

IMAGE OF THE WORLD IN SPECIALTY "PHYSICS" STUDENTS REPRESENTATIONS

Dobrolubova V., Motornaya S.

Sevastopol State University

At the present stage development educational process at the higher school is characterized by active use of various means and methods for improvement of pedagogical space. The major result and criterion of success of passing of educational process is the quality of result. The university graduate as the carrier of knowledge, abilities, skills and personal qualities is characterized by the created world picture, a view of the world, corresponding to the nature. This relation to the world forms psychological constructs in consciousness of the personality. Therefore we consider relevant carrying out researches which represent a world image of the modern students of the higher school.

The theoretical analysis of literature on a subject of a research showed that modern scientists pay attention to questions of outlook. So, L.V. Bezrukova, N.A. Filinkova consider a problem of approaches to education which differently influence future outlook. The fundamental relation of the person to everything that surrounds it and also the important place is taken by a question of self-determination and search of the place in life is considered in work as L.E. Motorina and V.M. Sytnik "Subject life: the relation of the person to things". V.I. Polishchuk formulates a question of what does the person by the person, and one of estimated answers sees the aspiration to learn the world around in work "The person in the world and the world in the person". At the same time the relation to the world of youth is insufficiently presented in modern researches. Therefore the purpose of our article is the research of a world image in representations of students.

Throughout the millennia the mankind tries to understand the world around, to bridle that unusual force which defines all natural processes. But not all look at

the world equally. Formation of views of the world happens eventually, since the birth. At the age of the baby the child does not realize the personality yet, does not represent life without other people. But as soon as there comes the period of the understanding "I", the child begins to get acquainted with the world around. The child gains the majority of knowledge of the environment, from parents before receipt in school. It is a preparatory stage after which it needs to learn independence. In school time there is a definition of the vital purposes and situation in the world.

The teenage age is a transitional stage to youth, the last stage of formation of the relation of the person to the world around. People learn the opportunities and study different types of activity to which they will devote the adulthood during this period.

Let's note also that the nature of relationship of students with the world around is characterized by qualitatively new lines in modern higher education institution. Therefore we chose Charles Osgood's technique "Semantic differential" for a research of the relation of students to the world around.

Synesthesia is the basis of the semantic differential. This is a psychological phenomenon, the essence of which is that when an irritant of one modality arises, sensations of another modality arise. That is, with the appearance of a certain smell, some visual memories may arise.

The method of the semantic differential is interesting from a linguistic point of view. In addition to the direct meaning of the word, there is also its meaning, the psychological meaning of the word, individually determined by the person's consciousness, his emotional coloring. The antonymic pairs of adjectives are distributed according to three different characteristics in this method. Respondents give them estimates, which depend on the emotional coloring of each word. These assessments are subjective for each person. According to Charles Osgood's method, estimates that arise in humans can be measured quantitatively and described using three scales: activity, strength, and attitude.

In this paper, "activity" implies the nature of the organization of interaction of respondents with the surrounding world, "potentiality" - the degree of influence on them around the world; "attitude" also shows how students relate to the subject of research.

Specialty "physics" students of the first and second year whose age was from 18 to 20 years were chosen as respondents. 25 people, among them 13 males and 12 female persons participated in a research.

2, 5, 8, 11 pairs of concepts show "activity"; 1, 4, 7, 9 pairs of concepts show "potentiality", and 3, 6, 9, 12 pairs of concepts show the "attitude" of 12 pairs of antonyms that were offered to respondents. The choice of the adjective from the left column means that there is no explored trait (activity, potentiality) and a negative attitude toward the world. The choice of the adjective from the right column indicates the presence of explored trait and a positive attitude towards the world.

Respondents were asked to choose one adjective from the antonymic pair and set an estimate that would correspond to the degree of presence of this quality in the object under study. For example, the survey participant chooses that the world is stable, not swinging, and to a large extent. The respondent puts in questionnaire 3, since the adjective "stable" is in the right column in that case.

In the course of the work, the results were obtained, which are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. - Results of the study

X	О	X	О	X	О
activity	activity	potentiality	potentiality	attitude	attitude
0,42	2,16	0,98	1,95	– 0,24	2,17

The results obtained show that the activity index is not too high, but it is positive. This indicates a connection between the respondents and the subject of the study. The value of the potentiality is higher, it approaches unity. Thus, we

can say that the world around us has an impact on students, shaping their worldview and provoking interest.

The fact that the third indicator is negative shows rather negative attitude of respondents to a research object. It is possible to assume that such result reflects lack of internal harmony, an unstable mental state. The world is represented the frightening and causing fear of the unknown.

The average deviation is of rather great importance. It means that views of students are not certain. Perhaps, it is influenced by age: young people not always have accurate living position.

Thus, in the course of research using the method of the semantic differential, the attitude of specialty "physics" students to the surrounding world was studied. According to the results of this study, we can say that specialty "physics" students feel quite close to the world, but they are negative towards it. Probably, this is affected by the fact that the world around us is a subject of study and heightened interest for the respondents. There is some fear of the world, due to the understanding of the scale of the world and its diversity.