



---

Воронешки државен универзитет    Универзитет „Гоце Делчев“ – Штип,  
Русија    Македонија

Воронежский государственный университет    Университет имени Гоце Делчева, г. Штип,  
Россия    Македония

Voronezh State University    Goce Delcev University in Stip,  
Russia    Macedonia

Четвертая международная научная    Четврта меѓународна научна  
конференция    конференција

### **Fourth International Scientific Conference**

# **ФИЛКО FILKO**

ФИЛОЛОГИЈА, КУЛТУРА И ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ    ФИЛОЛОГИЈА, КУЛТУРА И ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ  
PHILOLOGY, CULTURE AND EDUCATION

## **ЗБОРНИК НА ТРУДОВИ СБОРНИК СТАТЕЙ CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS**

23-25 мај 2019 / 23-25 мая 2019 / 23-25 May 2019

---

Воронеж

Воронеж

Voronezh



**Воронешки државен универзитет  
Русија**

**Универзитет „Гоце Делчев“ – Штип,  
Македонија**

**Воронежский государственный университет  
Россия**

**Универзитет имени Гоце Делчева, г. Штип,  
Македонија**

**Voronezh State University  
Russia**

**Goce Delcev University in Stip,  
Macedonia**

**Четвертая международная научная  
конференция**

**Четврта меѓународна научна  
конференција**

**Fourth International Scientific Conference**

**ФИЛКО**

**FILKO**

**ФИЛОЛОГИЈА, КУЛТУРА И ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ  
PHILOLOGY, CULTURE AND EDUCATION**

**ФИЛОЛОГИЈА, КУЛТУРА И ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ**

**PHILOLOGY, CULTURE AND EDUCATION**

**ЗБОРНИК НА ТРУДОВИ  
СБОРНИК СТАТЕЙ  
CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS**

**23-25 мај 2019 / 23-25 мая 2019 / 23-25 May 2019**

**Воронеж**

**Воронеж**

**Voronezh**

CIP - Каталогизација во публикација  
Национална и универзитетска библиотека "Св. Климент Охридски", Скопје

821(062)

811(062)

316.7(062)

37(062)

МЕЃУНАРОДНА научна конференција (4 ; 2019 ; Воронеж)

Филологија, култура и образование [Електронски извор] : зборник на трудови / Четврта меѓународна научна конференција, 23-25 мај 2019, Воронеж = Филологија, култура и образование : сборник статей / Четвертая международная научная конференция, 23-25 мая 2019, Воронеж = Philology, culture and education : conference proceedings / Fourth international scientific conference, 23-25 May 2019, Voronezh. - Штип : Универзитет "Гоце Делчев" = Универзитет имени Гоце Делчева = Shtip : Goce Delcev University, 2019

Начин на пристап (URL): <http://js.ugd.edu.mk/index.php/fe>. - Трудови на мак., рус. и англ. јазик. - Фусноти кон текстот. - Текст во PDF формат, содржи 368 стр. , табели. - Наслов преземен од екранот. - Опис на изворот на ден 31.12.2019. - Abstracts кон повеќето трудови. - Библиографија кон трудовите

ISBN 978-608-244-698-1

1. Насп. ств. насл.

а) Книжевност - Собири б) Јазици - Собири в) Култура - Собири г)

Образование - Собири

COBISS.MK-ID 111947786

## **ОРГАНИЗАЦИСКИ КОМИТЕТ**

Драгана Кузмановска, Филолошки факултет при УГД

Олга А. Бердникова, Филолошки факултет при ВГУ

Светлана Јакимовска, Филолошки факултет при УГД

Татјана А. Тернова, Филолошки факултет при ВГУ

Виолета Димова, Филолошки факултет при УГД

Генадиј Ф. Коваљов, Филолошки факултет при ВГУ

Костадин Голаков, Филолошки факултет при УГД

Лариса В. Рибачева, Филолошки факултет при ВГУ

## **МЕЃУНАРОДЕН ПРОГРАМСКИ КОМИТЕТ**

Виолета Димова (Македонија)

Даниела Коцева (Македонија)

Драгана Кузмановска (Македонија)

Ева Ѓорѓиевска (Македонија)

Марија Кусевска (Македонија)

Силвана Симоска (Македонија)

Татјана Стојановска Иванова (Македонија)

Лариса В. Рибачева (Русија)

Софија Заболотнаја (Русија)

Татјана А. Тернова (Русија)

Татјана Атанасоска (Австрија)

Олег Н. Фенчук (Белорусија)

Јулиа Дончева (Бугарија)

Билјана Мариќ (Босна и Херцеговина)

Душко Певуља (Босна и Херцеговина)

Волф Ошлис (Германија)

Волфганг Моч (Германија)

Габриела Б. Клајн (Италија)

Михал Ванке (Полска)

Мајкл Рокланд (САД)

Даниела Костадиновиќ (Србија)

Селена Станковиќ (Србија)

Тамара Валчиќ-Булиќ (Србија)

Ахмед Ѓуншен (Турција)

Нецати Демир (Турција)

Шерифе Сехер Ерол Чал'шкан (Турција)

Карин Руке-Бруген (Франција)

Танван Тонтат (Франција)

### **Технички секретар**

Ирина Аржанова

Марица Тасевска

### **Главен и одговорен уредник**

Драгана Кузмановска

### **Јазично уредување**

Даница Атанасовска-Гаврилова (македонски јазик)

Марјана Розенфелд (руски јазик)

Биљана Иванова (англиски јазик)

Снежана Кирова (англиски јазик)

Татјана Уланска (англиски јазик)

### **Техничко уредување**

Ирина Аржанова

Костадин Голаков

Марица Тасевска

Славе Димитров

### **Адреса на организацискиот комитет:**

**Универзитет „Гоце Делчев“ – Штип**

**Филолошки факултет**

ул. „Крсте Мисирков“ бр. 10-А

Пош. фах 201, Штип - 2000, Р. Македонија

### **Воронешки државен универзитет**

**Филолошки факултет**

г. Воронеж, пл. Ленина, 10, корпус 2, к. 34, Русија

**Е-пошта:** [filko.conference@gmail.com](mailto:filko.conference@gmail.com)

**Веб-страница:** <http://js.ugd.edu.mk/index.php/fe>

## **РЕДАКЦИОННЫЙ СОВЕТ**

Драгана Кузмановска, Филологический факультет при УГД

Ольга А. Бердникова, Филологический факультет при ВГУ

Светлана Якимовска, Филологический факультет при УГД

Татьяна А. Тернова, Филологический факультет при ВГУ

Виолета Димова, Филологический факультет при УГД

Геннадий Ф. Ковалев, Филологический факультет при ВГУ

Костадин Голаков, Филологический факультет при УГД

Лариса В. Рыбачева, Филологический факультет при ВГУ

## **МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ РЕДАКЦИОННАЯ КОЛЛЕГИЯ**

Виолета Димова (Македония)

Даниела Коцева (Македония)

Драгана Кузмановска (Македония)

Ева Гёргиевска (Македония)

Мария Кусевска (Македония)

Силвана Симоска (Македония)

Татьяна Стояновска-Иванова (Македония)

Лариса В. Рыбачева (Россия)

Софья Заболотная (Россия)

Татьяна А. Тернова (Россия)

Татьяна Атанасоска (Австрия)

Олег Н. Фенчук (Беларусь)

Юлиа Дончева (Болгария)

Биляна Марич (Босния и Херцеговина)

Душко Певуля (Босния и Херцеговина)

Вольф Ошлис (Германия)

Волфганг Моч (Германия)

Габриелла Б. Клейн (Италия)

Ева Бартос (Польша)

Михал Ванке (Польша)

Майкл Рокланд (США)

Даниела Костадинович (Сербия)

Селена Станкович (Сербия)

Тамара Валчич-Булич (Сербия)

Ахмед Гюншен (Турция)

Неджати Демир (Турция)

Шерифе Сехер Эрол Чал'шкан (Турция)

Карин Рукэ-Брутэн (Франция)

Танван Тонтат (Франция)

### **Ученый секретарь**

Ирина Аржанова

Марица Тасевска

### **Главный редактор**

Драгана Кузмановска

### **Языковая редакция**

Даница Атанасовска-Гаврилова (македонский язык)

Марьяна Розенфельд (русский язык)

Бильяна Иванова (английский язык)

Снежана Кирова (английский язык)

Татьяна Уланска (английский язык)

### **Техническое редактирование**

Ирина Аржанова

Костадин Голаков

Марица Тасевска

Славе Димитров

### **Адрес организационного комитета**

**Университет им. Гоце Делчева – Штип**

Филологический факультет

ул. „Крсте Мисирков“ д. 10-А

Пош. фах 201, Штип - 2000, Р. Македония

Воронежский государственный университет

Филологический факультет

г. Воронеж, пл. Ленина, 10, корпус 2, к. 34, Россия

**Э-почта:** [filko.conference@gmail.com](mailto:filko.conference@gmail.com)

**Веб-сайт:** <http://js.ugd.edu.mk./index.php/fe>

## **EDITORIAL STAFF**

Dragana Kuzmanovska, Faculty of Philology, UGD

Olga A. Berdnikova, Faculty of Philology, VGU

Svetlana Jakimovska, Faculty of Philology, UGD

Tatyana A. Ternova, Faculty of Philology, VGU

Violeta Dimova, Faculty of Philology, UGD

Genadiy F. Kovalyov, Faculty of Philology, VGU

Kostadin Golakov, Faculty of Philology, UGD

Larisa V. Rybatcheva, Faculty of Philology, VGU

## **INTERNATIONAL EDITORIAL BOARD**

Daniela Koceva (Macedonia)

Dragana Kuzmanovska (Macedonia)

Eva Gjorgjievska (Macedonia)

Marija Kusevska (Macedonia)

Silvana Simoska (Macedonia)

Tatjana Stojanovska-Ivanova (Macedonia)

Violeta Dimova (Macedonia)

Larisa V. Rybatcheva (Russia)

Sofya Zabolotnaya (Russia)

Tatyana A. Ternova (Russia)

Tatjana Atanasoska (Austria)

Oleg N. Fenchuk (Belarus)

Yulia Doncheva (Bulgaria)

Biljana Maric (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

Dushko Pevulja (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

Wolf Ochlies (Germany)

Wolfgang Motch (Germany)

Gabriella B. Klein (Italy)

Ewa Bartos (Poland)

Michal Wanke (Poland)

Danijela Kostadinovic (Serbia)

Selena Stankovic (Serbia)

Tamara Valchic-Bulic (Serbia)

Ahmed Gunshen (Turkey)



Necati Demir (Turkey)

Şerife Seher Erol Çalışkan

Karine Rouquet-Brutin (France)

That Thanh-Vân Ton (France)

Michael Rockland (USA)

**Conference secretary**

Irina Arzhanova

Marica Tasevska

**Editor in Chief**

Dragana Kuzmanovska

**Language editor**

Danica Atanasovska-Gavrilova (Macedonian)

Maryana Rozenfeld (Russian)

Biljana Ivanova (English)

Snezana Kirova (English)

Tatjana Ulanska (English)

**Technical editing**

Irina Arzhanova

Kostadin Golakov

Marica Tasevska

Slave Dimitrov

**Address of the Organizational Committee**

**Goce Delcev University - Stip**

**Faulty of Philology**

Krste Misirkov St. 10-A

PO Box 201, Stip - 2000, Republic of Macedonia

**Voronezh State Universiy**

**Faculty of Philology**

10 pl. Lenina, Voronezh, 394006, Russia

**E-mail:** [filko.conference@gmail.com](mailto:filko.conference@gmail.com)

**Web-site:** <http://js.ugd.edu.mk/index.php/fe>

## СОДРЖИНА / СОДЕРЖАНИЕ / CONTENT

1. <b>Боровикова Яна</b> – ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБУЧЕНИЯ ЛИЦ ТРЕТЬЕГО ВОЗРАСТА.....	4
2. <b>Бубнов Александр</b> – ОСОБЕННОСТИ СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ ИДЕНТИЧНОСТИ СТУДЕНЧЕСКИХ И КУРСАНТСКИХ ГРУПП В ПРОЦЕССЕ ОБУЧЕНИЯ В ВУЗЕ.....	12
3. <b>Bunčić Suzana R.</b> – KAPOR`S <i>CONFESSIONS</i> BETWEEN METAFICTION, FICTION AND AUTOBIOGRAPHY.....	17
4. <b>Бутусова Наталия</b> – ОБ АКТИВНЫХ МЕТОДАХ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ ПРАВА В ВУЗЕ.....	24
5. <b>Витанова Рингачева Ана</b> – РЕЛИКТИ НА ШАМАНИЗМОТ КАКО НИШКА НА ПОВРЗУВАЊЕ ВО МАКЕДОНСКАТА И РУСКАТА ТРАДИЦИЈА.....	35
6. <b>Власова Надежда</b> – ЛЕКСИЧЕСКИЕ ИГРОВЫЕ УПРАЖНЕНИЯ НА ДОВУЗОВСКОМ ЭТАПЕ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ РКИ.....	42
7. <b>Гайдар Карина</b> – ВУЗЫ НА ПОРОГЕ НОВЫХ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫХ СТАНДАРТОВ: КАК СОВМЕСТИТЬ ПЛОХО СОВМЕЩАЕМОЕ, ИЛИ НУЖНЫ ЛИ ОКСЮМОРОНЫ ВЫСШЕЙ ШКОЛЕ? .....	49
8. <b>Гладышева Светлана</b> – ЖУРНАЛЫ ДЛЯ ДЕТЕЙ В СОЦИОКУЛЬТУРНОМ ПРОСТРАНСТВЕ РУССКОГО ЗАРУБЕЖЬЯ (1920-1940-Е ГГ.) .....	56
9. <b>Голицына Т.Н., Заварзина В.А.</b> – ЖАРГОННАЯ ЛЕКСИКА В РОССИЙСКОМ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОМ ДИСКУРСЕ НОВЕЙШЕГО ПЕРИОДА.....	62
10. <b>Грачева Жанна</b> – ТЕМПОРАЛЬНОЕ МАРКЕМНОЕ ПРОСТРАНСТВО В РОМАНЕ В. НАБОКОВА «МАШЕНЬКА» .....	66
11. <b>Гркова Марија</b> – УСВОЈУВАЊЕТО НА <i>ИМЕНКИТЕ</i> ВО VI И ВО VII ОДДЕЛЕНИЕ ВО ШТИПСКО.....	76
12. <b>Грујовска-Миланова Сашка</b> – КОНТРАСТИВНА АНАЛИЗА НА УПОТРЕБАТА НА МОДАЛНИТЕ ГЛАГОЛИ КАКО МАРКЕРИ ЗА ЕВИДЕНЦИЈАЛНОСТ ВО МАКЕДОНСКИОТ И ВО ГЕРМАНСКИОТ ЈАЗИК.....	83
13. <b>Ѓорѓиева Димова Марија</b> – ИНТЕРДИСКУРСИВНИОТ ТАНЦ МЕЃУ РОМАНОТ И ИСТОРИЈАТА.....	89
14. <b>Данькова Т.Н.</b> – ЯЗЫКОВОЕ ВОПЛОЩЕНИЕ ЛЮБВИ К РОДИНЕ В ТВОРЧЕСТВЕ Н.М. РУБЦОВА.....	96
15. <b>Денкова Јованка</b> – МАКЕДОНСКО-РУСКА КНИЖЕВНА ПАРАЛЕЛА (ВАНЧО НИКОЛЕСКИ–САМУИЛ МАРШАК.....	103
16. <b>Жаров Сергей</b> - СВОБОДА КАК ПРОБЛЕМА ОБУЧЕНИЯ В КУЛЬТУРАХ ВОСТОКА И ЗАПАД.....	110
17. <b>Žigić Vesna, Stekić Dunja, Martać Valentina</b> – DIFFICULTIES THAT PEOPLE WITH VISUAL IMPAIRMENT HAVE IN ACCESSIBILITY TO WEB INFORMATION BY USING THE AUDITORY ACCESS.....	112
18. <b>Зыкова Наталья, Мазкина Ольга</b> – ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ КОНФЛИКТОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ КОМПЕТЕНТНОСТИ БУДУЩИХ СПОРТИВНЫХ ТРЕНЕРОВ В УСЛОВИЯХ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ НОВЫХ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫХ СТАНДАРТОВ.....	122

19. <b>Ивановска Билјана</b> – ГОВОРНИОТ ЧИН „ОДБИВАЊЕ“ И НЕГОВА РЕАЛИЗАЦИЈА КАЈ МАКЕДОНСКИТЕ ИЗУЧУВАЧИ НА СТРАНСКИ ЈАЗИК.....	127
20. <b>Караниколова-Чочоровска Луси</b> – СУПТИЛНИТЕ ПРОТИВРЕЧНОСТИ ВО ЛИРИКАТА НА ПЕТАР ПЕРАДОВИЌ.....	135
21. <b>Кашкина Марина</b> – РАЗВИТИЕ АНАЛИТИЧЕСКОГО МЫШЛЕНИЯ НА УРОКАХ ИСТОРИИ.....	141
22. <b>Кибальниченко Сергей</b> – ПРОБЛЕМА ДИАЛОГИЗМА В ТВОРЧЕСТВЕ Ф.М. ДОСТОЕВСКОГО И ВЯЧ. ИВАНОВА .....	145
23. <b>Kyrchanoff Maksym W.</b> – HERITAGE OF NIKOLAI LESKOV AND CULTURAL INFLUENCES IN CONTEXTS OF RUSSIAN-AMERICAN LITERARY PARALLELS.....	151
24. <b>Кислова Дарья</b> – СРАВНЕНИЕ КАК СРЕДСТВО ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ СПЕЦИФИКИ ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННОГО МИРОВОСПРИЯТИЯ (НА МАТЕРИАЛЕ ТЕКСТОВ НАТАЛЬИ О’ШЕЙ) .....	160
25. <b>Комаровская Елена, Жиркова Галина</b> – КУЛЬТУРОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ КОМПЕТЕНТНОСТЬ ПЕДАГОГОВ КАК ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ ПРОБЛЕМА.....	166
26. <b>Кортунова Лилия</b> – ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ «ДЕБАТЫ» КАК ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИЙ ТИП ОБУЧЕНИЯ И СРЕДСТВО ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ КОММУНИКАТИВНОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ НА УРОКАХ РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА И ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ .....	177
27. <b>Koteva-Mojsovska Tatjana, Shehu Florina</b> – THE INITIAL EDUCATION OF TEACHER AND ITS CONNECTION TO PRACTICE IN THE “SOCIETY OF KNOWLEDGE”.....	181
28. <b>Коцева Весна</b> – ЕКСПЛИЦИТНИТЕ ОБЈАСНУВАЊА КАКО НЕОПХОДНА ИЛИ НЕПОТРЕБНА КОМПОНЕНТА ВО РАМКИТЕ НА ПОУЧУВАЊЕТО ГРАМАТИКА СО ОБРАБОТКА НА ИНПУТ .....	187
29. <b>Koseva Daniela, Mirascieva Snezana</b> – EDUCATION - NEED OF CULTURE.....	195
30. <b>Кузмановска Драгана, Кирова Снежана, Иванова Биљана</b> – ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЗМИТЕ КАКО ВАЖНА АЛКА ВО ПРОЦЕСОТ НА УСВОЈУВАЊЕ НА СТРАНСКИОТ ЈАЗИК.....	199
31. <b>Кузмановска Драгана, Мрмеска Викторија</b> – МАКЕДОНСКО-ГЕРМАНСКИ ПОСЛОВИЧНИ ПАРАЛЕЛИ СО АНИМАЛИЗМИ.....	204
32. <b>Леонтиќ Марија</b> – ЗБОРОВНИ ГРУПИ СО ПРИСВОЕН СУФИКС ВО ТУРСКИОТ ЈАЗИК И НИВНОТО ПРЕДАВАЊЕ ВО МАКЕДОНСКИОТ ЈАЗИК.....	210
33. <b>Лесневская Димитрина</b> – БОЛГАРСКАЯ СЛАВИСТИКА – СОСТОЯНИЕ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ.....	216
34. <b>Лумпова Лидия</b> – ЯВЛЕНИЕ ДИАЛОГИЧНОСТИ В РОМАНЕ-ЭПОПЕЕ Л.Н. ТОЛСТОГО «ВОЙНА И МИР».....	222
35. <b>Мартиновска Виолета</b> – МАКЕДОНСКО-РУСКИ КУЛТУРНИ ПАРАЛЕЛИ...	229
36. <b>Milanović Nina S.</b> – SYNTAX-STYLISTIC FEATURES OF COMPARATIVE STRUCTURES IN THE NOVEL <i>WE, DELETED</i> BY S. VLADUŠIĆ.....	234
37. <b>Младеноски Ранко</b> – ОКСИМОРОНОТ ВО „НЕЖНОТО СРЦЕ НА ВАРВАРОТ“ ОД ВЕНКО АНДОНОВСКИ.....	240

38. <b>Негриевска Надица</b> - ЗНАЧЕЊЕТО НА ИТАЛИЈАНСКИТЕ ПРОСТИ ПРЕДЛОЗИ FRA и TRA И НИВНИТЕ ЕКВИВАЛЕНТИ ВО МАКЕДОНСКИОТ ЈАЗИК .....	248
39. <b>Недосейкин Михаил</b> – КУЛЬТУРНАЯ ПАМЯТЬ И МОТИВ «ОБРЕТЕНИЯ СЕБЯ» В РОМАНЕ М. ОНДАТЖЕ «АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ПАЦИЕНТ».....	256
40. <b>Недялкова Наталия Дмитриевна</b> – СОВРЕМЕННАЯ МАКЕДОНСКАЯ ПОЭЗИЯ – ОТ СИМВОЛИЗМА ДО МАГИЧЕСКОГО СВЕРХРЕАЛИЗМА.....	262
41. <b>Ниами Емил, Голаков Костадин</b> - СУПСТАНТИВИРАНИТЕ ПРИДАВКИ И ПРИЛОШКИ ОПРЕДЕЛБИ ВО РУСКИОТ И ВО МАКЕДОНСКИОТ ЈАЗИК...	269
42. <b>Никифоров Игорь</b> – ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ КОНСТРУКТИВНОГО РАЗРЕШЕНИЯ МЕЖЛИЧНОСТНЫХ КОНФЛИКТОВ В ВОИНСКИХ КОЛЛЕКТИВАХ .....	274
43. <b>Пляскова Елена</b> – НАЦИОНАЛЬНАЯ СПЕЦИФИКА НЕМЕЦКИХ КОМПАРАТИВНЫХ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЗМОВ.....	279
44. <b>Позднякова О.В.</b> – СОВРЕМЕННЫЙ РЕБЕНОК И ДЕТСКАЯ КНИГА. НОВЫЕ ВЕКТОРЫ РАЗВИТИЯ.....	286
45. <b>Попов Сергей</b> – ВЗАИМОДЕЙСТВИЕ ЛЕКСИКИ РАЗЛИЧНЫХ ЯЗЫКОВЫХ ГРУПП В ТОПОНИМИИ ВОРОНЕЖСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ.....	292
46. <b>Пороткова Наталья, Соловьева Ирина</b> – ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ТВОРЧЕСКОЙ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ В ПРОЦЕССЕ ОБУЧЕНИЯ ИНОСТРАННЫМ ЯЗЫКАМ СТУДЕНТОВ – ПСИХОЛОГОВ.....	297
47. <b>Прасолов Михаил</b> – ОНТОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ СТАТУС ЯЗЫКА И НЕУСТРАНИМОСТЬ АВТОРА: ЗАМЕЧАНИЯ К ФИЛОСОФИИ ИМЕНИ С.Н. БУЛГАКОВА .....	301
48. <b>Ристова Цветанка</b> – АНАЛИЗА НА ПРЕДНОСТИТЕ И МОЖНОСТИТЕ ОД УЧЕЊЕТО НА ДАЛЕЧИНА ВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЕТО НА ТУРИЗМОТ И ХОТЕЛИЕРСТВОТО.....	308
49. <b>Романова Светлана</b> – ЖАНРОВОЕ СВОЕОБРАЗИЕ ТВОРЧЕСТВА РУССКОЯЗЫЧНОГО АВТОРА БЕЛАРУСИ ЭДУАРДА СКОБЕЛЕВА (НА ПРИМЕРЕ РОМАНА «БЕГЛЕЦ») .....	315
50. <b>Сверчков Дмитрий</b> – СОСТАВЛЯЮЩИЕ ИНДИВИДУАЛЬНОЙ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ ТРАЕКТОРИИ КУРСАНТА И ИХ КОМПОНЕНТЫ.....	322
51. <b>Shehu Florina, Koteva Mojsovska Tatjana</b> – TEACHERS' INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION COMPETENCIES IN EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION....	328
52. <b>Сидоров Владимир, Харьков Иван</b> – ЦЕННОСТИ В КОНТЕКСТЕ СОЦИОКУЛЬТУРНЫХ ПРЕДПОЧТЕНИЙ ИНДИВИДОВ КАК НРАВСТВЕННЫЕ И ЭСТЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ИМПЕРАТИВЫ, ВЫРАБОТАННЫЕ ЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСКОЙ КУЛЬТУРОЙ.....	336
53. <b>Сидорова Е.В., Швецова О.А.</b> – ПРОЕКТНАЯ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ НА ЗАНЯТИЯХ ПО РУССКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ В ШКОЛЕ И ВУЗЕ (К ВОПРОСУ О ПРОБЛЕМАХ ПРЕЕМСТВЕННОСТИ .....	341
54. <b>Симонова Светлана, Белоусов Арсений</b> – К ВОПРОСУ ОБ ЭВТАНАЗИЙНОЙ ПАРАДИГМЕ СОВРЕМЕННОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ И ТЕНДЕНЦИЯХ ЕЕ ПРЕОДОЛЕНИЯ.....	346
55. <b>Соколова Марија</b> – ЈАДРОТО НА ЈАЗИЧНОТО СОЗНАНИЕ ВО МАКЕДОНСКИОТ ЈАЗИК.....	355

56. Тасевска Марица, Хаци-Николова Адријана – УСВОЈУВАЊЕ НА ВЕШТИНАТА ЗБОРУВАЊЕ ВО НАСТАВАТА ПО ГЕРМАНСКИ ЈАЗИК.....	360
57. Тодорова Марија – НЕВЕРБАЛНА КОМУНИКАЦИЈА ВО НАСТАВАТА.....	373
58. Токарева Наталња Владимировна – КАТЕГОРИЈА МЕЧТЫ В ПОЕЗИИ Д.В. ВЕНЕВИТИНОВА.....	377
59. Тужикова В.И. – ОСОБЕННОСТИ ЭТНОСТЕРЕОТИПОВ РУССКОЙ МОЛОДЕЖИ.....	382
60. Филюшкина Светлана, Борискина Жанна – АВТОР В ПУБЛИЦИСТИЧЕСКОМ ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИИ (НА МАТЕРИАЛЕ КНИГИ Г. ГРИНА «GETTING TO KNOW THE GENERAL. THE STORY OF AN INVOLVEMENT», 1984.).....	390
61. Хаци-Николова Адријана, Тасевска Марица – СТРАТЕГИИ ЗА УЧЕЊЕ СПОРЕД ОКСФОРД.....	394
62. Христова С.Н. – ФОРМЫ ОБРАЩЕНИЯ Ты / Вы И You В ЭТИКЕТНОЙ РЕЧИ РУССКИХ И АНГЛИЙСКИХ АРИСТОКРАТОВ XIX ВЕКА В АСПЕКТЕ СОЦИОЛИНГВИСТИКИ (НА МАТЕРИАЛЕ ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИЙ РУССКОЙ И АНГЛИЙСКОЙ ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ) .....	403
63. Цацков Оливер – ДУШАН БУДИМИРОВИЌ И СЕРГЕЈ МИХАЈЛОВ ОСНОВОПОЛОЖНИЦИ НА ТЕАТАРСКИОТ И МУЗИЧКИОТ ЖИВОТ ВО ШТИП ПОМЕЃУ ДВЕТЕ СВЕТСКИ ВОЛНИ.....	413
64. Чарыкова Ольга – ИМПЛИЦИТНЫЕ КАТЕГОРИИ В СИСТЕМЕ РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА.....	420
65. Шутаров Васко – МЕДИУМСКАТА ПИСМЕНОСТ И НОВИТЕ ОБРАЗОВНО-КУЛТУРНИ ПРЕДИЗВИЦИ.....	425

## EDUCATION - NEED OF CULTURE

Daniela Koceva<sup>1</sup>, Snezana Mirascieva<sup>2</sup>,

<sup>1</sup> Associate professor, Faculty of Educational Sciences, daniela.jakimova@ugd.edu.mk

<sup>2</sup> Full professor, , Faculty of Educational Sciences, snezana.mirascieva@ugd.edu.mk

### Abstract

This paper presents the need for culture in education, analysing their specific relationship within a society. Education and culture are always encountered on the path "for the development of society" and always initiate important questions of the type: Which culture is affirmed and entered into the person?, Do we need professional or technological education? Why are not the elements of a technical culture or other forms of a culture of living such as culture of housing, nutrition, traffic culture, ecological culture etc. not included in the educational culture? The aim of this paper is to make an analysis of the interweaving of these two complex concepts that complement one another, to point out the possible mistakes and their function in the development of society.

**Keywords:** *education, culture, values, change, emancipation.*

Education can be defined as a specific social process in which young people acquire knowledge and skills that are important for their future activities and tasks that they should pursue in society.

Starting from the traditional enlightenment opinion, the educated minority should overwhelm the majority. In fact, the basic thesis that the Enlightenment insisted was to change people, not society. The basic thesis from which most of the sociologists of education start out is contained in the view that education is a mirror of society. The relationship between education and society in sociology is observed through two conflicting implications and theoretical orientations: first, education is only a means of reproduction of a permanent social structure, and second, that education is capable of shaping a new type of society, that is, it acts as a kind and significant reformer of modern society. Education is a narrower notion of upbringing and is somewhat subordinate to it. For Emile Durkheim, upbringing is "the action of adult generations over generations that have not yet matured for social life". It has an aim in the child to create and develop a number of physical, intellectual and moral conditions that they expect from him and the polytheistic society as a whole and the special environment for which they are specifically intended (Durkheim, E. 1980, 78).

Education in children (the individual) should create a number of physical and mental conditions, which should be inherent to all members, both globally and at the level of the group to which the individual belongs. Society can exist only if there is enough homogeneity among the members, education maintains that homogeneity, previously implanting in the soul of the child substantially similar qualities required by the

collective life, Durkheim believes. The main function of education is to transfer the norms and values of a particular society, which can survive only if there is homogeneity among its members.

The education and upbringing of the individual enables him to successfully engage in social and cultural processes.

The school raises children on the foundations of the values of society. Education fulfills many functions within the society, among which the following are considered the most important:

a) Socialization, that is, mastering the skills to play roles in society. Students and students acquire interpersonal skills and psychological dispositions necessary for participation in modern society; b) Determining the position in society in underdeveloped societies in which there is no formal system of education, the position of the individual in society is determined by factors such as kinship, gender, position of the family in the damage, etc. In developed societies, education is one of the important factors for the position that an individual gets or has a chance to get. The diploma is a ticket to what he chose to work for the individual and for his promotion. d) Preserving culture. "human beings live in the world of culture. Many of these symbols, technology, values, beliefs, norms, we use to direct and organize their daily activities. We store these symbols in our consciousness so they can not direct us in advance. " In conditions of complex societies, when it is impossible for them to be transmitted, as it did in underdeveloped societies, when several people store them and transfer them to others, their function takes over education; e) One of the most important functions of education are social changes, in particular, it is a significant value in the youth's awareness and directs their life decisions in terms of what is being done and how knowledge is acquired and what it is used for.

Culture is not something static, but is an actively guided process. It accumulates and spreads by increasing contacts with cultures from other societies. Therefore, when it comes to culture, there is always an awareness of the interconnectedness of different societies and their cultures. The term culture originated from the Latin word *cultus*-meaning processing, nurturing, education. in sociological and anthropological literature, there are many definitions of what constitutes culture. One of the definitions of culture (which synthesizes many determinations) is contained in the following: culture means a collection of all material and spiritual values (processes, changes and creations) that have emerged as a result of the material and spiritual interventions of man in nature, society, and opinion. It is the highest expression of human creativity, which is more or less conditioned by social and historical circumstances.

Education understood as a transmission of culture is an action and a consideration of the way of life: it is not something that can simply be estimated. In some ways, man is able to exist in society through the transmission of culture through education. In a modern society, however, the school remains the most important agent of socialization and enculturation. Learning one's own culture is called *ecculturalism*. Culture is a configuration of the complete social heritage and lifestyle.

Socialization helps individuals to more easily fit into society. It helps the child to internalize (more inward to become part of his deepest cultural being) the norms of the social environment, which are necessary for a normal, productive life. The task of teachers is to transfer such a network to students in a constructive and critical way. In the broadest sense of the word, it is the content of education as a fundamental social process.

Education has many functions, viewed from the aspect of culture and as an integral part of the respective culture. Education has the function not only to preserve and convey what is best from the past, but also as a function of the demonstration of values in the present, but also of the opportunities for the future. Education is what should provide a complete view of society and its goals (Kokovic, 1994: 216).

But there is not always a convergence of the goals and needs of culture and education with those of man. Culture and education are often separated from people's needs.

The social division, above all the class division, affects the culture and the educational division that is observed in different lifestyles, specific life styles, specific cultural needs, interests and values.

Culture is the way in which the social group structured and shaped.

For the relations between culture and education, it is crucial to answer the following questions:

1. Whose cultural schemes convey the school?
2. On (to) which population does it?
3. What are the relationships that are not transferred to formal education?

There are three reasons that arise from the answers to these questions. The first reason relates to the class basis and the structure of Western European societies that legalize the greater influence of more powerful social groups on formal education. Therefore, on the one hand, the school is a factor of cultural transmission, and on the other hand, it is a factor of reproduction of social stratification. In both the first and the second case, the school is located on the other side of the actual encyclical needs, and it becomes the seat of cultural alienation.

The second reason is related to the fact that education appears as an instrument of acculturation, either as an instrument or means of assimilation. From the aspect of education, assimilation means that the values of one culture into another are incorporated through the school, the second determining all the educational parameters. The third reason is perceived in the need to build the self-identity of individuals. Thus, in addition to serving socialization and cultural transmission, the school also becomes a factor of personalization, ie the construction of independent and self-conscious individuals.

So if culture is observed as a certain system of ideas and knowledge that needs to be transmitted, then inevitably we come to comprehend education as a medium in which the assimilation of certain ideas and knowledge gets a spatial meaning. On the other hand, if culture is considered as an existential dimension of certain ways of living and behavior, then the educational process in terms of culture becomes more than simply absorbing data or knowledge. Then education becomes an existential means and a way of shaping human activities.

Education and culture meet the question of the development of society. In general, social development refers to an increase in material and spiritual wealth, as well as a change in the social relationships that make human life to be creative and humane. In that sense, the contribution of education as a part of culture, whenever it helps to develop human and thus social) potentials in any form and in any degree.

Education and culture are or should be in function of emancipation. Education can not be reduced to learning only practical tasks, but it is the adoption of a certain system of socio-cultural values.

Today's culture in the educational system functions in an educational and conventional way. In the educational culture, there are almost no elements of technical culture, culture of housing, diet, traffic, culture of dressing, ecological culture, etc.

The key question is which culture affirms, propagates, and enters the personality? But also, the important question is whether there is one or different cultures in society. The



mode of production, then the social production relations and the social structure reproduce a particular culture that becomes dominant and governing.

#### Conclusion:

The cultural assumptions of the new society are not only developed, but there remains a tendency towards further strengthening of the elements of the collectivist ideological orientation even if it is further strengthened. There is a tendency of tetraditionation is difficult to follow the examples of developed countries revive values that do not correspond with the new age education is difficult to adapt to the conditions of a multiethnic and multicultural community. What is what will be of crucial importance for the development of society in the process of radical change, which will directly emerge from the education system or will follow up on that system? Undoubtedly, these are the common values that arise from the civilization benefits in general, but also characteristic of a culture and society such as the Macedonian complex in terms of ethnic characteristics and cultural features. It may not be as significant as there is today a democracy in society as much as it is a significant degree of involvement of people in the construction of the new system, ie the strength of the feeling that each individual invests the maximum for things of general interest. But if something is troublesome today, it is precisely the understanding of the common, common interest. What, in fact, is he in conditions when individualism as a new ideological matrix suppresses collectivism? How to create assumptions for the smooth functioning of their game rules? And in that way education will give its own contribution to the formation of the new man, above all, turned to himself-a situation that prefers the right to personal life and personal opinion, when one respects autonomy and rationality, personal and financial security, something that is incompatible and contrary to the collectivist culture and system of values, which is transformed and located in different spheres in the individual's social life or gets a nationalist, ethnoreligious or some other dimension.

Studies show that the cultural framework of change is still adorned with the values of the egalitarian cord and it is not by chance that the success of reforms in countries in transformation, in some yet not completed, is associated with the speed of the adoption of the values of individualistic culture. In fact, in the society in transformation, the market economy of the collectivistic type of culture has been grafted, from which we have not yet tasted the real fruits, the efficient market economy, but also the values of pluralist democracy and civil society.

#### References:

1. Ацески, И., (2013), *Социологија*, Скопје: Филозофски факултет
2. Коковиќ, Д., (1994), *Социологија образовања: друштво и едукацијски изазов*, Нови Сад: Матица Српска
3. Dirkem, E., (1981), *Vaspitanje i sociologija*, Beograd: Zavod za udzbenike I nastavna sredstva