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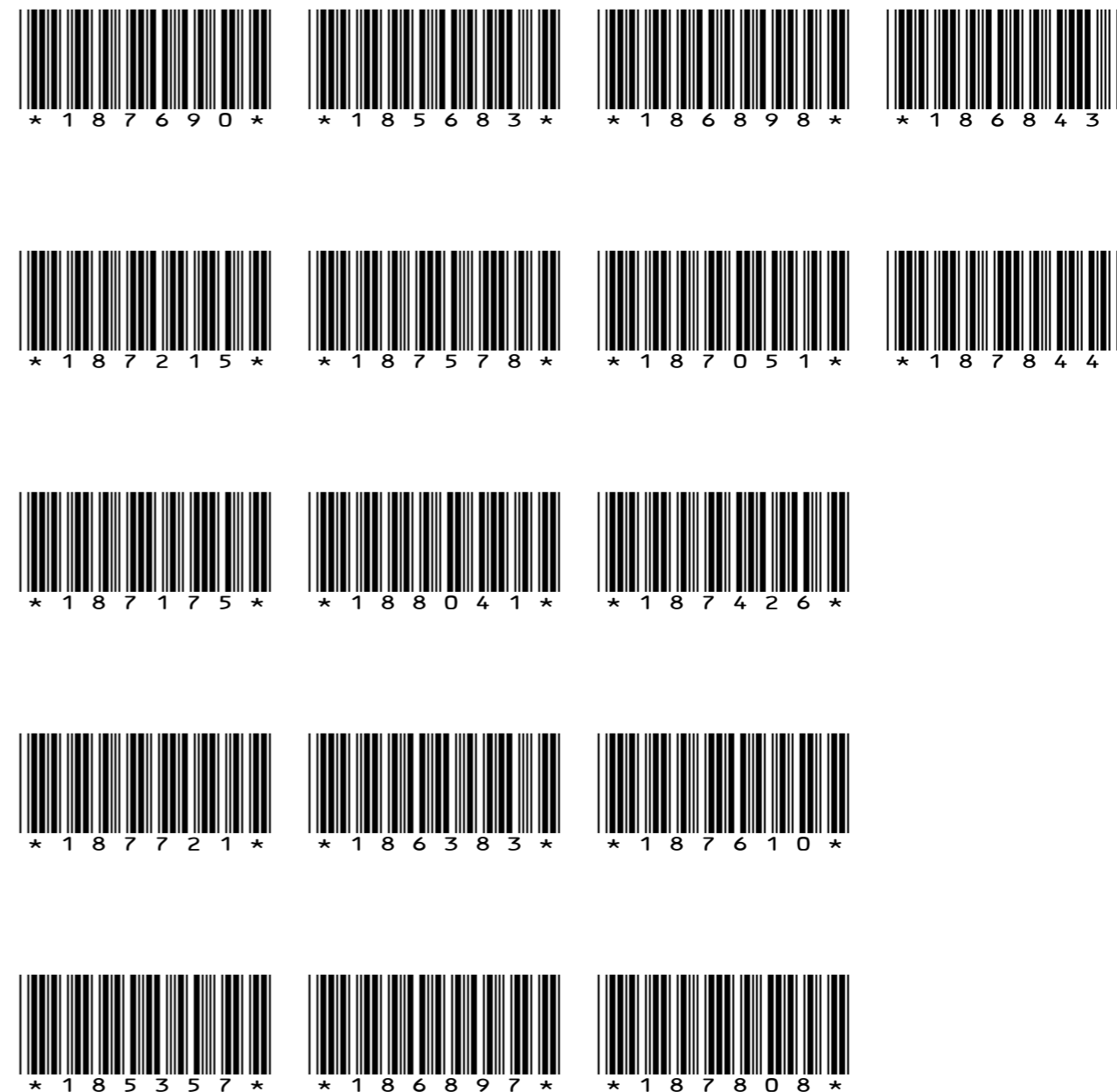
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of population with secondary and even higher education came under the influence of pseudo-information it is possible to note the existence of certain educational problems, especially in the theory and methodology of teaching physics. This means that the current physical education in pedagogical universities requires updating and fundamentalization, developing such approaches to organizing and conducting which can help conduct purposeful, systematic and gradual formation of a scientific outlook, culture of thinking and appropriate professional orientation of graduates.

Analysis of philosophical, psychological, educational and methodological literature shows that the problem of forming of the scientific worldview and culture of students in training is not new for pedagogical science. It is studied intensively over the past 50 years in the didactics of physics. There are many scientific materials, where different theoretical and methodological aspects of this problem are analyzed. The researches of famous philosophers (V. Adruschenko, I. Ziazun, B. Kedrov, V. Kremen, V. Shynkaruk etc.), educators (Sh. Amonashvili, A. Disterveg, N. Nichkalo, V. Sukhomlynsky, K. Ushynsky etc.), psychologists (L. Vyhotsky, V. Davydov, O. Leontjev, N. Menchynska, S. Rubinshtejn etc.), scientists (N. Bor, V. Vernadsky, A. Einstein, S. Kapitsa, M. Plank etc.), physics-methodologists (P. Atamanchuk, O. Buhajov, I. Bohdanov, S. Honcharenko, O. Ivanytsky, E. Korshak, O. Lyashenko, M. Martynjuk, V. Moschansky, V. Multanovsky, V. Razumovsky, M. Sadovy, P. Samojlenko, O. Sergeev, V. Serhijenko, V. Syrotjuk, N. Sosnytska, V. Sharko, M. Shut etc.) are among them.

Systematization and generalization of literary sources on the problem of the formation of scientific worldview of personality shows that according to the results of the scientific researches, the structure, main components, levels, functions, typology, philosophical, methodological and psycho-pedagogical aspects of scientific worldview formation have been determined [3, 4]. The vast majority of theoretical studies devoted to the formation of scientific worldview of young people exactly in learning physics. In our opinion it is no accident, because physics studies the most common regularities of natural phenomena, laying the foundations of understanding of the world at different levels of knowledge of nature, gives a general study of natural and scientific world view. Besides scientific physics has important socio-cultural importance because it is an integral part of the culture of modern high-tech information society. As a result, the concept of scientific worldview not only firmly confirmed in physics as one of the main categories of methodology of scientific knowledge, but also gained a new status in the theory and methods of teaching physics as an integral and essential component of basic training of a teacher.

II. Formulation of the problem.

Taking into account that there are many considerable scientific achievements in this field, we can state that the problem of the formation of scientific worldview of future physics teachers in the system of professional training has not become the subject of separate systematic research yet. Despite the large number of fundamental works, the formation of scientific worldview of youth remains one of the most complex

Gumar wanted the nation to discover the new and thrive. He urges the Kazakh nation to wake up in his book called «Young stallion».

Through the poem «To young people» (included in «Young stallion») Gumar says he lays his hope on the youth.

3 Conclusion

Gumar Qarash was one of the leading poets of his time who delivered traditional human values and liberation ideas skillfully through his poems.

All the poets who supported Alash that is Shakarim, Akhmet, Mirjaqip, Magjan, Narmanbet, Sultanmahmut reflected urgent problems and situations in their works and never gave up their endeavors to awaken the nation. They all had their own way and shared goal.

They were salient figures who devoted all their energy for the sake of their nation's bright future.

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Tokariiev Serhii

FAMILY NARRATIONS ABOUT ORIGIN OF COSSACK OFFICERS OF NIZHYN REGIMENT

In the article the family narrations about the origin of Cossack officers' families of Nizhyn regiment are reviewed. It is analyzed the degree of reliability of narrations and their role in the process of nobilitation of cossack officers of Nizhyn regiment.

Keywords: Nizhyn regiment, family narrations, Cossack officers, Polish gentry, nobilitation.

An important role in the formation of cossack officers of Nizhyn regiment played the representatives of nobles. A noble origin of the majority was documented, but in some cases, Cossack officers succeeded to falsification of their genealogies. This process was very popular after the elimination of Ukrainian Cossack State and the announcement of the Manifest of 1785, which contained articles that allowed them to get Russian nobility. Cases of noble origin were transferred to local nobleman's deputy committees. Thus, it was quite easy to prove their gentry origin for the representatives of Cossack officers, because it demanded evidence of only 12 nobles. Once this process was transferred to the jurisdiction of the Heraldry, the majority of Cossack officers' representatives from gentry lost their nobility due to a more strict verification of «fairy tales» about origin.

The representatives of gentry made a significant percentage of the regimental officers at the initial stage of Nizhyn regiment existence. But later more and more representatives of a squadron and non-governmental officers used to «correct» their own genealogies. One of the ways to confirm the noble origin was to prove the ancient origin of a Cossack officer's family. So at the end of XVIII – early XIX century in the formular lists of Cossack officers descendants one can often meet very vague wording such as «The further origin of our ancestors is covered with a mystery»¹.

Quite often in family narrations, there is information about obtaining officer's positions because of patronage of some powerful Russian and Ukrainian officials. Thus, in 1682 L. Shramchenko was appointed as sotnyk in Olyshivka. According to the family narrations, he was a cossack and got the position of sotnyk because of hetman's disposal. A cossack origin of the sotnyk is indirectly indicated by the fact that when Peter I had to send an ambassador to Silistria pasha to discuss the case of I. Mazepa in December 1708 I. Skoropadskyi have chosen L. Shramchenko because he visited different regions of Ottoman Empire².

Yampil sotnyk V. Doroshenko was a cousin of Hetman P. Doroshenko according to family legend. This legend was totally based on the testimony of «the twelve nobles», but in historical research, there is no information about hetman's cousins. More

PhD Shkola O.V.

National Pedagogical Dragomanov University, Kiev, Ukraine

WORLDVIEW ASPECT OF THE COURSE OF THEORETICAL PHYSICS IN PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF FUTURE TEACHERS OF PHYSICS

Abstract. *The article is devoted to the problems of formation of scientific worldview of the future teachers of physics as one of the priority tasks of their professional training. The author identified key components and didactic conditions of effective solving of this problem in the framework of the course of theoretical physics, which completes the basic training of future teachers at the University.*

Key words: world of personality, the scientific worldview, the worldview of the culture, theoretical physics, the physical worldview.

I. Introduction.

One of the priority directions of the state educational policy according to the «National Doctrine of Education in Ukraine» is «the formation of a coherent worldview, modern scientific worldview and system of humanistic values of young people; development of skills of scientific self-education and self-identity, education of citizens ... patriots of Ukraine» [2, c.3]. Of course, only the teacher who has a high level of professional competence, ideological culture, tolerance, can bring up a complete identity of the student and form his scientific outlook with the help of physics as a fundamental natural science. A recent survey has shown that more than half of first year students are motivated to study only certain list of subjects and have very rough ideas about their future profession, or even declare the unwillingness to work according their specialty in future. This fact raises the question of the necessity of professional training of future teachers as purposeful management process of personal development, the creation of appropriate conditions for his/her personal fulfillment and professional growth, introduction to professional values.

We should note that forming of scientific worldview in the system of professional training of future teachers, because is not an easy thing, because it depends on many factors both internal, included by the educational process of high educational establishments (psychological, pedagogical, methodological, organizational, logistical, managerial) and external. Solution of this problem is also connected with many modern negative social trends related with the spreading of mysticism, occultism, parapsychology and penetration of pseudo-religious ideas and information in all aspects of life. It's a pity, but they have a significant impact on public consciousness and are especially dangerous for young people in Ukraine. Taking into account that today considerable part