



## Chapter II. HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL ASPECTS OF PEDAGOGICAL RESEARCH

doi: 10.15330/msuc.2024.30.36-39

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УДК: 37.035.6:371

### ВИХОВАННЯ ПАТРІОТИЗМУ ТА ГРОМАДЯНСЬКОЇ СВІДОМОСТІ У МАЙБУТНІХ ФАХІВЦІВ ЧЕРЕЗ ПРИЗМУ УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ ТА ЗАРУБІЖНОЇ ЛІТЕРАТУРИ

**Анотація.** Аналізуючи чинники формування патріотизму та громадянськості майбутніх фахівців засобами української та зарубіжної літератури і літературної спадщини українських письменників-педагогів, у творчості яких найбільше актуалізовано тогочасні педагогічні ідеї, що є актуальними і в умовах сьогодення, виокремлюємо низку напрямків виховання та дидактичних положень, які найвиразніше проявляються у літературній спадщині західних письменників.

Стаття присвячена значенню української та зарубіжної літератури для різних спеціальностей, а також науковим підходам до визначення основних проблем міждисциплінарних зв'язків. Письменники світового значення завжди були вершиною культури свого часу. Маючи велику ерудицію, творчо переробляючи кращі здобутки світової літератури, українські митці ставили перед собою певні завдання: своїми перекладами прагнули зробити літературу різних країн частиною української культури.

Тому, формування патріотизму та громадянської свідомості є важливим завданням сучасної освіти, особливо у підготовці майбутніх фахівців. Українська та зарубіжна література відіграє ключову роль у цьому процесі, адже саме через художнє слово молодь може усвідомити важливість національної ідентичності, цінності демократичного суспільства та громадянські обов'язки. Українська література містить численні приклади героїзму, самопожертви, любові до рідної землі та боротьби за свободу. Такі твори формують у студентів почуття національної гідності та гордості за свою країну. Читаючи ці твори, студенти не лише знайомляться з історичними подіями, а й усвідомлюють, що доля держави залежить від активної громадянської позиції кожного. Формування патріотизму та громадянської свідомості можна посилити завдяки міждисциплінарному підходу. Залучення історичних, філософських, соціологічних аспектів дозволяє студентам глибше усвідомити зміст літературних творів та їх значення для сучасного суспільства.

**Ключові слова:** українська література, зарубіжна література, педагогіка, патріотизм, громадянська свідомість, міждисциплінарні зв'язки.

### EDUCATION OF PATRIOTISM AND CIVIC AWARENESS IN FUTURE SPECIALISTS THROUGH THE PRISM OF UKRAINIAN AND FOREIGN LITERATURE

**Abstract.** Analyzing the factors of formation of patriotism and citizenship of future specialists by means of Ukrainian and foreign literatures and literary heritage of Ukrainian writers-teachers, in whose works the contemporary pedagogical ideas that are relevant in the present conditions are most actualized, we single out a number of directions of education and didactic provisions that are most clearly manifested in the literary heritage of Western writers Ukraine 19th - 30s of the 20th century.

The article is devoted to the significance of Ukrainian and foreign literature for various specialties, as well as scientific approaches to determining the main problems of interdisciplinary relations. Writers of world importance have always been the pinnacle of culture of their time. Possessing great erudition, creatively reworking the best achievements of world literature, Ukrainian artists set themselves certain tasks: with their translations they sought to make the literature of different countries a part of Ukrainian culture.

Therefore, the formation of patriotism and civic consciousness is an important task of modern education, especially in the training of future specialists. Ukrainian and foreign literature plays a key role in this process, because it is through the artistic word that young people can realize the importance of national identity, the values of a democratic society and civic duties. Ukrainian literature contains numerous examples of heroism, self-sacrifice, love for their native land and the struggle for freedom. Such works form in students a sense of national dignity and pride for their country. By reading these works, students not only become familiar with historical events, but also realize that the fate of the state depends on the active civic position of everyone.



The formation of patriotism and civic consciousness can be strengthened through an interdisciplinary approach. The involvement of historical, philosophical, and sociological aspects allows students to more deeply understand the content of literary works and their significance for modern society.

**Keywords:** Ukrainian literature, foreign literature, pedagogy, patriotism, civic consciousness, interdisciplinary connections.

## INTRODUCTION

**The problem formulation.** In their work, writers reflect the phenomena and trends that seem to them to be the most valuable for the development of advanced thought, the most relevant and necessary for today. Thus, they combine the accuracy and honesty of scientists with the strength and temperament of publicists, who always set themselves relevant tasks. Artists of the word generalize life phenomena, create typical images, while showing their attitude to events.

**Analysis of recent research.** Organically complement the work on operational general scientific, disciplinary and interdisciplinary methods and technologies of labor research O.Adamenko, S.Arkipova, V.Ivanov, O.Manaev and others. They determine the tactics of interdisciplinary research, approaches to solving specific research problems, provide reliable knowledge, formulate objectively determined characteristics and balanced evaluation characteristics.

Fundamental studies on the history of Ukrainian literature are the works of M.Wozniak, M.Hrushevsky, S.Efremov, M.Zerov, V.Radzykevych, D.Chizhevsky and generalizing works of modern scientists: T.Gaev, O.Gnidan, Z.Hook, M.Naenka and others.

## RESEARCH METHODS.

The study used a set of methods: theoretical (analysing scientific sources, comparison and classification, synthesis of scientific research results, generalization, and systematization of scientific data; empirical (observing, questioning, interviewing, conversation), etc., as well as the author's own experience; with the help of the statistical methods processing the research results was carried out.

## RESEARCH RESULTS

The significance of the writer, his work, and hence literature, is manifested in how truly expressed the interests and dreams of the people. Artistic creativity must serve people, because it is from literary canvases that we learn about the past, about the present, we see human dreams.

Literature is based on humanistic principles, affirms eternal universal values; thus it is close and extremely necessary to people. Writers in different genres of works show different segments of the population, reveal the talent of the common man, glorify working people, instill interest in their own history, love for their homeland, parents, neighbors, fraternal peoples. Literature supports people in difficult moments of life, inspires feats for the sake of others, adds strength in overcoming life's troubles, points the way to solving important problems. This makes it valuable for every nation.

During its centuries-long history, the Ukrainian people have created highly fiction, which occupies a worthy place in world culture. Ukrainian literature has great socio-political, cognitive and educational value, because it shows the history of the people, their struggle against social and national oppression, the struggle for freedom and happy life. The literature truly reflects the social reality: the various stages of people's lives, their hopes and aspirations.

Thus, pedagogical science and literary creativity have a common core - man as the main subject of study. The formation of man in all the variety of manifestations of this process became the subject of understanding and reflection in the literature long before the emergence of relevant psychological and pedagogical theories. And the phenomenon of upbringing goes back to the roots of antiquity, when there was neither the first nor the second, so it serves as an ontological foundation for clarifying the points of contact between historical and pedagogical science and literary creativity. Combining the cognitive and value attitude of man to the world, literary works convey his holistic worldview, reflect the aesthetic perception of pedagogical realities in artistic images. Therefore, scientists naturally raise the question of «pedagogical consciousness of writers», because their works perform a «teacher's role», didactic functions, which are manifested in a powerful influence on the education and upbringing of the individual (Isaeva, 2005).

Fiction should be recognized as an important and unique kind of pedagogical and historical-pedagogical sources, because its works have socio-educational significance, aesthetically reflect and at the same time form the consciousness, mentality, behavior of the individual. This is manifested and ensured by their significant functionality in the accumulation, preservation and transmission from one generation to another of moral, social and national values that reflect the worldview, ideals and aspirations of all people and individual social groups.

Works of art as a component of the socio-cultural space of a certain era naturally and comprehensively convey its spirit, tastes, values, which provides an important basis for a deep understanding of the educational and pedagogical process and its inherent norms of behavior, consciousness, social ties, interpersonal relationships and interests, aspirations. etc. The comparison of models of educational and pedagogical relations and personal images presented by historical and pedagogical science and different genres of literature gives grounds for their consideration and use as a kind of informative source and means of understanding individual ideas to improve the process of education and training and development of pedagogical thought in general.

Looking ahead, we note that in the process of research revealed many examples when created by writers, including writers-teachers, cognitive images, models of personal behavior and interpersonal relationships allow to see completely new, still unknown or little known in the scientific field, which are pedagogical phenomena. research interest and after theoretical comprehension have prospects for practical implementation.

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Literary creativity is interpreted as a complex integrative phenomenon of the artist's work to create works that reflect his worldview and interpretation of reality or imaginary world in specific images, phenomena, objects, qualities, patterns of behavior, mental states and knowledge. In structural terms, literary creativity is an activity process that involves setting a task, formulating a plan, its implementation and presentation of the finished product □ a social and value work. Literary work as a new, original, original, socially significant product, as a manifestation and result of creative self-realization, self-actualization of the writer, intended for public consumption, which is manifested in assessments of its value in professional and professional environment and differentiated in social, age, aesthetic dimensions readership. In the coverage of issues of education, upbringing and the formation and development of personality, this is reflected in the so-called. borderline literary genres, which in different proportions synthesized artistic, scientific, didactic semantic elements and styles of presentation.

In literary studies, culturology, and other related sciences, along with the concept of «literary process», the concept of «literary movement» is used, which also has no clear interpretation, in particular in representative academic publications, so it is even more definite. Authors of case studies often use these concepts as synonymous, although in reality they denote different phenomena. Given the scientific experience of literary studies and related sciences that study the development of social movements, its component literary movement is defined as literary activity and collective organized and purposeful or spontaneous actions, actions of writers and public figures, guided by certain common ideas, motives, aspirations, direct them to achieve certain literary and artistic goals and objectives. Thus, the conditional integrity and purposefulness of the literary movement, which usually unites and consolidates like-minded people, distinguishes it from the literary process, which absorbs and represents all literary figures of a certain period and is a common expression of the history of literature.

During this period, under the influence of the philosophy of positivism, the criterion of artistic and aesthetic level of literary works in the aspect we study become truthfulness, comprehensiveness, accuracy of depiction of typical educational and pedagogical phenomena and processes and human characters. The formation of personality, his professional and life choices, behavior and actions are determined by social origin, family and socio-cultural environment, the influences of social life. The image of the individual as a part of a certain social stratum leads to simplification, standardization of artistic images. Under conditions of weakening the lyrical flow, the artistic comprehension of the problems of education, upbringing, and the formation of characters is transferred to epic and prose genres – novels, short stories, and short stories. Universal values become a measure of distinction and depiction of «good» and «evil».

Fiction is an art form that is one of the most powerful means of human cognition, a tool for influencing reliability. It is literature that develops a person's consciousness, his feelings, will, psyche, forms a human character – therefore, creates a personality. Each science has one or only subject of research, but it seems that there are two – law and the state, that is, two social phenomena quite different in their properties. The state is one of the organizations of society and in this regard can be considered as a special form of self-organization of society, which is impossible without literature. The current state of development of the structure of legal science, as philosophy, sociology of law, literature, is characterized by their integration, interpenetration, concentration around certain state and legal problems, the creation of interdisciplinary scientific complexes, which corresponds to general trends in society and science in general.

The refore, along with legal activities, there are literary, production, spiritual, cultural and educational, political, organizational and managerial, research and other social activities. Let's try to explain some of these species. The interest of society in organizing and ensuring a higher standard of living requires its members to study in depth the factors that help achieve the goal, identify trends and patterns of development of society, forecasting ways of its development for the future. Such social needs have led to the existence of a research type of social activity, and with it the appropriate category of people – scientists who carry out research work. But there is another very important need for social existence, which provides for the presence of a factor regulating the activities of all participants in social relations, based on their social status, opportunities to ensure interest and so on. Such a need for social life objectively causes the need for the existence of law, and with it the whole system of accompanying mechanisms, means and phenomena that ensure the functioning and development of law. This means that without the activities of legal institutions, lawyers, without the introduction of legal institutions and procedures, law in society can not function. Legal activity, thus, is aimed at the object of law, which ensures its functioning, regulatory impact on public relations, satisfies the social need for regulation (regulation, coordination, streamlining).

Another area of jurisprudence is the formation of new legal disciplines of interdisciplinary nature: philosophy of law, sociology of law, psychology of law, legal political science, legal cybernetics, legal rhetoric, legal linguistics, legal semiotics, legal anthropology, legal logic, legal statistics and legal statistics. or, conversely, separation from jurisprudence as independent sciences of political science, political science and Ukrainian and world literature.

Foreign literature helps future specialists understand the universal values of democracy, human rights, social responsibility, and the importance of peace. For example, George Orwell's novel «1984», «which emphasizes the dangers of totalitarianism and the need to protect personal freedom and human rights; Antoine de Saint-Exupéry's



novel «The Little Prince», which teaches responsibility for others and the importance of human relationships; and Ernest Hemingway's novel «For Whom the Bell Tolls», which explores the themes of civic duty, solidarity, and empathy.

As R.A. Kalyuzhny noted, if jurisprudence becomes a science, then science, it should be noted, is quite peculiar. After all, its role in society is never reduced to the function of cognition of legal phenomena. No matter how hard you try to eliminate doubts about the meaning of certain legal terms in order to avoid serious conflicts between individuals entering into legal relations, in the process of applying legal norms inevitably arise any ambiguities, contradictions or gaps that cause misunderstandings, arbitrariness of the parties. In addition, there is a constant need to maintain uniformity in legal norms and principles, to create a certain order in the action of different sources of law, to develop a strict hierarchy among them. All such tasks are designed to solve jurisprudence. This is its role and significance for the functioning and development of law (Petryshyn, 2010, p. 139). At the current level of development of the discussed problem to determine the methodological specifics of legal science is necessary mainly in hypothetical terms. It is possible that in the future, relevant research will allow us to conclude that there are no methodological features of jurisprudence, in addition to the traditionally defined specifics of its object. However, the opposite cannot be ruled out - the discovery of the originality of the science of law not only in comparison with the epistemological ideal of natural science research, but also with knowledge in other humanities (Kelman.). It is clear that the study of logic by a lawyer can not replace special legal knowledge. However, it helps every future jurist to become a highly qualified specialist in his field. No wonder A. Connie believed that an educated lawyer should be a person in whom general education precedes special education. And in the system of general education one of the leading places belongs to formal and logical training.

Education as a process (educational process) in the context of our study is understood as an integral unity of education, training, development and self-development of the individual, which under the statelessness of the Ukrainian community of Western Ukraine and purposeful policy of its denationalization individuality, identity and realization of national and cultural needs, rights and interests.

The need to use modern pedagogical technologies is no longer in doubt. Today, the prospects for the development of world literature are associated with the introduction of innovative technologies: computer learning, dialogue (interactive) technologies, search activities. Modern education, ahead of social development, is rapidly mastering information technology. The mainstay of these technologies is the computer and its software, which have become an integral part of learning.

Working with a computer should be perceived as an organic activating part of the cognitive process. Thanks to ICT there are significant changes in the educational process, and the main goal is the development of spiritual, intellectual and creative abilities of the individual, cognitive activity, awareness of moral values, which will later become capable of independent thinking, self-realization, decision-making, ability to work on solving important life problems.

The use of information and communication technologies during classes and in preparation for them provides a variety of work at all stages of learning: when explaining new material (demonstration and encyclopedic programs, Power Point presentations), when consolidating, repeating, training, intermediate testing, e-mail communication, chat, teleconference); in independent work (various educational programs, electronic textbooks, manuals; independent search of materials, work on projects), during control of knowledge, abilities and skills (testing, creation of Web-pages, protection of projects, remote communication via e-mail, Internet seminars, Internet Olympiads, etc.) (Isaeva, 2005)

Multimedia technologies perform an auxiliary function to achieve a greater effect in the perception and understanding of a literary work. Careful consideration should be given to the location, time, and appropriateness of the use of computer information. It should be noted that the forms of multimedia work have become commonplace and familiar in my practice, because to conduct such classes – it's simple, enjoyable and effective (Isaeva, 2005). The artistic model of education reveals a multifaceted essential picture of the process of formation of the child's personality, acquires the character of theoretical analysis, because it allows to study the patterns of its formation and formation in aspects of the global relationship of Man, Nature and Society.

#### **CONCLUSION AND PROSPECTS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH**

Thus, pedagogical science and literary creativity have a common core – man as the main subject of study. The formation of man in all the variety of manifestations of this process became the subject of understanding and reflection in the literature long before the emergence of relevant psychological and pedagogical theories. And the phenomenon of upbringing goes back to the roots of antiquity, when there was neither the first nor the second, so it serves as an ontological foundation for clarifying the points of contact between historical and pedagogical science and literary creativity. Combining the cognitive and value attitude of man to the world, literary works convey his holistic worldview, reflect the aesthetic perception of pedagogical realities in artistic images.

Ukrainian and foreign literature are effective means of forming patriotism and civic consciousness in future specialists. It helps develop critical thinking, forms moral guidelines, and contributes to the upbringing of conscious citizens capable of responsibly relating to their state and society.

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*Received* 12.03.2024  
*Accepted* 17.04.2024