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Bielova O. B. Conceptual approaches to the evaluation of speech activity of children of older preschool age with logopathology

The analysis of theoretical and practical research on the problem of studying the activity component of speech readiness of older preschool children for school is carried out. That allowed to modernize the methodology aimed at assessing the speech activity of older preschool children with speech pathology. Research objectives: theoretical substantiation of scientific positions on the components of speech activity; acquisition of methods for studying the activity component of speech readiness; determination of evaluation criteria and levels for studying the state and features of speech development in older preschoolers. The purpose of the study: modernization of research methods for assessing the speech activity of older preschool children with speech pathology and with typical speech development. It is determined that the activity component of speech readiness for schooling of older preschool children considers the ability to use speech skills in different activities. Speech activity is a social interaction in which speech is used to present and receive information. The main types of speech activity of older preschoolers include speaking and listening. Speaking – provides a process of information exchange and is carried out through dialogue or monologue. Listening is a type of speech activity and is aimed at deciphering and perceiving verbal information. This type of speech provides a process of understanding, comprehending messages and further forming its own conclusions. The modernized methodology for assessing the speech activity of an older preschooler is based on the study of the components of speech activity – speaking and listening, which are studied through dialogic and monologue speech in play with peers and while studying with a teacher. To study the state of speech activity was outlined criteria, scoring scale. The total score of cooperative tasks determines the three-level level (high, medium and low). Their characteristics indicate the peculiarities of children's performance of experimental tasks.

Key words: *speech activity, speaking, listening, dialogue, monologue, children of older preschool age, speech development disorders*

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**VOLUNTEER ACTIVITY OF STUDENTS AND TEACHERS
OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS OF UKRAINE IN THE CONDITIONS
OF THE RUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN WAR (2014 – 2022)**

The challenges faced by modern Ukrainian society pose new challenges to students and teachers, forcing them to take an active part in social assistance, in particular in volunteering. Volunteering of students and teachers is aimed at solving urgent problems and achieving social justice, which covers the whole spectrum of civic activity. Today, international research emphasizes the strategic importance and role of volunteering, especially voluntary, in achieving the goals of society. Volunteering is becoming more and more popular and valuable among student youth, as evidenced by the increase in the number of published articles, reports and research results.

The article reviews the scientific literature on this issue, in particular the analysis of the features and areas of volunteerism of students of Ukrainian universities in the armed conflict, which showed that today there is no thorough research in this area. It is generalized that during 2014-2022, especially among Ukrainian researchers, interest in certain aspects of volunteering in the context of military conflict increased. It was emphasized that among foreign scholars working in the field of conflict resolution and peacebuilding, the object of study is not volunteering, but civil society, as a set of various local initiatives.

So, today, a very important task is to study both the features and experience of volunteering of students and teachers of higher education in Ukraine in the Russian-Ukrainian war (2014 – 2022), which in the future will give grounds to talk about the possibility of involving volunteers organizations to address issues related to the settlement of the military conflict and post-conflict development of the Ukrainian state.

Key words: *volunteering, volunteer activity, social activity, students, teachers, higher education institutions, war, Ukraine.*

(статтю подано мовою оригіналу)

The Christian idea of charity has always been the basis of philanthropic activities of both public organizations and individuals. Social service is an activity aimed at solving social problems and achieving social justice, covering the whole spectrum of social activity. Social service includes volunteering, charity and organized forms of providing social services for individuals in need and groups for their holistic development [5].

Today, international reports emphasize the strategic importance and role of social activities, especially voluntary, in the process of development of development goals. Volunteering is becoming an increasingly popular and valuable phenomenon, as evidenced by the increase in the number of published articles, reports and research results [8, p.33].

The review of the scientific literature on the research of the features and areas of volunteering activity in the conditions of the armed conflict has shown that to date there is no thorough research in this area. Instead, over the past few years, especially among Ukrainian researchers, there has been a growing interest in certain aspects of volunteering activity in the context of military conflict. While among foreign scholars working in the sphere of the research of conflict resolution and peacebuilding, the object of the study is not volunteering, but civil society, as a set of various local initiatives.

Volunteering, which is conducted specifically for people in need of support, assistance and care, is the subject of numerous studies and analyzes, including the following foreign scholars: K. Braun, Z. Bohdan, A. Czupryn, S. Gawroński, M. Załuska and others.

Thus, today, a very important task is to study both the features and the experience of volunteering activity of students and teachers of higher education institutions of Ukraine in the conditions of Russian-Ukrainian war (2014 – 2022), which will give us further reasons to talk about the possibility of involvement representatives of volunteer organizations to address issues related to the settlement of the military conflict and post-conflict development. Despite the fact that since 2014 the research of volunteering in the conditions of the conflict in Donbass region has become relevant, in the scientific literature there is almost no comprehensive analysis of the features and directions of volunteering. Assessing the level of scientific development of problem of the scientific research on the peculiarities of volunteering activity of students and teachers of higher education institutions of Ukraine in the conditions of the Russian-Ukrainian war (2014 – 2022), it is worth noting the lack of comprehensive pedagogical research in this area.

The purpose of our publication is to highlight the different types of volunteer activities of students and teachers of higher education institutions in Ukraine in the conditions of the Russian-Ukrainian war (2014 – 2022).

Today in Ukraine, many student communities created in peacetime have become volunteer centers during the war. Some went to the war, some raised funds for the equipment of friends, some people weave camouflage nets, some help in hospitals, some work for the information front.

Most students now have shared chats in messengers to maintain constant contact, as has been the case since distance learning during the covid epidemic. In the conditions of the war, this helped to quickly coordinate and unite the teams.

But the leading role in the formation of these communities was played by the traditions of student self-government and the participation of these organizations in the public life of Ukraine. The heads of the student councils began to coordinate volunteer chats. It was with the student protest that the Revolution of Dignity began in 2013, and the Granite Revolution of 1990 went down in history [6].

For our research, it is advisable to analyze the different views of scientists on the problem of volunteering activity. The terms “volunteer work, volunteer” come from the Latin “volontarius”, which means “voluntary, willing, according to free will”. Dorota Moron emphasizes that, based on historical references to this term, it was called the free form of internship to learn about the profession or to volunteer in the army [18, p. 16].

The modern understanding of this concept comes from the actions of the Swiss physicist and mathematician Pierre Cerezol, who in 1920 organized the first volunteer camp, which was to respond to the destruction and atrocities of the First World War [9; 15].

“Volunteering is based on the principle of subsidiarity in relation to people who do not belong to the group of volunteers, voluntary and unpaid, so volunteers are individuals (natural persons) who voluntarily, without remuneration, participate in public or voluntary organizations, all activities in the field of social pie” [17, p.1582]. According to Magdalena Kołodziejczyk, volunteering is voluntary, as well as intentional, free activities for the benefit of others, in turn, the volunteer carries out activities in accordance with this principle [13, p.5]. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies has accepted that such a person “does more than is necessary through their paid work and usual responsibilities, and does not expect to earn or be rewarded, contributing to various environmental benefits while meeting satisfaction from their activities”. Kodeks etyczny wolontariusza, <http://www.wolontariat.pl> (10.12.2007). Thus, this approach emphasizes the aspect of satisfaction for conducting volunteering activity, volunteering allows self-realization and brings effect (benefit).

We can understand the concept of volunteering as a prosocial activity. I. Reikovskiy includes the following types of activity: altruistic – that is, organized in such a way that someone else benefits, and the subject sacrifices important personal well-being; assistance – such that someone receives a benefit, and the subject only the natural costs of activities; cooperative – they are organized in such a way that the subject and other persons benefit or do not suffer losses [16, c. 27]. In this context, it is important to mention the statements of Janusz Czapiński, who stressed that volunteering is one of the elements of social capital and means good relations with people, willingness to rush to help. And this has not only economic and social effects, i.e. those related to the better development of cities, regions and countries; on the other hand, young people who are active in volunteering achieve better learning outcomes [10, p. 11].

Volunteering is a great opportunity to broaden horizons and look at the world from a different perspective to help others. Volunteers can be people regardless of age, gender, wealth, religion, as Z. Bohdan writes, “so anyone can be a volunteer, regardless of the sphere of public life, where such assistance is needed” [14, p. 63].

There are many organizations in the country, the main purpose of which is to help children, adolescents, the elderly, the sick, animals in the conditions of the Russian-Ukrainian war (2014 – 2022). Therefore, interested students and teachers have virtually unlimited opportunities.

Before choosing a specific organization, each researcher and student should remember to define their interests and clarify their personal plans. This decision has another advantage – in this way the future volunteer can be sure that he or she will perform work that will bring concrete benefits and which he or she will be satisfied with.

The basis of volunteering, including student volunteering, is a selfless desire to serve others. Involvement of a volunteer is willingly, and also implies certain continuity and systematic activities. A committed volunteer should be aware that he or she will dedicate his or her time, effort, and skills to serving another person for free. However, lack of financial satisfaction does not mean that you can act only when you want to. Volunteers are required to perform their duties regularly [11, p.224].

The degree of involvement in the form of volunteering allows us to identify certain types of volunteers:

1) “activists of the moment”, join individual actions, accept individual challenges under the influence of individual impulse;

2) “medium-distance runners” are volunteers who are temporarily involved in their activities, for example, until they gain the necessary experience or a written certificate that can help them find a job. For some people, stopping volunteering after a certain period of time may be due to the fact that they feel that they are not in this sphere of activity, or for other reasons;

3) “permanent activists” are people who put the idea of helping others into the meaning of their lives. The condition for them is to work for the benefit of another person, to function in the personal and social spheres [19, p. 95].

There has never been a shortage of volunteers in Ukraine, people of good will who selflessly help others. We can even say that the more difficult, tragic moments, the faster and more people appeared and worked to support the needy, strangers who do not belong to their families or friends. In the past, people who helped others with charity were called “social workers”.

Today, volunteer work is not just about social security. This is any kind of conscious volunteer work that is provided free of charge to others and that goes beyond family and friends. Volunteers can be anyone who wants to share their knowledge and skills, and at the same time gain new ones. Anyone of any age (except very young children) can become a volunteer in any area of public life. Increasingly, in today’s world, volunteering is being talked about as a need to help other people. Modern volunteering is not only a very positive prosocial behavior, but also a process that creates the prospect of interesting learning, meeting new people and gaining experience. As a result, volunteering can lead to a better position in the labor market. Currently, in order to find a good job (both interesting and well-paid and developing) it is not enough to have proper education, internships are welcome, and volunteering is an opportunity to develop interests, gain practice and experience. While working, a volunteer often acquires skills that become very useful in later careers, sometimes even being a deciding factor when applying for a specific job. Volunteer assistance is becoming an increasingly valuable way of undergoing student internships and professional internships. Increasingly, people looking for employees are guided by the possible experience of work in non-governmental organizations. Such work is related to the will to act, creativity, responsibility, the ability to think independently and work in a team – these are the traits that every volunteer should have, and at the same time the traits that all employers look for in potential employees.

The Revolution of Dignity and the subsequent events in Ukraine led to significant changes in the political and socio-cultural environments of Ukrainian society. At the same time, due to a number of factors, primarily the external aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, there was a blatant unwillingness of government agencies to respond effectively to challenges and act in extreme conditions of social conflict, territorial annexation and occupation of Ukrainian territory. In this context, the national civil society has demonstrated an impressive ability to consolidate and mobilize, creating an effective network of civic initiatives and associations that have addressed the most pressing and urgent issues that the Ukrainian community has not faced since gaining independence in 1991: various assistance to refugees from the occupied territories, logistical support of the military, fundraising and food, purchase of medical equipment and medicines for the wounded, etc. Flexible forms of volunteering activity have proved to be the most productive in practice, as circumventing bureaucratic procedures in extraordinary circumstances saves time and ultimately saves lives. Given the socio-economic and political instability, we should also note the comprehensive support of voluntary activity of Ukrainian citizens, consolidating this trend as an integral part of social life [1].

The formation of the volunteer movement in universities today is taking place in several main areas, which has the following features:

1. Voluntary free work of volunteers in public and non-profit organizations – providing assistance to various categories of the population, in all kinds of activities, training and development. This orientation of volunteers of all ages promotes their creative and social self-realization, self-development and self-observation.

2. Voluntary systematic or occasional assistance to state institutions to implement social policy – assistance to the Armed Forces of Ukraine in providing the necessary goods for their stay in the war, assistance to educational institutions in educational work, social security institutions – in working with children and young people with special needs and elderly people.

3. Volunteering activity is a consequence of creative self-development, teaching others, but this activity is not professional.

4. Pedagogically oriented volunteering, in fact, serves as a mechanism for personal development, socialization and spiritual formation. This direction is being developed in children's and youth associations (their goal is to create socially useful activities), in various groups at the Centers for Social Services for Families and Young People.

5. Military volunteering, in fact, is the basis for ensuring the functioning of the military forces in matters of life, health and financial assistance to them and their families [2].

After the annexation of Crimea and the beginning of the war in Donbass region, volunteering rose to the highest level of development since Ukraine's independence. In December 2014, at the request of the Organization of United Nations, GfK Ukraine Company conducted a nationwide survey of the state of volunteering in Ukraine. According to the results of the survey, Ukrainians recognize the important role of the volunteer movement in social processes: 62% recognize the role of volunteers in the political changes of the last year, 85% believe that the volunteer movement helps strengthen peace, and 81% tend to consider the volunteer movement a necessary part of civil society. Almost a quarter of Ukrainians (23%) had volunteering experience, of which 9% had started volunteering in the last year. The main activity of volunteers in 2014 was to help the Ukrainian army and the wounded – 70% of volunteers were involved in this. Prior to the Maidan events, the most important areas of activity were assistance to socially vulnerable groups and improvement of public space [6].

According to researches in 2018, the percentage of those who volunteered in Ukraine during the year increased from 12% to 18%. This is evidenced by the results of a poll conducted by the Ilko Kucheriv Democratic Initiatives Foundation and the Razumkov Centre's sociological service.

“The highest level of volunteering is observed among young people (24%), and regionally – in the west (21%) and in the center (22%), and much lower – in the south (11%) and in the east (14%)”.

According to the survey, after the Revolution of Dignity, the number of people who provided financial or material assistance during the year increased significantly – from 29% in 2012 to 47% in 2015.

These can be, for example: assistance in rehabilitation centers for children with cerebral palsy; organization of interesting leisure activities for children in hospitals: theaters, etc.; spending time with the elderly in social care homes; help with homework for children in orphanages or community centers; participation in large charitable projects (such as donations) aimed at raising funds for those who need it; assistance in organizing interesting events in houses of culture [3].

According to humanistic psychology, the main quality of a person is development, which is determined mainly by internal factors. The main goal of human activity is the desire for self-realization, which can be manifested in different ways (creativity, love, altruism). A person is by nature a good and creative being, but these qualities are not always realized, which is the result of inadequate social conditions, faulty education system, indoctrination, and so on. Discovering and renewing inner possibilities (self-realization) is more important for a person than getting one's own pleasure from driving. An important component of humanistic psychology is the theory of needs, developed and published in 1954 by American psychologist Abraham H. Maslow. According to the scientist, the governing mechanism of human behavior is needs, understood as the absence of something, while seeking to meet this shortcoming. The needs create a hierarchical system (the so-called “Maslow pyramid”), which shows that the satisfaction of lower needs is a condition for the satisfaction of higher needs. The “pyramid” consists of five categories: in its bases are physiological needs, then the need for security, the need for belonging and love, dignity and respect, and – at the top of the pyramid – the need for self-actualization. Over time, Maslow enriched his theory by dividing it into needs of type D (deficit) and B (being). The first ones serve to fill the natural shortcomings that arise as a result of human activities, and the second – its development and improvement. Satisfaction of needs D leads to the decrease in motivational stress, and dissatisfaction to diseases. Satisfaction of needs B which Maslow also called “meta-needs”, enriches the personality, but can also be a source of stress. However, if the needs B are not met, it leads to “metabolic diseases” (depression, existential neurosis) or to “metapathology” (apathy, alienation, cynicism). Familiarity with A. Maslow's theory allows to understand the needs of volunteers, “something” that motivates them to be active.

Volunteers give many different reasons why they became volunteers. Most often they say that it is: willingness to help people in need; hope to gain new experience; opportunity to get a job; action for personal satisfaction; desire to meet new people; desire to repay the debt to society; struggle for a special cause; possibility of finding a job.

As a result of the analysis of the activities of student volunteer organizations, we found that most higher education institutions in Ukraine have student associations, unions, organizations engaged in volunteer activities. For example, at the Faculty of Social Pedagogy and Psychology, Zaporizhzhya National University has a long tradition of preparing active students for volunteer work, which is the evidence that the teaching staff of the faculty has long taken care of these issues. Training is carried out in the theoretical plane and in practical extracurricular work. In the educational course “Fundamentals of Volunteer Management” students have the opportunity to acquire theoretical knowledge, practical skills of volunteer work. The experience of students-volunteers of Lesya Ukrainka Volyn State University is also interesting. Here, on the initiative of teachers and students in December 2000, a youth public organization “Volunteer Club of Lutsk” was established and legally registered in 2001. The Volunteer Club, created to promote the development of social initiatives among young people, helps socially vulnerable categories of children and youth. The main tasks of the club include: promoting the development of the volunteer movement and promoting its principles among students and pupils of Lutsk and Volyn region, conducting civic volunteer actions

at the local level; realization and protection of rights and freedoms, satisfaction of social and cultural interests of young citizens; creating conditions for self-development of club members as individuals, members of the society, citizens of Ukraine, professional development as specialists in the social sphere (social pedagogues and workers). From 2014 to 2022, students volunteers pay special attention to the Armed Forces of Ukraine. Since the beginning of the war in Donbass region, Ukrainian students from all over the country have been participating in charitable actions en masse, even creating their own volunteer organizations. Kyiv-Mohyla Academy is also actively involved in volunteering. Recently, students organized an evening with S. Vakarchuk, where almost half a million hryvnias were collected, a quarter of which was given to the Ukrainian military by Kyiv-Mohyla students. Students of Ivan Franko National University of Lviv make small angels for the military with their own hands. The project is called "We make miracles with Ukraine in our hearts"[4].

As the Ukrainian education system was destroyed by the war, teachers are helping to ensure the stability of educational services for their students, as well as other forms of emergency support, such as evacuation and humanitarian aid. Although Ukraine's Ministry of Education and Science has announced a two-week break since Russia's full-scale invasion, higher education classes have resumed remotely, where possible, although they are often interrupted by air raid alarms. Experts agree that education can play a positive role for war-affected students and reduce the psychological impact of armed conflict by offering routine and stability.

In December 2001, at the end of the International Year of Volunteering, founded by the United Nations, Pope John Paul II said: "What motivates a volunteer to dedicate his or her life to others? First of all, the natural reflex of the heart, this encourages each person to help others. This is almost a "law of existence". A volunteer, when he or she can give something selflessly, feels joy that exceeds what he or she has done. For this reason, volunteering is a special factor in advancing on the path of humanization: through the various forms of solidarity and service that it promotes and gives concrete expression, it makes society sensitive to human dignity and its diverse needs. Volunteering leads to the fact that a person is fully realized only when he or she loves and gives himself or herself to others" [12].

Conclusions

Thus, volunteering is one of the most self-fulfilling and rewarding jobs you can come up with. Volunteering activity of all participants of the educational process in the conditions of war is a selfless service that can be done with joy, without waiting for a reward in return. While this can be a time consuming process for both the teacher and the student, it is worth it. In our opinion, the theoretical conclusions obtained during our research can be used to further develop strategies for the following development of volunteering in higher education institutions of Ukraine and to further substantiate and study of the potential of volunteers or student volunteer organizations in peacebuilding and post-conflict development of Ukraine.

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Біницька К. М., Нагорна О. О., Бучківська Г. В., Біницька О. П. Волонтерська діяльність студентів та викладачів закладів вищої освіти України в умовах російсько-української війни (2014 – 2022 рр.)

Виклики з якими зустрілось сучасне українське суспільство ставить перед студентами та викладачами нові завдання, мусять брати активну участь у соціальній допомозі, зокрема у волонтерській діяльності. Волонтерська діяльність студентів та викладачів спрямована на розв'язання нагальних проблем і досягнення соціальної справедливості, що охоплює весь спектр громадянської активності. Сьогодні у міжнародних наукових дослідженнях наголошується на стратегічному значенні та ролі волонтерської діяльності, особливо добровільної, у процесі досягнення цілей розвитку суспільства. Волонтерство серед студентської молоді стає все більш популярним і цінним явищем, про що свідчить збільшення кількості опублікованих статей, звітів та результатів досліджень.

У статті здійснено огляд наукової літератури з означеної проблеми, зокрема аналіз особливостей та напрямів волонтерської діяльності студентів українських університетів в умовах збройного конфлікту, який показав, що на сьогодні відсутні ґрунтовні дослідження в цьому напрямі. Узагальнено, що продовж 2014-2022 років, особливо серед українських дослідників, зростає зацікавленість до окремих аспектів волонтерської діяльності в умовах військового конфлікту. Акцентовано, що серед зарубіжних науковців, які працюють в сфері дослідження шляхів врегулювання конфліктів та миробудування, об'єктом дослідження виступає не волонтерство, а громадянське суспільство, як сукупність різноманітних локальних ініціатив.

Отже, на сьогодні, дуже актуальним завданням є дослідження як особливостей, так і досвіду волонтерської діяльності студентів та викладачів закладів вищої освіти України в умовах російсько-української війни (2014–2022 рр.), яке в подальшому надасть підстави говорити про можливість залучення представників волонтерських організацій до вирішення питань, що стосуються врегулювання військового конфлікту та постконфліктної розбудови української держави.

Ключові слова: волонтерство, волонтерська діяльність, соціальна діяльність, студенти, викладачі, заклади вищої освіти, війна, Україна.