiMM BJ1XOBaTeJi5IMJ1 BMiHh rrpabMJihHO CIIpMHMaTM ■p03yMiTM rrapTHepa 3i CIIiiiKyBaHH5l, BOJIOp;ITM HeBep6aJibHJ1MJ1 3aco6aMJ1 CIIiiiKyBaHH5l, rrpMHOMaMM aKTMBHOfo crryxaHH5l, p;o6MpaTJ1 MOBjieH-H€Bi 3aco6J1 3aJie)KH0 Bip; CMTyau;il CIIiiiKyBaHH5l, p;OMOBI5ITJ1C5l 3 rrapTHepoM, ycyBaTM KoH<PrriKTM nip; qac KoMyHiKau;il.

Pearri3au;iH TpeThoro eTarry Ma€ Ha MeTi <PopMysaHHH ■po3BMTOK rrpoeHTau;iJ1HMXYMiHhCTYP:eHTiB.)J;Jl5lJ;hOfOrrip;cyMKOBMW KOHTpOIih-eK3aMeHJ1 ■3arriKM – p;opeqHo opraHi3oBysaTM y HeTpap;Mu;iwHiw <PopM HarrpMKrrap;, CTyp;eHTJ1-CTapiiioKypcHJ1KJ16epyTh yqacTh B OIJ;iHIOBaHHBip;IOBip;eJ1 CTyp;eHTiB MOJIOp;IIIMX KypciB, TaKO)I{ MO)I{Ha 3aCTOCoBysaTJ1 rrpMHOMM CaMOOIJ;i;iHIOBaHH5l Ta B3a€MOOIJ;i;iHIOBaHH5l.

Y II03aHaBqaJihHiW p;i5IIIhHOCTi CTyp;eHTChKi rpyrrM-rrrapTHepM MO)I{YTh opraHi3oBysaTJ1 KOHKypcM p;ocrrip;HMIJ;bKMX po6iT CTyp;eHTiB, p;e OIJ;iHIO€ThC5l 5IKiCTh p;OIOBip;eJ1, Bip;IOBip;eJ1 Ha IOCTaBjieHi IJ1TaHH5l, KOHKypc opaTOpCbKOI MaWCTepHOCTi, p;eHb Bip;KpMTMX p;Bepew i3 rrpoeHTaiJ;i€10 CBOro <PaK)1JibTeTy, cBo€1crreu;iarrhHOCTiqJ1 HarrpHMY rrip;roTOBKM Torn;o. TaKO)I{ 3MiiiiaHiMiKporpyrrM CTyp;eHTiB pi3HJ1X KypciB MO)I{YTh rrpOBOp;MTM rrpoePopiEHTau;iJ1Hy po6oTy B IIIKOJiax,KOJiep;)I{ax,TeXHiKYMax TaiIIIMX 3aKJiap;ax OCBiTM.Pe3)1JibTaTOMpo60TJ1 Ha rrpoeHTau;il1HoMy eTarrimaiOTh CTaTM c<PopMoBaHiYMiHHH CTyp;eHTiB BMCTyrraTM rry6rrriqHo 3p;OIOBip;5IMJ1,IOBip;OMJieHH5IMJ1,rpoeHTysaTJ1 ce6e Bpi3HJ1XCMTyau;il5lX.

<DopMyBaHHH KOMYHiKaTMBHMX yMiHh CTyp;eHTiB – Maw6yTHix rrpau;iBHMKiB p;OIIiKiJihHOCBiTM y rrpou;eci cou;iaJibHofO CIIiBpo6iTHMIJ;TBa aKap;eMiqHJ1X rpyrr IOBMHHO 3p;iWCHIOBaTJ1C5l Ha OCHOBI:

- 1) B3a€MOBJHi,IJ;HOI CIIillbHOI ,IJ;i5IibHOCTi, ru;o € .QeHTpaJibHMM rrpMH.QMIOM y rpo6y,11;oBi cou;iaJibHoro crriBpo6iTHM.QTBA, ocKiJihKM BOHa CTMMYJIOE MOTMba.QiiO (KOJIM yqacHMKM p03yMiiOTb, ru;o IXH5I po6oTa rrpMHOCMTb KopMCTb He TiJihKM crriJihHiti crrrpaBi, a il oco6McTo 'im, u;e rri,IJ;BMru;ye 'ixHIO 3a.QiKaBJieHicTbi aKTMBHicTb), CIIp115I€ p03BJITKY Bi,!!;IIOBi,!!;aJibHOCTi (KO)I{eH yqacHMK p03yMi€, ru;o MOfo BHeCOK Ba)KJIJ1BJIM ,IJ;I5I ,IJ;OC5IrHeHH5I 3araJibHOIMeTM, ru;o p03BJ1Ba€ B HMXIIoqyTT5I Bi,!!;IIOBi,!!;aJibHOCTi), €opMy€ HaBJ1qKJ1 CIIiBrrpau;i (B3a€MO,IJ;i5I B rrpou;eci CIIillbHOfo ,IJ;OC5IrHeHH5I MeTM BMMarae y3rO,IJ;I){eHH5I ,I1;iil, po3IIIO,IJ;ijiy poJieti, B3a€MHoi' rri,!!;TpMMKM, ru;o p03BJ1Ba€ HaBJ1qKJ1 e€eKTJ1BHoi CIIiBrrpau;i), Ili,IJ;CMJIOE e€eKTJ1BHICTb (CIIillbHa po6oTa ,IJ;03BOJ15I€ o6'€e,IJ;HaTJ1 3YCMJII5I, 3HaHH5I Ta ,IJ;OCBi,IJ; yqacHMKiB, ru;o Ili,IJ;BMru;ye e€eKTJ1BHICTb ,IJ;OC5IfrHeHH5I II OCTaBJieHMX u;iJieti);
- 2) ,11;o6poBiJihHOCTi, TOMY ru;o yqacTb y rrapTHepcbKiti B3a€MO,IJ;i'i He II OBMHHa HaB'5I3yBaTMC5I, iHaKIIIe He 6y,11;e MOTMba.Qii' ,IJ;I5I e€eKTJ1BHoi B3a€MO,IJ;i'i, ru;o He ,11;03BOJ1ITb ,IJ;OC5ITJ1 II OCTaBJieHOI MeTM – p03BMHYTM KoMyHiKaTMBHi yMiHHH CTy,IJ;eHTiB.)J;o6poBiJihHicTb TaKO)I{ rri,IJ;BMru;ye piBeHb Bi,IJ;IIOBi,IJ;allbHOCTi (OCKillbKM yqacTb y IIpO€KTi€ CBi,IJ;OMMM BM6opoM, CTy,IJ;eHTM Bi,IJ;qyBaiOTb 6iJibiiiYBi,IJ;IIOBi,IJ;allbHicTb 3a pe3yJibTaTM CBO€l po6OTM), CIIp115I€ €opMyBaHHIO II03J1TJ1BHOfO CTaBJieHH5I ,I1;0 CIIillbHOI,IJ;i5IiibHOCTi (KOJIM yqacTb y IIpO€KTi€ ,IJ;06poBillbHOIO, CTy,IJ;eHTM crppMMMaiOTb I''I5IK MO)KJIJ1BicTb ,IJ;I5I po3BJITKY i CaMoepaJii3au;i'i);
- 3) aKTMBHOCTi cy6'€KTiB CO.QiaJibHOfo rrapTHepcTBA, 60 3arropyKOIO €opMyBaHH5I 6y,IJ;h-5IKMX yMiHh, y TOMY qJ1cJii KoMyHiKaTMBHMx, e ,IJ;iHJihHicHMM rri,IJ;Xi,IJ;. CaMe qepe3 aKTMBHY yqacTb cTy,IJ;eHTM oTpM-MYIOTb rpraKTJ1qHJ1M ,IJ;OCBi,IJ; (aKTMBHa yqacTb y rrpoeKTax ,IJ;03BOJ15I€ CTy,IJ;eHTaM 3aCTOCOByBaTJ1 TeopeTJ1qHi 3HaHH5I Ha rpraKTM.Qi, po3-BJ1BaTJ1 HaBJ1qKJ1 CaMoopraHi3a.Qii'i, IIJiaHyBaHH5I i KOHTPoliiO), po3-BJ1BaiOTb TBopqi 3,IJ;i6HocTi (aKTMBHa yqacTb CTMMYJIOE rriiiiK HOBMX i,IJ;eM, HeCTaH,!!;apTHMX piiieHb, ru;o CIIp115I€ p03BJITKY TBopqMX 3,IJ;i6HOCTeJ1), €opMyiOTb Jii,!!;epCbKi 5IKOCTi (aKTMBHi yqacHMKM qacTO 6epyTb Ha ce6e iHi.QiaTMBy, opraHi3OBYIOTb po6oTy iHHIMX, ru;o crppM5I€ po3BMTKY Ili,!!;epcbKMx 5IKOCTeI);
- 4) KoMyHiKaTMBHo'i piBHOCTi yqacHMKiB, ru;o rrpoeKTY€ rpo6y,11;oBy cy6'€KTy cy6'€KTHJ1X Bi,IJ;HOCMH, ru;o CIIp115I€ CTBOpeHHIO aTMoc€epM ,IJ;OBipM (KOJIM Bci rroqyBaiOTbC5I piBHMMM, BOHM 6iJibiii Bi,!!;KpMTi ,IJ;I5I CIIiJIKyBaHH5I i

crriBrrpau;i),po3BWTKY HaBwqoK KOHCTPYKTBHoi'KpwTwKw (y aTMocφepi piBHOCti CTy;eHTJI[MO)KYTb BWCJIOBJIOBaTW CBOp;yMKW, HaBitb 5IKiu;O BOHJI[Bip;pi3H5IIOTbC5I Bip; p;yMOK iHIIIWX,lu;O CIlpWH€ p03BWTKY HaBJI[qQK KOHCTPYKTBHoi' KpwTwKw), φopMysaHHIO KYJihTypw p;iaJiory (KoMyHi-KaTWBHa piBHicTb CIlpWH€ p03BWTKY HaBJI[qQK Bep;eHH5I p;iaJiory, BMiHH5I CJiyxaTW ■ qyTW iHIIIWX);

- 5) Bip;KpWTOCTiaKap;eMiqHJI[X rpyrr /;Ji5I B3a€MOp;i'i, lu;O rrepep;6aqa€ CIIiB-rrpau;IO 3 iHIIIJI[MJI[rpyrraMW (CIIiIlhHi rrpO€KTJI[3 iHIIIJI[MJI[rpyrraMW /;03BOJI5IIOTb CTy;eHTaM p03IIIJI[pJI[TJI[CBITOfliH/;., II03HaMOMWTWC5I 3 pi3HJI[MJI[p;yMKaMW ■ rrip;xop;amw),B3a€MOp;iiO 3 iHIIIJI[MJI[φaKyJibTeTaMW (CIIiBrrpau;H 3 iHIIIJI[MJI[φaKyJibTeTaMW /;03BOJI5I€ CTy;eHTaM OTpWMaTW HOBBHaHH5I■ HaBJI[qKJI[.aTaKO)K CIlpWH€Mi)KφaKyJibTeTCbKiMiHTerpau;i'i), B3a€MOp;iiO 3 30BHiiiiHiM cepep;OBWiu;eM (CIIiBrrpau;H 3 oprahi3aij;i5IMW, rrip;rrpW€MCTBaMW, rpoMap;CbKJI[MJI[o6>€/;HaHH5IMJI[/;03BOJI5I€ CTy;eHTaM 03HaiioMWTWCH3 peaJibHWMW rpo6JieMaMw cycrriJihCTBa ■crrpo6ysaTw 'ix BwpiiiiyBaTw).

OT)Ke, p;liH φopMyBaHHH BwcoKoro piBHH KoMyHiKaTWBHWX yMiHh cTy- p;eHTiB – Maii6yTHix rrepe;aroriB p;oiiiKiJJIH Heo6xip;Hi: oprahi3au;iH cou;iaJib- Horo rrapTHepCTBa aKap;eMiqHJI[X rpyrr Ha 30BHiiiiHbOMy, rpoMi)KHOMy, BHyTpiiiiiHbOMy piBHHx; KOMIIJieKche φopMyBaHHH KoMyHiKaTWBHWX yMiHh Ha MOBJieHH€BOMy, p;iaJIOfOBOMy Ta rpe3eHTau;itiHOMY eTarrax y HaBqaJibHiM Ta II03aHaBqaJibHiM p;iHJibHOCTi CTy;eHTiB; /;OTpWMaHH5I rrpWHIJ;WIIiB B3a€- MOBwfip;HOClIillbHOp;iHJibHOCTi, p;o6poBillbHOCTi, aKTWBHOCTi, Bip;KpWTOCTi KoMyHiKaTWBHo'i piBHOCtiyqacHwKiB.



Technical sciences

Igramotdin ALIIEV,
Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor,
Donbass State Engineering Academy
ORCID ID: 0000-0002-4248-8214

Payman ABHARI,
Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor,
Donbass State Engineering Academy
ORCID ID: 0000-0003-0827-8149

Oleg MARKOV,
Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor,
Donbass State Engineering Academy
ORCID ID: 0000-0001-9377-9866

Leila ALIIEVA,
Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor,
Donbass State Engineering Academy
ORCID ID: 0000-0002-5283-925X

Volodymyr LEVCHENKO,
PhD,
O.Ya. Usikov Institute for Radiophysics and Electronics of NASU
ORCID ID: 0000-0002-2411-4198
Ukraine

FORMING OF PARTS IN COLD EXTRUSION PROCESSES

One of the promising methods for solving the problem of forging and forming production intensification is the development and research of new high-tech technologies of cold extrusion, which increase the efficiency and expand the capabilities of the precision forging processes. Cold extrusion is an effective resource-saving method for manufacturing high-quality parts. The extrusion processes show a steady trend towards increasing the production of precision workpieces, an expansion of the range of parts and materials being forged¹. Extrusion methods are distinguished by a variety of technological options in comparison with other processes of forming parts and they allow to get the details of very complex forms that do not require treatment in most cases².

Aliev I.S. 1988: Radial extrusion processes. Soviet Forging and Metal Stamping Technology. English Translation of Kuznechno-Shtampovochnoe Proizvodstvo. Part 3, pp. 54-61.

2 BalendraR. (2004). Injection forging: Engineering and research. Journal of Materials Processing. 145, pp. 189-206.

Combined extrusion, involving a combination of these simple methods is effective in the manufacture of more complex configuration parts. Hollow parts with flanges and thickenings of various shapes are produced by radial-backward combined extrusion. A highly efficient method for obtaining hollow parts with variable wall thickness is combined (sequential) radial-forward extrusion with expansion and on a floating mandrel.

However, the processes of cold extrusion have limitations and disadvantages, among which are the characteristic defects of parts. These are defects such as distortions, separations, unfilled shape elements, dimples, clamps, cracks, breaks and etc⁴. Most of these defects appear due to tool imperfections and deformation conditions and require detailed study, especially in relation to new methods of deformation.

In works⁵, defects of traditional methods of backward and forward extrusions are considered. Some recommendations are also given to exclude or reduce such defects as incomplete filling in parts such as boxes, cups and festoons. Characteristics for the method of radial extrusion of parts are the mushroom shape of the flanges and the formation of dimple on the inner surface of the tubular workpiece⁶. The effect of deformation patterns on the deviations of flange shapes is estimated ambiguously and requires further research.

Defects of simple methods of extrusion are also characteristic for combined processes⁷. There is evidence that with a combined flow and the inclusion of some extrusion methods, undesirable shifts occur at the boundaries of adjacent deformation points, accompanied by the destruction of parts⁸. Due to emergence of many new alternative methods in transverse and combined longitudinal-transverse extrusion⁹, the effect of deformation patterns on the appearance of defects in forged parts is of significant interest. Knowledge of the

- 3 Lee Y.S., Hwang S.K., Chang Y.S., Hwang B.B. (2001). The forming characteristics of radial-forward extrusion. *Journal of Materials Processing Technology*. 113, pp. 136-140.
- 4 Aliiev I.S., Hrudkina N.S., Malii Kh.V., Tahan L.V. (2021). Modeling and development of processes of precise three-dimensional stamping by extrusion: monograph. Kramatorsk: DSEA. 176 c. ISBN 978-617-7889-08-2. (in Ukrainian).
- 5 Aliiev I., Aliieva L., Grudkina N., Zhibankov I. (2011). Prediction of the variation of the form in the processes of extrusion. *Metallurgical and Mining Industry*. 3(7), pp. 17-22.
- 6 Aliiev I.S. 1988: Radial extrusion processes. *Soviet Forging and Metal Stamping Technology*. English Translation of *Kuznechno-Shtampovochnoe Proizvodstvo*. Part 3, pp. 54-61; Balendra R. (2004). Injection forging: Engineering and research. *Journal of Materials Processing*. 145, pp. 189-206.
- 7 Aliiev I., Aliieva L., Grudkina N., Zhibankov I. (2011). Prediction of the variation of the form in the processes of extrusion. *Metallurgical and Mining Industry*. 3(7), pp. 17-22.
- 8 Aliiev I.S., Aliieva L.I., Zhibankov I.G. (2009). Press tools for the extrusion hollow parts with complex surface profiles. In: *Proceedings of the 9th International Conference «Research and Development in Mechanical Industry» (RaDMI-2009)*. Serbia: Vrnjacka Banja. September, pp. 139-143
- 9 Aliieva L., Zhibankov Y. (2015). Radial-direct extrusion with a movable mandrel. *Metallurgical and Mining Industry*. 11, pp. 175-183.

conditions and causes of the formation in defects will provide an opportunity to control the mechanism of their formation and lead to a reduction in the defect of forged parts.

Deviations of the form and other defects in forged parts

The classification of extrusion methods involves the division into two classes (Fig. 1):

- a) basic or simple (primary) methods;
- b) combined methods obtained by combining the basic methods.

Consider the terms that allow combining simple methods of extrusion based on the relation between the direction of metal flow and the direction of deforming load action or deforming tool movement. Depending on the velocity directions of tool movement and the flow of the workpiece in extrusion, simple methods are divided into 2 types (groups): 1 -longitudinal (forward and backward) extrusions and 2- transverse (radial and lateral) ones.

Combined methods that include different types of extrusion methods, i.e. include longitudinal and transverse simple extrusion methods make up group 3. At the same time, there are combined extrusion methods, which include simple methods of one type of the process: 1.3 – forward + backward and 2.3 – radial + lateral (see Fig. 1).

One of the features of the transverse and combined longitudinal-transverse extrusion is the ability to control the deformation and force parameters of the process by changing the kinematics of the forming tool movement¹⁰.

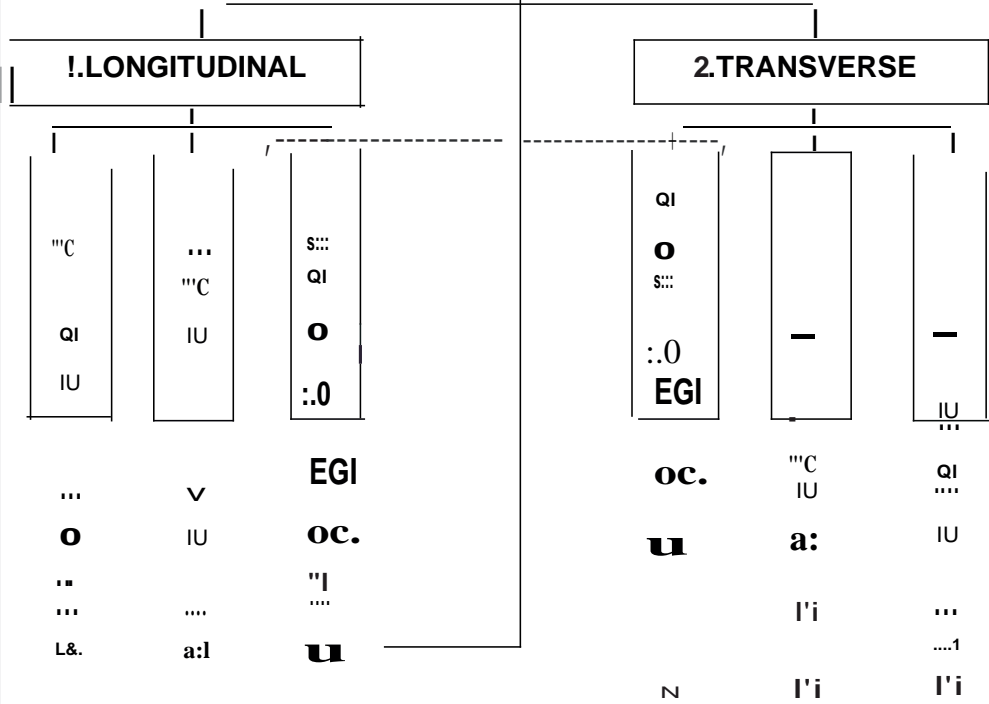
Defects of parts obtained by cold extrusion can be divided into 5 large groups: shape deviations, surface positioning errors, surface size, and quality errors, as well as cracks and fractures. Among them, deviations of the shape and crack are the most common and limiting technological capabilities of processes. However, they are characteristic of most extrusion methods, although there are defects inherent only in certain deformation schemes.

The classification of defect types characteristic is compiled according to the methods of deformation and features of defects using literary sources and according to the results of our own research (Fig. 2)¹¹.

10 Aliiev I.S., Aliieva L.I., Zhbakov I.G. (2009). Press tools for the extrusion hollow parts with complex surface profiles. In: Proceedings of the 9th International Conference «Research and Development in Mechanical Industry» (RaDMI-2009). Serbia: Vrnjacka Banja. September, pp. 139-143; Abhari P., Aliiev I. (2017). Finite element simulation of flashless radial extrusion process. IOSR Journal of Mechanical and Civil Engineering (IOSR-JMCE). 14. 4. III Jul.-Aug., pp. 79-83. <https://doi.org/10.9790/1684-1404037983>

11 Aliieva L.I. (2016). Controlling the forming of parts with a flange during cold extrusion. Bulletin of the National Technical University «Kharkiv Polytechnic Institute». 30 (1202), pp. 13-20.

COLD EXTRUSION



I J i i B i l

3. LONGITUDINAL-TRANSVERSE

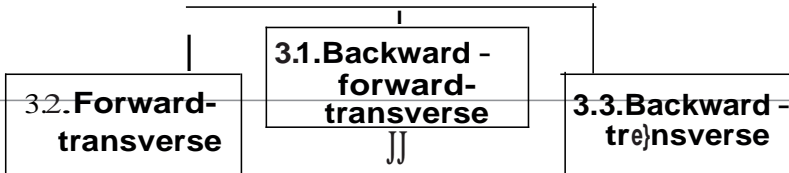


Figure 1. Classification of technological methods of cold extrusion

Among the longitudinal extrusion schemes, the method of forward extrusion (see Fig. 2, row A) is characterized by deviations of the form such as dimple defect form when forming thin flanges and a curvature of the extruded elongated rod. In addition, a grid of small cracks in the form of a «fir tree» may appear on the surface of the rod, caused by uneven deformation.

•VO


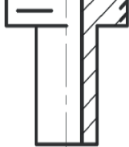
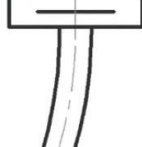
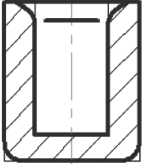
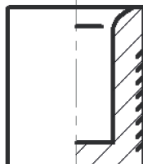
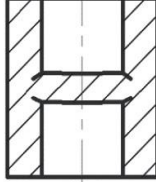
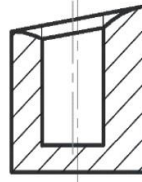
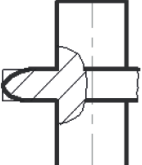
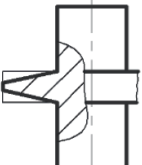
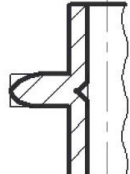

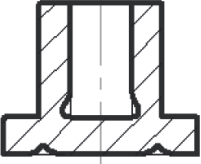

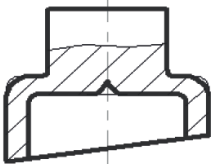
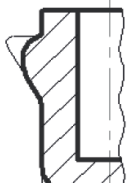
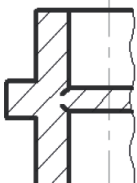
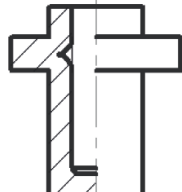
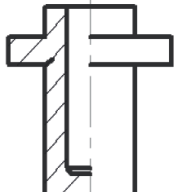
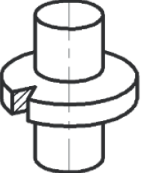
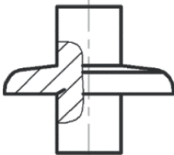

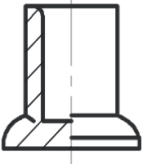
	1	2	3	4
A				
B				
C				
D				
E				
F				

Figure 2. Defects of parts characteristic in cold extrusion processes

Deviations of the parts shape obtained by backward extrusion are characterized by a great variety (row B): dimples at the upper edge and bottom, crackles of the «fir-tree» type, cavity misalignment, and different height or scallops. Common defects for longitudinal extrusion schemes are metal breaks in the flange area and in the area of bridges due to the exhaustion of the metal plasticity resource in case of excessive compression in the specified areas (see position *A3* and *B3*).

Row C shows the types of defects such as shape deviations and breaks characteristic for radial extrusion with flanges parts, and in the next rows- defects of parts obtained by combined radial-longitudinal extrusion (row D), step-by-step combined extrusion (E) and defects in the form of cracks and breaks (row *F*).

Typical types of defects and deviations of the parts shape, obtained by various schemes of combined extrusion, are shown as in Fig. 2 (rows *D* and *E*), and so on in Fig. 3.

Defects type inside the cavity (*D1*) arise mainly due to the radial flow of the metal when the punch approaches the flange area (see Fig. 3, a). In the case of consecutive transverse-forward extrusion with expansion, the appearance of dimples (see Fig. 2, *D4*) at the bottom of the cavity is due, apparently, with the uneven outflow of metal along with the height of the transverse cavity.

The flanges located at the upper edges or in the middle part of the workpiece are not filled due to lack of metal volume displaced by the punch during the formation of the hollow part (see Fig. 2, *E1*). The premature change of the transverse and backward flow stages during a step-by-step combined extrusion are possible reason for them.

In a combined radial-backward extrusion, the dimples occur in the cavity or outside the bottom of the cup (see Fig. 3, b). External dimples are eliminated by limiting the thickness of the bottom and internal zones- by preliminary filling of the radial cavity and forming of the flange before the punch approaches this danger zone.

The defect in the form of curvature of the hollow branch (Fig. 3, c) appears due to the uneven distribution of friction over the tool surface, which requires preparation of the workpiece and ensuring uniform lubricant distribution. A defect of the end zone at the end of an extruded tubular workpiece (see Fig. 3, c) appears in the process of radial-forward extrusion almost always when using a workpiece in the shape as a smooth sleeve. The elimination of this defect is possible when leveling the flow using specially prepared workpiece. The work-

piece was experimentally selected in the form of a sleeve with a chamfer on the inner surface. Moreover, the size of the chamfer should be half the wall thickness of the extruded tube ¹².

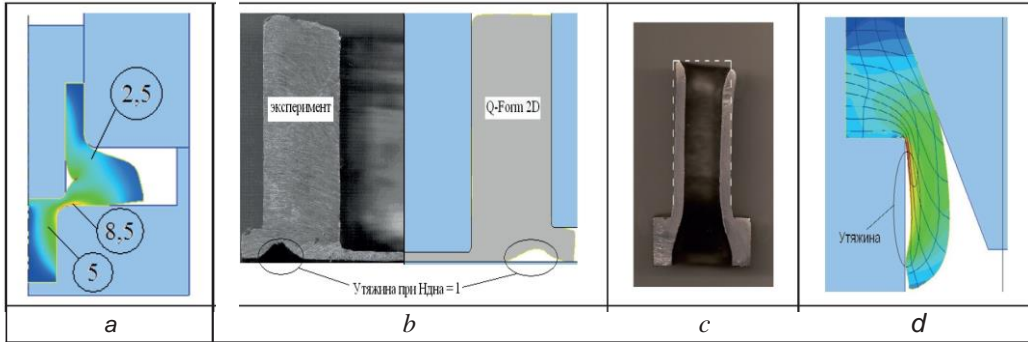


Figure 3. Defects of the shape of parts during combined extrusion

Dimple in the form of non-adherence in the outer contour of the part to the die surface is a characteristic form defect also for the process of radial-forward extrusion on a conical mandrel (see Fig. 2, *D3* and Fig. 3, *d*).

It was found out experimentally that the value of the dimple depends on many factors, one of which is the shape of the die transition edge. When using dies with a radius edge, it is possible to reduce the amount of dimple several times. The angle of inclination of the mandrel is of special influence. With a decrease in the angle of inclination in the generatrix of the mandrel, the amount of dimple decreases due to an increase in the amount of support on the side of the mandrel.

The destruction of parts during extrusion is an unacceptable defect that reduces the stability and capabilities of the cold volume deformation technology.

With a simple radial extrusion, as in combined processes, the destruction of the flange edges is caused by the exhaustion of the metal plasticity, which is tensile in the circumferential direction (see Fig. 2, scheme *F1* and Fig. 4, pos. *1c*). With combined extrusion of the boundaries of the metal flow often become the trajectories of cracks. During the transverse-backward extrusion of a cup, destruction is possible if the thickness of its bottom is less than the thickness of the flange (scheme *F4*). The release of the die in the final stage prevents such destruction. For the schemes of combined transverse forward

¹² Aliiev I.S., Aliieva L.I., Zhbankov I.G. (2009). Press tools for the extrusion hollow parts with complex surface profiles. In: Proceedings of the 9th International Conference <<Research and Development in Mechanical Industry>> (RaDMI-2009). Serbia: Vrnjacka Banja. September, pp. 139-143; Aliyeva L.I., Gumenuk U.I., Usmanov D.V. (2005). Predictions of deviations of the shape of details at cold extrusion. In: Proceedings of the 6th International Conference <<New technologies and achievements in metallurgy, material engineering>>. Czenstchowa, pp. 383-391.

extrusion, the dangerously early forming of the flange (or branch), which then turns into a stagnant zone (see Fig. 2, F3)¹³. The gradual extrusion of cups with a flange is characterized by the separation of the flange or the bottom, caused by the inconsistency of the tools movement, specifically the die or counter-punch (scheme E4).

Destruction of parts obtained by unilateral lateral (see Fig. 4, pos. 1a, 2a) and radial extrusion are the result of uneven filling of the cavity and the formation of a surface with significant shear deformations at the lower boundary of the deformation zone. In lateral extrusion of the branches, such uneven deformations do not even withstand workpieces of highly plastic aluminum alloys. The leveling of the deformed state is facilitated by the method of combined extrusion, which involves a combination of one-sided and two-sided feeding of the metal into the die cavity¹⁴. During radial extrusion of the flanges, cracks in the deformation process may not appear, but the flange during use of the part is separated from the body along the mentioned shear surface (see Fig. 4, pos. 2c). To prevent such a state of workpiece and improve the uniformity of deformations, a method of combined deformation with preliminary flange upsetting, supplemented by radial extrusion, has been developed¹⁵.

The destruction of parts such as sleeves and cups obtained by radial-forward extrusion with expansion is caused by the exhaustion of the metal plasticity resource at the radial extrusion stage of the flange (see Fig. 4, 1c).

In the process of radial-forward extrusion with compression on the mandrel, defects in the form of cracks occur during the formation of stagnant zones in the lower part of the die cavity and the occurrence of large shear deformations at the boundary of the deformation zone to the exhaustion of the metal plasticity (see Fig. 4, 2c).

The form changing of workpiece in transverse (radial and lateral) extrusion is distinguished by a number of features. First, the supplying workpiece metal to the transverse receiving cavity of the die can be one-sided, when the metal is fed from one side of the transverse cavity. The feed is bilateral, when the metal of the workpiece is deformed simultaneously from both sides of the cavity due to oncoming movement of the punches or synchronous movement of the die at

13 Abhari P., Aliiev I. (2017). Finite element simulation of flashless radial extrusion process. IOSR Journal of Mechanical and Civil Engineering (IOSR-JMCE). 14. 4. III Jul.-Aug., pp. 79-83.

14 Aliiev I.S., Hrudkina N.S., Malii Kh.V., Tahan L.V. (2021). Modeling and development of processes of precise three-dimensional stamping by extrusion: monograph. Kramatorsk: DSEA. 176 c. ISBN 978-617-7889-08-2. (in Ukrainian),

15 Aliiev I.S., Hrudkina N.S., Malii Kh.V., Tahan L.V. (2021). Modeling and development of processes of precise three-dimensional stamping by extrusion: monograph. Kramatorsk: DSEA. 176 c. ISBN 978-617-7889-08-2. (in Ukrainian),

a lower speed. There is also a sequential two-sided extrusion scheme in which the metal of the workpiece is fed into the cavity of the die, first from one side and then from the side opposite to the cavity.

Characteristic defects for the process of radial extrusion are the deviations of the flanges shape (see Fig. 2, C1-C4)¹⁶. During the radial extrusion of metal into a circular cavity of constant height, the thickness of the extruded flange continuously decreases with distance from the rod. Typical types of flange shape deviations observed during radial extrusion of parts are shown in Fig. 5 and Fig. 6.

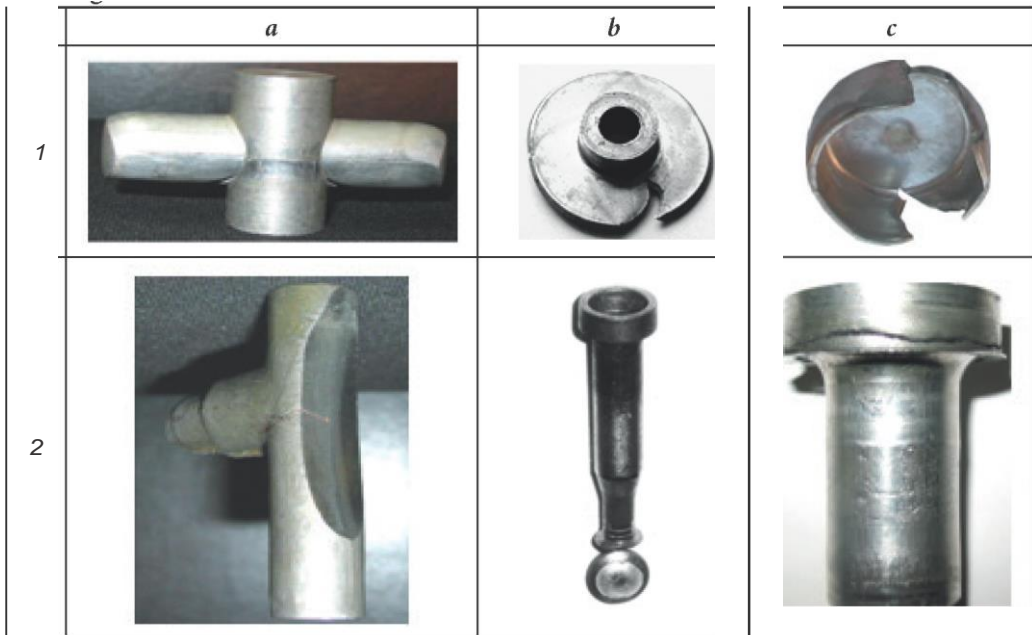
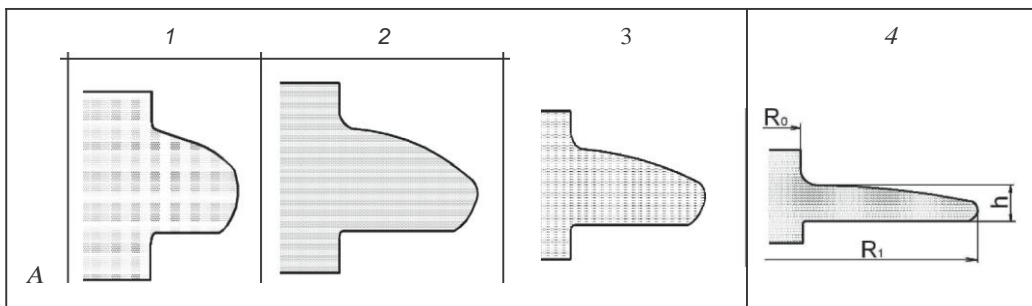


Figure 4. Damaged parts in the case of lateral (a) radial (c) combined radial-forward extrusion with expansion and compression (s)



16 Aliiev I., Aliieva L., Abhari P., Goncharuk K. (2015). Investigation of defect in combined precision extrusion process with multiple ram. In: Proceedings of the 16th International Conference <<New technologies and achievements in metallurgy, material engineering and production engineering>>. Czestochowa, pp. 90-93.

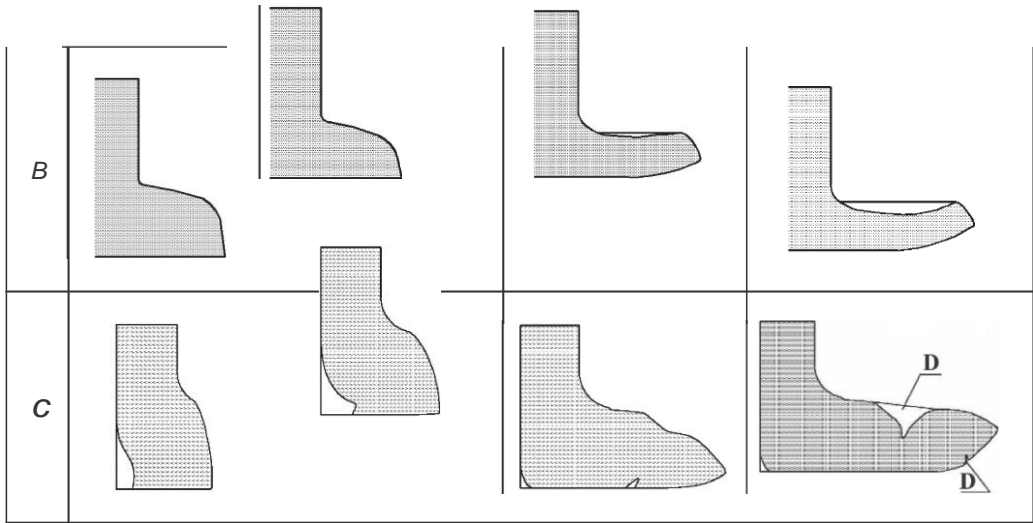


Figure 5. Deviations in the shape of thickenings and flanges during radial extrusion

Parts with relatively thin flanges ($h=h/R_0=0.3...0.4$) and small sizes ($R_1=R/R_0 1.3$) can be obtained without noticeable distortion. At smaller and larger values h , thinning of the flange leads to a distortion of its shape and a decrease in the degree of filling the working cavity with metal. During extrusion with one-sided feeding, the lower part of the cavity fills up faster, and the resulting flange acquires a mushroom shape (see Fig. 5, row A)¹⁷. The upper curved end of the flange or thickening can be approximately described by a parabolic curve.

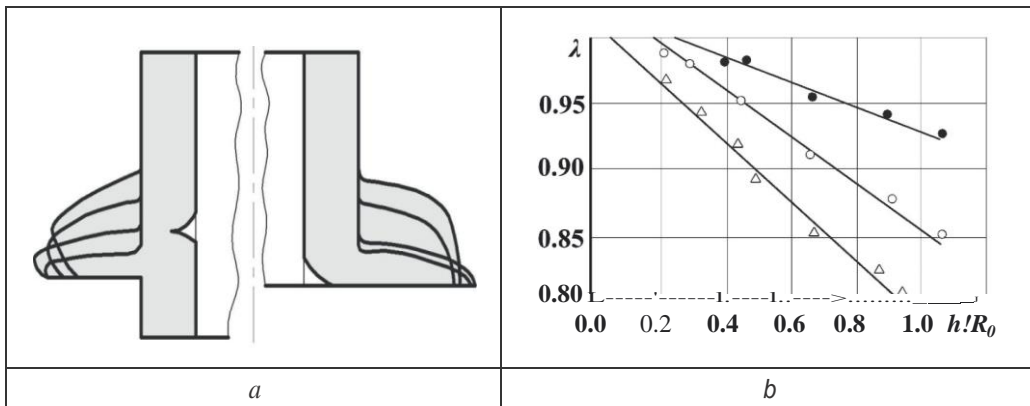


Figure 6. The contours of the thickenings and flanges (a) and the degree of filling of the circular cavity (b)

17 Aliiev I.S. 1988: Radial extrusion processes. Soviet Forging and Metal Stamping Technology. English Translation of Kuznechno-Shtampovnochnoe Proizvodstvo. Part 3, pp. 54-61; Aliiev I.S., Hrudkina N.S., Malii Kh.V., Tahan L.V. (2021). Modeling and development of processes of precise three-dimensional stamping by extrusion: monograph. Kramatorsk: DSEA. 176 c. ISBN 978-617-7889-08-2. (in Ukrainian),



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One-sided extrusion of the thickenings (flanges in the middle part of the rod) is characterized by such a deviation of the shape as the lag of the thickening lower edge in the radial flow caused by the inhibiting effect of the lower non-deformable part of the workpiece. The area of the thickening boundary to the end of the half-die for any value \bar{f}_i is less than the area defined by its maximum diameter. The value of the relative radius R/R_1 of non-adherence in the extrusion of solid parts depends on the relative thickness \bar{f}_i , and in the hollow parts also on the wall thickness of the workpiece.

With combined two-sided feed extrusion, the thickenings have a symmetrical wedge-shaped with a thickness at the edge that decreases with increasing diameter of the flange.

A rather convenient and visual criterion for assessing deviations of the extruded thickenings shape from a regular cylindrical indicator can be an indicator equal to the ratio of the extruded metal to the calculated volume of the circular transverse cavity defined by the maximum diameter of the thickening (Fig. 6, b)¹⁸. For cases of extrusion with one and two-sided feed, the degree of cavity filling and the value of the index A are significantly reduced by $\bar{f}_i > 0.5$. The greatest degree of filling of the circular cavity can be achieved by extrusion with sequential two-sided feed. The value of the indicator A is determined by the dependence:

$$\lambda = B_0 - B_1 \cdot (h/R_0). \quad (1)$$

The values of the empirical coefficients B_0 and B_1 must be set depending on the extrusion scheme in Table 1.

Table 1.

The values of empirical coefficients B_0 and B_1

Source: Author's research.

Feed extrusion patterns	B_0	B_1
one-sided	1.037	0.185
bilateral	1.010	0.220
sequentially bilateral	1.025	0.088

It is advisable to use these data when calculating the dimensions of the initial workpiece, the height of which should be greater than the height of the finished part by the size of the working stroke S , defined by the expression:

$$S = A \cdot h \cdot (\bar{R}^2 - 1) \quad (2)$$

18 Aliieva L.I. (2016). Controlling the forming of parts with a flange during cold extrusion. Bulletin of the National Technical University «Kharkiv Polytechnic Institute». 30 (1202), pp. 13-20.

The extrusion of relatively thin wide flanges may be accompanied by a loss of stability and a departure of the flange peripheral portions from the end of the lower half-die. The flange bend is the greater, the softer the deformable material (see Fig. 5, B3, B4).

It should be noted that the influence of the material grade in the patterns of deformation is insignificant and is noted only with the spatial bending of thin flanges and with their local thinning and the appearance of hillocks.

The forming of flanges in tubular workpieces has some differences in comparison with the extrusion of flanges in solid workpieces. This also applies to the qualitatively new form of the obtained flanges, which are formed both in the middle part and at the end of tubular workpieces (see Fig. 5 and Fig. 6)¹⁹.

The non-adherence of the flanges to the support surface – the end of the lower half-die of hollow parts is larger than that observed for the flanges formed in the solid workpiece. This is caused by the spatial curvature on the periphery of the relatively thin flange. The maximum diameter on the periphery of the end flange precisely and over the entire surface adjoins the end of the lower half-die with the flange relative thickness $0.4 < h/R_0 < 0.8$. And below these values there is a region of relatively thin flanges (Fig. 7), for which there is a deviation on the periphery of the flange from the end of the half-die (starting from the relative radius of the flange $R/R_0 \geq 1.3$). This non-adherence is not yet accompanied by spatial inversion of the entire flange, and the upper end of the flange retains its usual mushroom-like or curvilinear shape (see Fig. 5, B). But the non-adhesion caused by spatial bending becomes noticeable for flanges with $T_i \geq 0.4$; the periphery of the flange detaches from the bearing surface, i.e. from the end of the die and in cross section, the flange takes the form of a «toe of a boot». At values $T_i \leq 0.2$ the entire flange is turned inside out and in the absence of support from the end of the upper half-die, the flange may get a hemispherical hollow shape.

The roughness of the surfaces in parts obtained by radial extrusion is uneven. With one-sided process, the extruded metal contacts only with the end face of the lower half-die, which significantly improves the surface quality ($R_a \leq 0.32$). At the upper curvilinear end of the flange, the quality of the surface deteriorates, which is especially noticeable when deforming soft aluminum alloys. The increase in roughness on both planes of the forming wedge-shaped

19 Aliieva L.I. (2016). Controlling the forming of parts with a flange during cold extrusion. Bulletin of the National Technical University «Kharkiv Polytechnic Institute». 30 (1202), pp. 13-20.

flanges is observed during double-sided extrusion. With sequential double-sided process, the roughness of the flange ends is lower, but at one of its ends, formed by a broken line, the flow of metal, which entered the second stage from the bottom of the workpiece, is superimposed on the formed flange in the form of a noticeable tubercle.

The uneven distribution (anisotropy) of the roughness of the ends of the half-die can cause such a shape deviation as the ovality of the flanges, which is especially significant in the absence of the lower non-deformable part of the workpiece and the high plasticity of the material of the part. Deviation from the roundness of the flanges can be observed also at small values of the radii of the transitional edges of the dies, as well as with non-parallelism of the ends of the half-dies forming the receiving radial cavity. In such conditions, there is an uneven outflow of metal in the radial direction, which leads to the formation of local thickenings of the flange (mounds) due to the reduction of its radius. In this case, the softer the deformable material, the more unstable the workpiece and the more likely the occurrence of such defects.

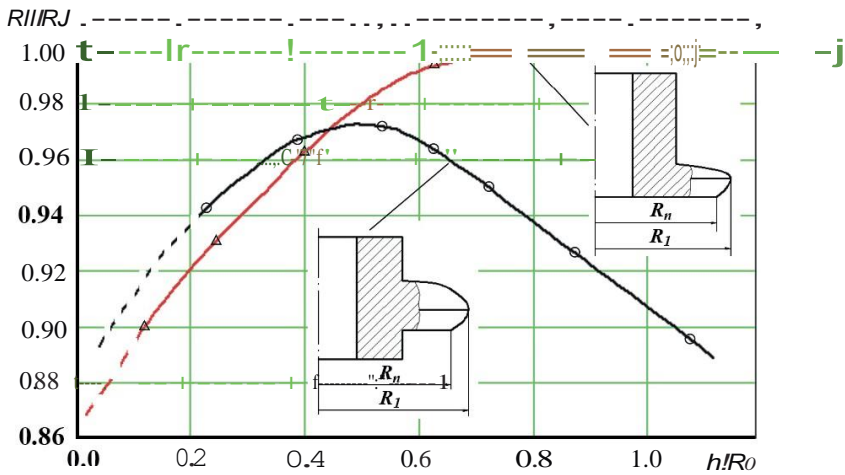


Figure 7. The deviation of the shape of the flanges in the form of non-adherence

With increasing height of the receiving cavity (h 2: 2.0) there is a risk of uneven outflow or loss of stability of the workpiece. The flanges, extruded at the end of the rod workpiece, have an asymmetrical (one-sided) shape. Thickening in the middle part with thickness h more than 3.0 take the form of a double barrel, just as such distortion occurs when the upsetting between flat plates.

Characteristic defects for the process of radial extrusion of flanges on hollow workpieces, in addition to the shape of the flanges, are dimples that appear on the

inner surface of the hollow workpiece (Fig. 8, a) when the height of the receiving cavity exceeds the wall thickness of the tubular workpiece²⁰.

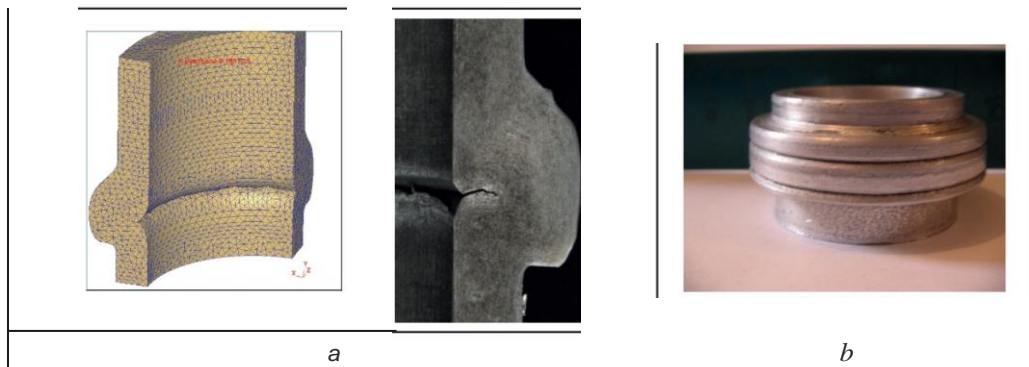


Figure 8. Shape defects such as dimples and folds in parts with a flange in radial extrusion

Another range of the relative thickness of the flange, in which characteristic deviations of the part shape are observed, is when the value $h_2: 0.8$ (Fig. 9, 10). Here the phenomenon of expansion of the workpiece end or the appearance of a dimple occur, if at the end of the half-die there are friction forces that are not sufficient to create the effect of braking the end of the tubular part. It should be noted that in all cases of deformation in the specified range of the relative thickness of the flange, the wall thickness of the initial tubular workpiece will influence the quality of the forming.

Strictly speaking, the coefficients of flange thickness and wall thickness should be analyzed. Another important parameter is the coefficient of the thickness and width of the flange $h/(R_1 - R_0)$, which reflects the ability of the flange to sustained deformation.

The expansion of the hole is affected by both the value of the relative thickness of the flange and the condition of friction at the end of the lower half-die. If there is even slight friction in the contact area of the end face of the workpiece with a half-die, it has a braking effect on the extruded workpiece, which leads to the formation of a dimple at some distance from the end face of the workpiece. Subsequently, it either turns into a fold, or disengages itself due to the flow of material from the top (see Fig. 5, C). Limiting the resulting flange on the outer diameter eliminates the expansion of the hole at the lower edge of the sleeve and the faces of the parts are made quite clearly. At elevated values

20 Abhari P., Aliiev I. (2017). Finite element simulation of flashless radial extrusion process. IOSR Journal of Mechanical and Civil Engineering (IOSR-JMCE) . 14. 4. III Jul. Aug., pp. 79–83; <https://doi.org/10.9790/1684-1404037983>; Aliieva L.I. (2016). Controlling the forming of parts with a flange during cold extrusion. Bulletin of the National Technical University «Kharkiv Polytechnic Institute». 30 (1202), pp. 13–20.

of the height of the receiving cavity, the distortion of the shape of the finished product becomes even more complex and the flange is obtained with a saddle-shaped upper end in section (see Fig. 5, row C and Fig. 9). If the friction at the end of the workpiece is eliminated, the extrusion, which is accompanied by the active sliding of the end of the workpiece, turns into accelerated expansion and eversion of the tubular workpiece, especially with an increased cavity height. Inversion is simultaneously accompanied by a rigid displacement of the workpiece downwards; the material of the workpiece is detached from the transition edge of the upper half-die.

As a result, a dimple appears on the upper plane of the extruded flange (saddle-shaped section of the flange), which is not eliminated until the end of the process. The periphery of the flange has a special shape – in the form of a rounding transition to the lower end of the flange and forming a sharp edge located closer to the end of the upper half-die. Finite element modeling of radial extrusion of a sleeve with a flange in a software package Q-Form, carried out with the same parameters for the aluminum alloy AA6061 confirmed the development of this defect of parts with a flange (see Fig. 10).

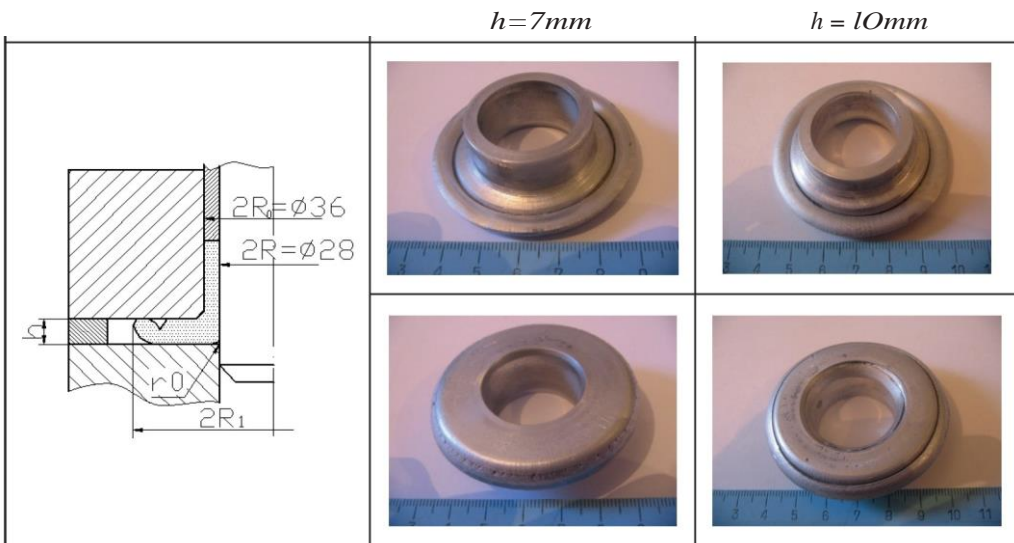


Figure 9. Scheme of radial extrusion of sleeves with a flange and distortion of the shape of the flanges

In transverse lateral extrusion, a bend of the branch can be observed, which is easily eliminated by increasing the length of the guide belt (sill). The end of the extruded round branch has a distorted (unfilled) shape, especially significant

when unilaterally fed. Bilateral deformation reduces such deviations of the shape. Rectangular thin branches have a curved end, the radius of which is somewhat (1.1...1.2 times) larger than the radius of the initial workpiece R_0^{21} .

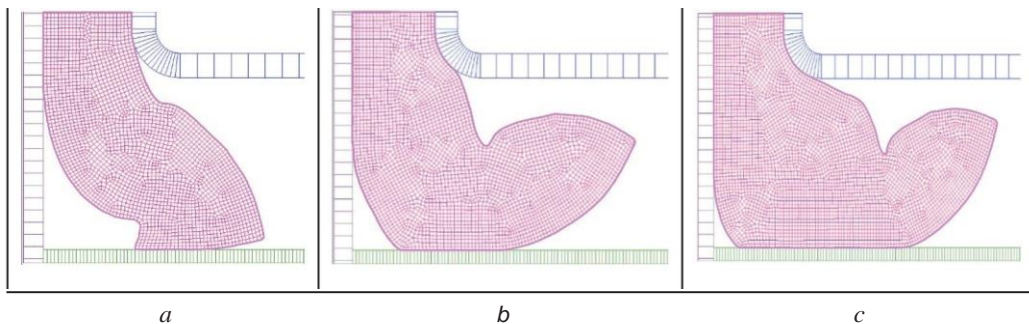


Figure 10. Simulation of flange shape deviations in radial extrusion: $h = 7 \text{ mm}$; $l_1 = 0.08$

During cold extrusion, dimple marks are a very characteristic shape defect. Depending on the implemented method of extrusion and the type of parts, the dimples can occur at different stages and in different zones of the part being extruded (Fig. 11).

Radial extrusion of relatively thick flanges at the end or in the middle of the tubular workpiece (see Fig. 11, schemes 1-3) is accompanied in the initial stage, as already noted, by the phenomenon of hole expansion in the zone of the flange obtained and the forming a dimple.

In forward and backward extrusion, the dimple as a metal separation from the ends of the punch is observed in the final stages of the process when the thickness of the bottom or flange of the part becomes approximately less than the wall thickness of the hollow part (see Fig. 11, schemes 4-6). The reason for this phenomenon is in the non-uniformity of the extrusion of the metal, when the layers of metal adjacent to the non-shape-changing side surface of the finished product have the opportunity for a rapid flow into the technological gap between the tools.

In the combined extrusion (schemes 7-9), dimple marks are similar to defects typical of simple extrusion methods included in the combination. Calculation schemes for the energy method analysis of the formation of dimples in a flat and axisymmetric longitudinal extrusion are presented in Fig. 12 and FEM-simulation results are shown in Fig. 13.

21 Aliieva L.I. (2016). Controlling the forming of parts with a flange during cold extrusion. Bulletin of the National Technical University «Kharkiv Polytechnic Institute». 30 (1202), pp. 13-20.

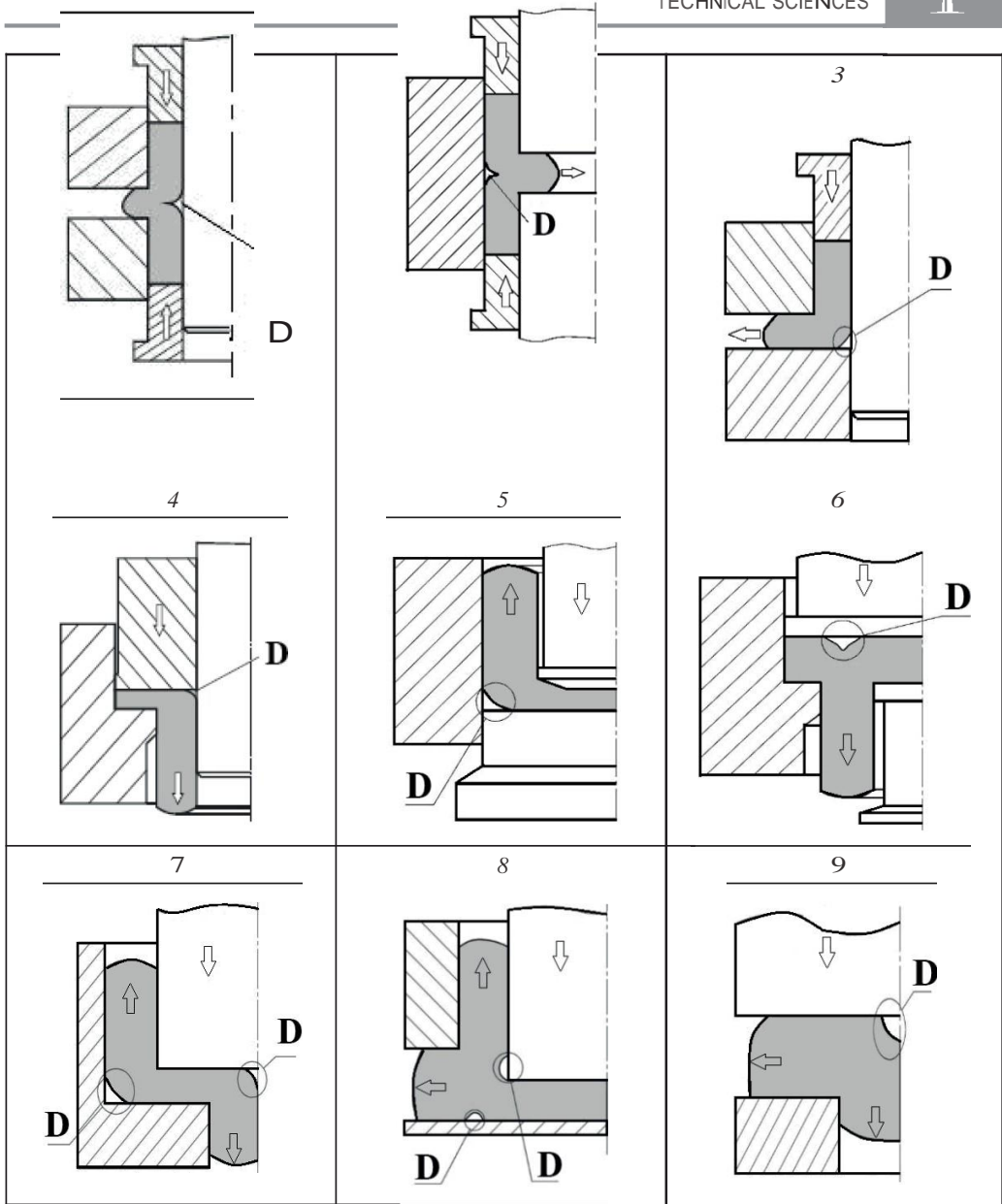


Figure 11. Patterns of characteristic shape defect in cold extrusion

In this extrusion scheme (see Fig. 12), the zero value of a dimple corresponds to the steady flow of the process γ (a)²², and the condition to prevent dimple marks is to fulfill the inequality:

22 Aliyeva L.I., Gumenuk U.I., Usmanov D.V. (2005). Predictions of deviations of the shape of details at cold extrusion. In: Proceedings of the 6th International Conference «New technologies and achievements in metallurgy, material engineering». Czenstchowa, pp. 383–391; Johnson W., Kudo H. (1966). The Mechanics of metal extrusion. Moscow. Metallurgy. 317 p.

$$p(y = 0) \approx p(y > 0). \tag{3}$$

After determining the kinematically possible velocity field, calculating the power included in the energy balance equation (4), from which one finds the given extrusion pressure (5):

$$p \cdot F \cdot V_0 = LNDi + INFi + IN_s j_i \tag{4}$$

$$p = p/O's. \tag{5}$$

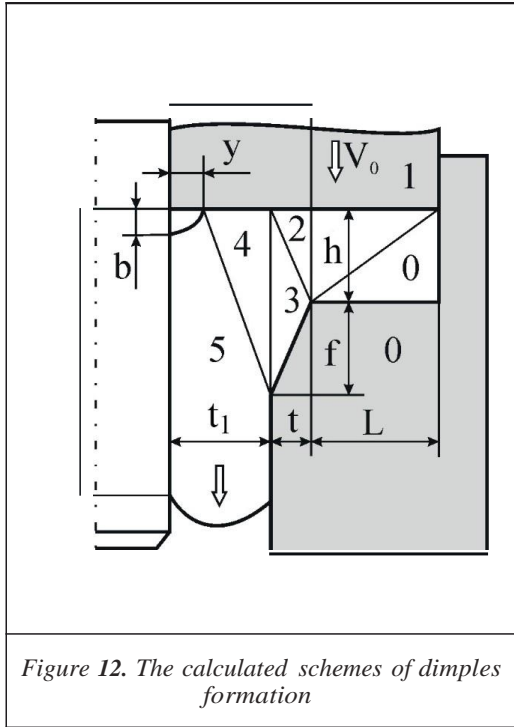


Figure 12. The calculated schemes of dimples formation

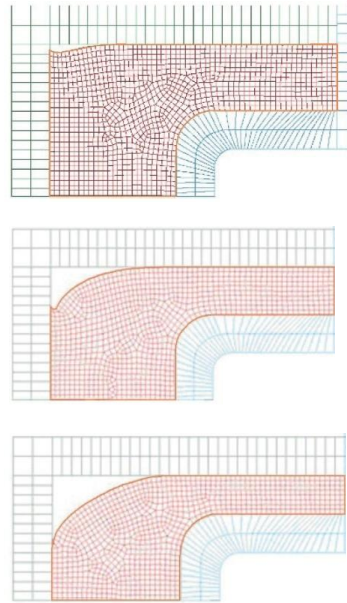


Figure 13. Dimple in forward extrusion of a sleeve made of AA3003 alloy (FE-simulation)

After conducting a mathematical analysis of the reduced deformation pressure for the constructed velocity fields $\partial p / \partial y = 0$, one gets the calculated dependence for the probable relative value of the dimple $y = y/l t_1$ (see Fig. 12). Further, equating to zero the expression obtained, to determine the relative dimple value ($\partial y = 0$), you can find the ratio between the technological parameters, which is likely to form dimples²³.

In the case of planar forward extrusion (see Fig. 12), a simple relationship was obtained for determining the relative dimple mark value:

$$y = \frac{1}{2} H + \frac{2 p_2}{1 + 2 p_1} \frac{H}{L} \tag{6}$$

23 Aliyeva L.I., Gumenuk U.I., Usmanov D.V (2005). Predictions of deviations of the shape of details at cold ex-trusion. In: Proceedings of the 6th International Conference <<New technologies and achievements in metallurgy, material engineering>>. Czenstchowa, pp. 383-391.

where $H = h_2/t_1$; $h_2 = h + f$; $T = lm/t_1$; $f\kappa_1$ – coefficient of friction on the input surfaces; $f\kappa_2$ – coefficient of friction on the output surfaces.

Note that here, the output surfaces mean the contact surface inside the output

From the expression (6) with the value $y = 0$ one can find the relative thickness of the flange H_{er} (taking into account transition chamfer j), at which the dimple appears:

$$H_{er} = \sqrt{(\mu_2 \cdot \bar{l})^2 + 2 \cdot \mu_1 + 1 - \mu_2 \cdot \bar{l}}. \quad (7)$$

From dependence (7) it can be seen that the dimple value increases with decreasing Hand friction on exit surfaces ($f\kappa_2$ lower half-die and mandrel) or with increased friction ($f\kappa_1$) on the upper half-die.

Friction on the lower half-die and mandrel ($f\kappa_1$) plays a positive role from the point of view of reducing the minimum possible flange thickness H_{er} and expanding thereby the possibility of extruding metal. From the useful role of friction on the extruded wall and on the tool, it follows that reactive friction acting in the direction opposite to the metal flow can prevent a dimple on the sleeve flange obtained by forward extrusion.

In FEM-modeling, real sizes of samples and tools taken for a physical experiment were used. Analysis of the results showed the same patterns of occurrence of dimples, as obtained by the energy method. The influence of friction forces on critical values is essential and computer experiments demonstrate this very clearly. In order to assess the conditions for the occurrence of deviations in the shape of the parts being extruded and to determine the factors and deformation modes that prevent the occurrence of defects, similar experiments were conducted on samples of aluminum alloy AA3003 (see Fig. 13). The emergence of the dimple at the final stage can be traced by the value of deviations of the shape of the sleeves with a flange having a thickness of 5 and 2 mm. Experimental studies of cold forward extrusion of parts with flanges at the ends from tubular workpieces (ratio of tube radii $R_2/R = 1.88$) show qualitative conformity and quantitative closeness of the calculated (by upper bound method) ($H_{er} = 0.57$) and experienced ($H_{er} = 0.55$), critical parameter values- relative flange thickness, in which there is a distortion of the shape in the form of dimple. FEM-model (see Fig. 13) shows (for $R_2/R = 1.88$ and $f\kappa_2 = 0.08$) results of the critical thickness values of the flange ($H_{er} = 0.56$) at which the dimple appears and that are between experimental and upper bound method ones²⁴.

24 Aliiev I., Aliieva L., Abhari P., Goncharuk K. (2015). Investigation of defect in combined precision extrusion process with multiple ram. In: Proceedings of the 16th International Conference «New technologies and achievements in metallurgy, material engineering and production engineering». Czestochowa, pp. 90-93.

The presence of a good lubricant on the mandrel increases the critical thickness of the flange, at which a dimple appears. On the other hand, the lack of lubrication, degreasing of the contact surface of the mandrel and locking the mandrel significantly affect the delay in the appearance of defects. From the useful role of friction of the extruded hollow part of the workpiece on the tool, it follows that reactive friction acting in the direction opposite to flow of the metal can prevent the appearance of a dimple on the sleeve flange obtained by forward extrusion²⁵.

It is interesting to note that the finite-element models of extrusion processes show very close deviations of the shape of the flanges extruded on hollow and solid workpieces. Prediction of the emergence of defects in the form of dimple in radial and forward extrusion using FEM-models help to find the area of rational parameters and technological capabilities of defect-free manufacturing of parts. Evaluation of deviations of the shape of the parts in the form of expansion of the hole, clips, non-adhesion and spatial bending of flanges or the «toe of the boot» type made it possible to determine in the range coefficients of more stable flange thicknesses (see Fig. 2, pos. C4 and Fig. 9)²⁶.

Also, to evaluate the adequacy of the developed computer models and the accepted contact conditions for prediction the shape change of a details, models were compared with the form of experimentally obtained steel (Steel 1010) samples and parts made of aluminum alloys (Fig. 14). It has been find that dimples appear on real samples, and the shape, and the dimensions of which, correspond to those on the FEM-mode^{F7}.

Analysis of the conditions for the appearance of defects in the shape of parts using the finite element method and the upper estimate allowed us to develop some recommendations for their elimination or reduction in cold extrusion processes.

When the flange is radial extruded, due to the displacement of the metal into the narrowing cavity by the conical end of the half-die, the flange has a better-quality with correct trapezoidal cross-sectional shape.

25 Aliiev I., Aliieva L., Abhari P., Goncharuk K. (2015). Investigation of defect in combined precision extrusion process with multiple ram. In: Proceedings of the 16th International Conference «New technologies and achievements in metallurgy, material engineering and production engineering». Czestochowa, pp. 90-93.

26 Aliieva L.I. (2016). Controlling the forming of parts with a flange during cold extrusion. Bulletin of the National Technical University «Kharkiv Polytechnic Institute». 30 (1202), pp. 13-20.

27 Aliiev I., Aliieva L., Abhari P., Goncharuk K. (2015). Investigation of defect in combined precision extrusion process with multiple ram. In: Proceedings of the 16th International Conference «New technologies and achievements in metallurgy, material engineering and production engineering». Czestochowa, pp. 90-93.

Combining radial extrusion with flange upsetting at the final stage, performed by movement of half-dies, allows to obtain a flange with plane-parallel ends and a large limiting diameter value. Refinement of mushroom-shaped flanges using the method of cold end rolling allows you to combine the advantages of both methods and make parts with thickenings of large diameters ($R/R_0 \geq 3/0$), having plane-parallel ends or a more complicated cross section configuration.

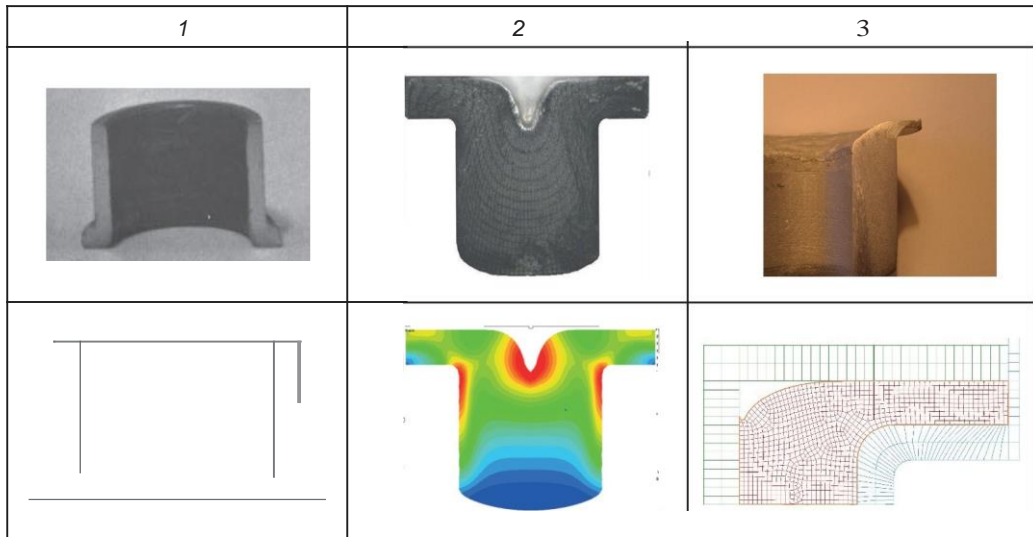


Figure 14. Comparison of the results of experimental and computer studies on prediction of dimple type defects when extruding flanged parts

Distortion of the shape of flanges and thickenings can be eliminated by limiting the flow through the outer diameter or by creating back pressure, which, however, is accompanied by a significant increase in the unit loads on the tool and is recommended only for materials with low resistance to deformation. But when manufacturing parts with a flange by the method of combined extrusion with several degrees of freedom of metal outflow, such an interesting feature was found that it is possible to clearly define the complex contour of the flange in the normal force mode for the tool.

Dimple defects, which appear in the forward extrusion of sleeves with flanges, can be reduced, as noted above, by regulating the friction forces of the metal with the mandrel. And in order to eliminate bottom dimples during the backward extrusion of cups, it is necessary to use reactive friction forces on the outer surface of the part or to form technological shoulders on it.

The dimple on the inner surface of the tubular parts in radial extrusion can be eliminated by performing a radial extrusion into the receiving cavity of a variable, increasing height. When considering the possibility of the method²⁸, which provides for a gradual increase in the height of the receiving cavity, it is found that a phased (intermittent) increase in the height of the die cavity during cold extrusion may be ineffective, since adding a new annular layer by placing it on the upper end surface of an already formed flange causes certain difficulties. The new volume of metal does not flow in and does not mix completely with the flange already formed. Although at the end of the next stage they unite, this is accompanied by the appearance of dimples (folds), but already on the outer side surface of the flange (Fig. 15).

Interestingly, FEM-models also indicate the appearance of dimples and overflows (growths) on the outer side surface of the flanges. Apparently, the capabilities of the method of lifting half-dies with interrupted movement of the half-die and a gradual increase in the height of the receiving radial cavity are not so indisputable and require additional testing. Therefore, the gradual rise of the half-die can be recommended only for hot deformation processes.

In experimental studies, calculations of the possibilities of technological methods aimed at reducing or eliminating dimples in the radial extrusion of sleeves with a flange were made. It was found that good results can be achieved by adjusting the height of the cavity by controlling the kinematics of the motion of half-dies²⁹.

To prevent dimples appearance, a technological shoulder is also preliminarily formed on the internal surface of the workpiece, or radial extrusion is combined with the formation of a technological temporary shoulder (thickening) on the inner surface (Fig. 16), which is then smoothed out during the reverse movement and the part is ejected from the die³⁰.

Mathematical simulation experiments performed with the help of the FEM software package showed the effectiveness of the formation of technological shoulders. For aluminum alloy AA3003, the following samples and tool sizes were used for FEM simulation: $2 \cdot R = 21.0$ mm, $2 \cdot R_0 = 28.2$ mm, $h_1 = 5.0$ mm.

28 Aliieva L.I. (2016). Controlling the forming of parts with a flange during cold extrusion. Bulletin of the National Technical University «Kharkiv Polytechnic Institute». 30 (1202), pp. 13-20.

29 Pat. 13745, B21 K21/00. Ukraine. The method of manufacturing sleeves with flange. Aliieva L. 2005. (in Ukrainian) .

30 Ibid.

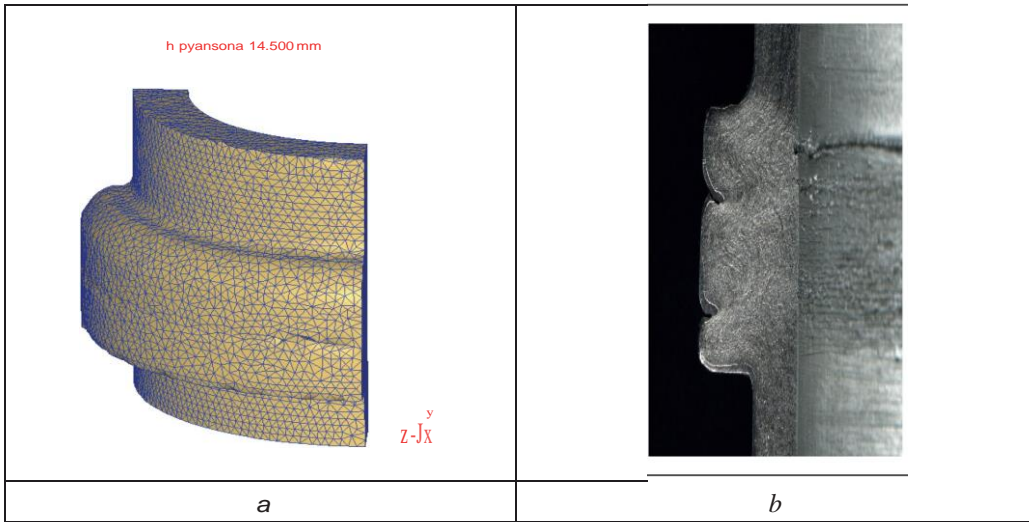


Figure 15. FEM-simulation and experimental model of elimination of internal dimples

The method of eliminating dimples with the help of the formation of a technological shoulder turned out to be more efficient, although it also has certain limitations. Filling shoulder, located on the inner side surface of the tubular workpiece, occurs without difficulty in the first stage of extrusion of the process. For this purpose, a mandrel is provided a notch, the dimensions of which were selected according to the results of the FEM-simulating. The height of the shoulder is mainly equal to the thickness of the flange, and the width is assumed to be 10...20% of the wall thickness of the tubular workpiece, the transitions should be smooth.

With an insufficient height and width (depth of the cavity under the shoulder) of the technological shoulder in subsequent radial extrusion of the outer flange, it is difficult to prevent a dimple. However, the formation of technological shoulder with excess volume makes it difficult to further smooth the shoulder. To ensure the smoothing of the shoulder without a cut, it is useful to leave the main radial cavity unfilled under the outer flange (Fig. 17). This method can also be recommended for removing dimples at the bottom of a cup obtained by backward extrusion³¹.

Recommendations for the elimination of defects can be used in the design of extrusion processes for hollow parts and parts with flanges.

Thus, the types of defects that occur in parts obtained by various methods of cold extrusion are systematized. The forming of parts with flanges in extrusion

31 Pat. 74528, B 21 K21/00. Ukraine. The method of obtaining hollow products with a thin bottom. Aliiev I.S., Savchinsky I.G., Borisov R.S., Aliieva L.I. 2003. (in Ukrainian)

according to the main kinematic variants was studied experimentally and by the finite element method. It was found that in radial extrusion of parts with a flange, the types of deviations of the flange shape and the degree of filling of the receiving cavity of the die depend on the method of supplying the metal to the receiving cavity of the die.

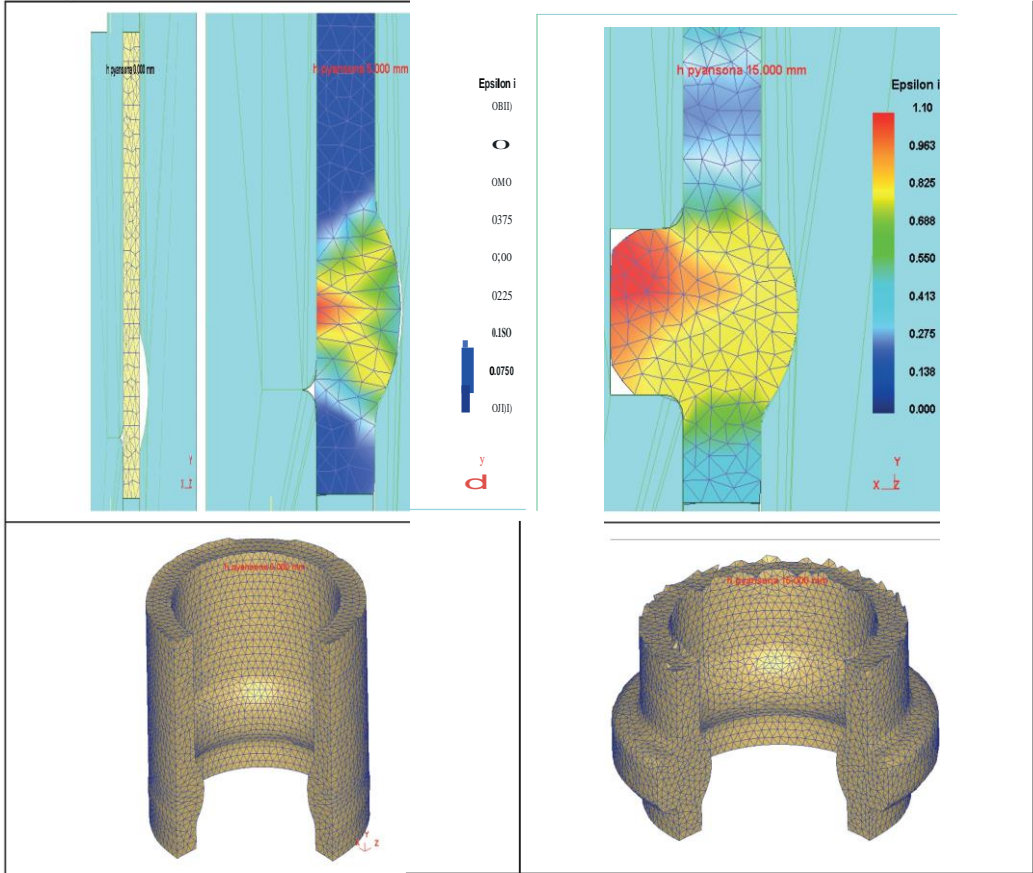


Figure 16. FEM models of the process of disposal of dimples with the help of technological shoulder



Figure 17. To the elimination of dimples in the zone of extrusion of the outer flange with the help of technological shoulder

The process of occurrence of defects of the dimple type and non-filling of the cavity in the radial extrusion of parts with a flange type is considered. The nature of the influence of technological parameters upon the process of the appearance of dimples is found. The possibilities of lifting half-die and forming a technological shoulder aimed at eliminating or reducing dimples when extruding flanges are evaluated.

The use of the obtained information will make it possible to predict deviations of the shape of parts and to intensify the process of developing the technology for manufacturing parts with a flange by cold extrusion.

Serhii PUZIK,
Candidate of Technical Sciences, Professor,
National Aviation University
ORCID ID: 0000-0001-6151-1240

Valentyna GROZA,
Candidate of Physics and Mathematics, Associate Professor,
National Aviation University
ORCID ID: 0000-0003-1668-1878

Oleksandr ZAPOROZHETS,
Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor,
Institute of Aviation, Poland
ORCID ID: 0000-0002-8636-0538

Oleksandr BOHDANOVYCH,
Candidate of Technical Sciences, Associate Professor,
National Aviation University
ORCID ID: 0000-0001-9579-4533

Maksym KOVHAN,
Leading Specialist,
National Aviation University
ORCID ID: 0009-0004-3561-4990

DETERMINATION OF THE THICKNESS OF THE CONTAMINATION LAYER THAT OCCURS IN POWER CLEANERS

According to statistical data, 33% of all aircraft accidents and disasters, 50 % of jet engine failures occur as a result of fuel contamination¹.

¹ БаCJ.IjieHKO B. T., TepeXMH B. JI., Kapa6I\OB T. II. O6eчeqeHMe qJ.ICTOTbl TOnJIMB B pчVK.IaHCKOM aBMaIWM. K.: 3HaHMe., 1988. 16 C.

Further improvement of the efficiency of air transport is associated with ensuring the necessary level of purity of aviation fuel and lubricants (FL).

At present, the required levels of purity of aviation FL in aircraft systems and stands of repair plants are achieved due to traditional filters using a filter porous barrier. These filters, along with a number of advantages, have significant disadvantages: low dirt capacity, high hydraulic resistance, difficulty in restoring filter elements, etc., that limits the use of such filters.

Along with traditional filters, great attention is paid in Ukraine and abroad to power cleaners, as means of cleaning, which, depending on the force field, are classified as: electric, centrifugal, magnetic and gravitational.

Power cleaners compensate for the above-mentioned shortcomings of traditional filters and have a large dirt capacity, low hydraulic resistance, and the absence of replaceable filter elements. However, they have some disadvantages: the need for power sources (all cleaners except gravity), weight, dimensions, etc. One of the simplest (but no less researched) methods of cleaning aviation FL from contamination is gravity cleaning. The review of scientific information on this issue made it possible to identify two main areas of improvement of the structures of gravity cleaners (GC):

- increasing the stability of the liquid flow;
- settling (cleaning) in a thin layer, i.e. multi-tiered GC with a developed area of deposition.

The first direction is related to the improvement of traditional constructions of GC. Such modernization involves a slight (1.5 times) increase in the productivity of gravity cleaners.

The second direction will allow to increase the dirt capacity, reduce the hydraulic resistance, and not the shortage of materials used in the production of GC. This will make them competitive with other rough cleaning filters.

At the same time, the insufficient number of studies in this area of liquid purification requires the search for ways to improve construction of gravity cleaners and their maintenance technologies, including their regenerations².

Thus, it is relevant to study the thickness of the pollution layer that occurs in the gravity cleaner during its operation (Fig. 1).

² Ily3iK C. O. Po3no6Ka rpasiTal.iiiHoro oqiCHiIKa: asTope<jl. A11C. KaHA. TeXH. HaJK: 05.22.14-EKcnJiyaTalliR nosiTpR-Horo TpaHcnoPTyl Ily3iK Cepniil OJieKcii1os11q, K.,1999. 16 c.

In order for the particles of pollution that settle not to be washed off the surface of the layer of particles that have settled, it is necessary that there should be such a force of friction F_{sf} between the particle and the surface of the layer of pollution that would exceed the force of interaction between the particle and the liquid.

If the movement of the fluid is considered laminar, then the specified force of interaction can be determined according to Stokes' law and the formula:

$$F_c = 3\pi n d v_p \rho_p V' \tag{1}$$

where V is velocity of liquid near the surface of the layer of settled particles, which is determined according to the formula³

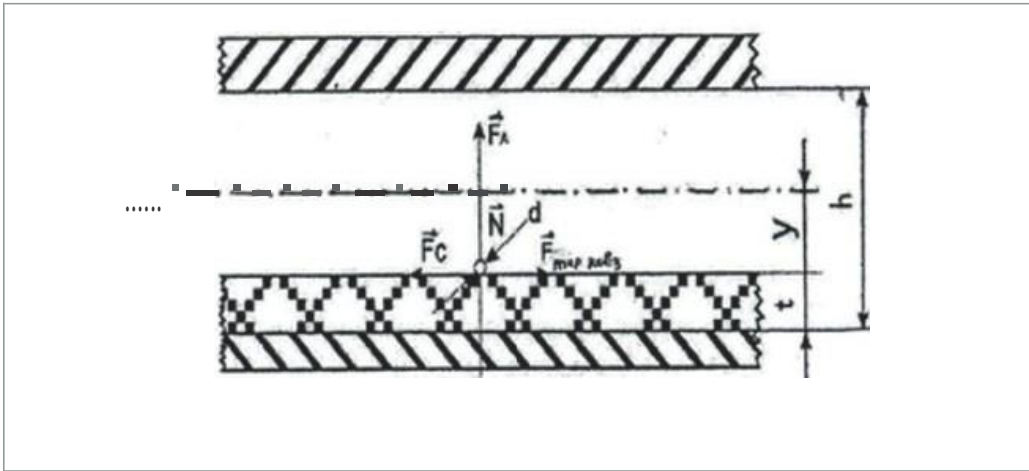


Figure 1. Scheme of forces that act on a particle of pollution located on the surface of a layer of previously deposited particles

$$v = \frac{1}{2} v_c \left[1 - \frac{4y^2}{h^2} \right] \tag{2}$$

Here

$$= 4\pi n \frac{\rho}{r_0 + l_0} \left(\frac{1}{r_0} + \frac{1}{l_0} \right) \tag{3}$$

Thus,

$$V = \frac{1}{2} v_c \left(\frac{1}{r_0} + \frac{1}{l_0} \right) \left[1 - \frac{4y^2}{h^2} \right] \tag{4}$$

After substitution in (1) we receive

3 КоHератm<HOB 10. M. TeJ<Hi•Ha Me a:HiKa pil!IH i ra>y: niiiPY"H>IK. K.: BMll(a wKoJia, 2002.277 c.

$$F_{\text{ad}} = \frac{9Qdv_p P_p}{8hn} \left[\frac{1}{r_0 + l_0} + \frac{1}{r} \right] \left[1 - \frac{4l_0^2}{h^2} \right]. \quad (5)$$

For the force of sliding friction F_{sf} , we use the formula⁴

$$F_{\text{sf}} = A + fN = A + f(P_r - \rho_p) \frac{\pi d^3}{6} g, \quad (6)$$

where f is the coefficient of sliding friction, A is a constant that depends on the adhesion of the contact surfaces of solid bodies (the so-called adhesion force).

Let's consider the concept of adhesion in more detail. First of all, it is a molecular connection between the surfaces of solid bodies that touch, that is, the surfaces of the deposition plates and the first particles that settled with the new particles that settle, as a result of which the so-called free energy E takes place. It is determined by the value of the surface tension and the total phase interface. It is calculated by the formula

$$E = aS, \quad (7)$$

where a is surface tension, S is the surface area of the phase interface.

Considering pollution particles as balls with a diameter d , we take:

$$S = \pi d^2 \quad (8)$$

According to the data of the work⁴, the strength of adhesion

$$A = 4\pi d \sigma. \quad (9)$$

Thus,

$$= 4\pi d \sigma + f(P_r - \rho_p) \frac{\pi d^3}{6} g \quad (10)$$

Here P_r - liquid density; P_p - particle density; g - gravity acceleration.

Now, according to the condition of the absence of washing off the deposited pollution particles

$$F_{\text{sf}} > F_c, \quad (11)$$

after substitution of these expressions into (11) we receive:

$$F_{\text{sf}} = 4\pi d \sigma + f(\rho_r - \rho_p) \frac{\pi d^3}{6} g > \frac{9Qdv_p P_p}{8hn} \left(\frac{1}{r_0 + l_0} + \frac{1}{r} \right) \left[1 - \frac{4l_0^2}{h^2} \right]. \quad (12)$$

4 ТербОхiН В.І., ПТy3iК С. О., МаН3iиІ В.С. По3рaxJHOK напaМerpиs рpasiТal.Іиi1Hорo oqHCHHKa 3 yпaxysHHRM e<jleKTIB iMMo6iJиi3oBaHoro wapy ra a.r re3il 3a6p)IIHeHb. Te3H AONOBiAi MiA<HapoAHOI HajKOB0-TeXHiqHoI KoH<jlepeHLil «ABIA- 2000».

Solve this inequality with respect to y :

$$y \geq \sqrt[3]{\frac{81 \rho_p^3 n c r + f (P_r - P_p) h^3 \frac{1}{6} t d^2 g n}{9 Q v \rho_p \left(\frac{1}{r_0 + l_0} + \frac{1}{r_1} \right)}} \quad (13)$$

The calculation is carried out for $d=0.008$ cm, because such particles are among those that make up pollution⁵.

According to⁴ $a = 0,0000483$, and coefficient of friction $f = 0,6$ ⁶. As a result of solving expression (13), we obtain for this example: $y \geq 0,074$ sm.

Then, the thickness of the layer is

$$t = \frac{h}{2} = 0,15 - 0,014 = 0,016 \text{ sm}. \quad (14)$$

This means that the maximum possible volume of the formed layer of pollution in each slot of the cleaner is from the volume of the gap. Continued operation of the gravity scrubber will gradually lead to further siltation of the interplate space in each slot, which will eventually require regeneration of the scrubber.

5 KJiaCM qJ.ICTOTM pi,IMH (J;CTY 17216-204, IDT), 2004. K.: <<I;epA<cnA<MBCTaH,Ilapr YKpaiHM <, 2004.

6 Мо3JIKOB Б. М. МочJe,IOBaHMe npo1.1ecca noBbilleHMJI KaqecpBa oqMCTKM MaceJI rM,IlpaBJmqecKMx M CMa3oqHbK CMCTeM ppaKTOpOB B BaKCMaJibHOHleHTpMQJyre: aBTOpe<jl, ,IMC. KaH,II. TeXH. HayK: Cille\l. 05.20.03 «3KcHJiyaTal.IMJI M peMOHT ceJibCKoxo3JICTBeHHbiX MallIMH M oPJ.IIM1»/ Б. М. Мо3JIKOB. CapapoB. 1982. 20 c.

