

УДК 342:796.03

DOI: 10.36550/2415-7988-2023-1-210-259-263

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АМЕРИКАНСЬКА МОДЕЛЬ РЕГУЛЮВАННЯ ПРОФЕСІЙНОГО СПОРТУ УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ ДІАСПОРИ

Сьогодні в США спостерігається стійка тенденція до потреби державного регулювання сфери професійного спорту, що вимагає законодавчого врегулювання механізму координації між державними і місцевими органами влади, між державними і громадськими спортивними організаціями в питаннях, що стосуються цієї сфери суспільних відносин. Метою статті є обґрунтування американської моделі регулювання професійного спорту української діаспори.

Американська модель регулювання професійного спорту української діаспори має свої характерні особливості: високий ступінь децентралізації та незначну участь держави в управлінні фізичною культурою і спортом, чіткий поділ спорту на аматорський і професійний, автономію спортивних організацій, комерційний принцип в організації професійного спорту. Американська модель правового регулювання професійного спорту має свої особливості. Перш за все, регіональне і муніципальне управління фізичною культурою і спортом у США є децентралізованим і перебуває під значним впливом горизонтальних (місцевих) структур, а вже потім піддається впливу з боку центру, що й спостерігається у структурі спортивних організацій української діаспори в США.

Зазначено, що в США є чіткий поділ спорту на аматорський і професійний, що визначає суть підходу до регулювання відносин у цій сфері. Фундаментальним принципом організації фізичної культури і спорту в США є принцип автономії спортивних організацій. В професійному спорті США пріоритет надається об'єднанням спортивних організацій: лігам, асоціаціям, а також союзам професійних спортсменів. Більшість українських спортивних осередків в США вважали за честь і обов'язок делегувати свої команди на популярні спортивні імпрези УСЦАК. Професійні клуби, які входять у професійні ліги та асоціації, передають останнім виключні права.

Наразі Україна отримала значну фінансову допомогу, допомогу в медичному та матеріально-технічному забезпеченні національних збірних, волонтерську та моральну підтримку на міжнародних змаганнях.

Ключові слова: спортсмени, український професійний спорт, делегації, спортивні трансляції, спортивно-патріотичні клуби.

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AMERICAN MODEL OF REGULATING PROFESSIONAL SPORTS OF THE UKRAINIAN DIASPORA

Today in the USA there is a steady trend towards the need for state regulation of the professional sports sphere, which requires legislative regulation of the mechanism of coordination between state and local authorities, between state and public sports organizations in matters related to this sphere of public relations. The purpose of the article is to substantiate the American model of regulation of professional sports of the Ukrainian diaspora.

The American model of legal regulation of professional sports of the Ukrainian diaspora has its own characteristic features: a high degree of decentralization and insignificant participation of the state in the management of physical culture and sports, a clear division of sports into amateur and professional, the autonomy of sports organizations, the commercial principle in the organization of professional sports. The American model of legal regulation of professional sports has its own peculiarities. First of all, regional and municipal management of physical culture and sports in the USA is decentralized and is significantly influenced by horizontal (local) structures, and only then is it influenced by the center, which is also observed in the structure of sports organizations of the Ukrainian diaspora in the USA.

It is noted that in the USA there is a clear division of sports into amateur and professional, which determines the essence of the approach to the regulation of relations in this sphere. The fundamental principle of the organization of physical culture and sports in the USA is the principle of autonomy of sports organizations. In professional sports in the USA, priority is given to the association of sports organizations: leagues, associations, as well as unions of professional athletes. The majority of Ukrainian sports centers in the USA considered it an honor and a duty to delegate their teams to the popular USCAC sports events. Professional clubs that are part of professional leagues and associations transfer exclusive rights to the latter.

Key words: athletes, Ukrainian professional sports, delegations, sports broadcasts, sports and patriotic clubs.

Formulation and justification of the relevance of the problem. In Ukraine and the Ukrainian diaspora, sport has long held an important place and is usually associated with the success and glory of our nation. We can recall the first sports and patriotic clubs that appeared in Ukraine and developed in the diaspora - "Sokil", "Sich", "Plast", which paid attention not only to physical culture, but also to the patriotic and spiritual education of young people. During the Soviet era, Ukraine was glorified by Dynamo Kyiv, which was recognized as the football club of the USSR, all seasons of victories in the Premier League. Independent Ukraine is glorified by boxers, football players, chess players and other athletes, and our Olympic team is in the "club" of the strongest. At the same time, Ukrainians and other countries in various sports show the highest class and make the fans in the stands hold their breath.

Having switched to a market model of economic development at one time, Ukraine did not ensure the possibility of switching to the same model of development for domestic sports. Corresponding transformations should first be implemented in professional sports, which is a commercial direction of sports. Over time, professional sports were to become a locomotive for the development of the entire sports system in Ukraine.

Football in the USA began to develop not without the active participation of Ukrainians. Emigrants from Ukraine created sports clubs and participated in various championships. Moreover, the US and Canadian national teams invited players and coaches of Ukrainian origin. They were organized by the Anglo-American administrations in Germany and Austria. These camps accommodated refugees who did not want to return to the USSR. Ukrainians made up a significant part of such migrants. They began to organize their social, cultural, spiritual and sports life. For example, companies "Sich", "Trident" and others were created. Football tournaments and other competitions were held [1-5].

The purpose of the article of the article is to substantiate the American model of regulation of professional sports of the Ukrainian diaspora.

The main material of the study. Along with the mass emigration of Ukrainians from European refugee camps (Germany, Austria, Italy, England) to various countries of the world, including the USA, Canada, and Australia, after the Second World War, Ukrainian sports also emigrated. It was brought by real Ukrainian athletes who expressed a desire to continue the activities of the Ukrainian Sports Union (USS), which had been operating on Ukrainian lands since 1925, and the Council of Physical Culture, which operated during temporary emigration on the territory of West Germany. That is why in 1947-1950 a large number of Ukrainian sports clubs, associations, and centers were established in the USA and Canada, in the countries where the largest Ukrainian diaspora is settled: Ukrainian Sports Club (USK) in New York,

UAST "Lviv" in Cleveland, USO "Trident" in Philadelphia, "Sich" in Elizabeth, "Lions" in Chicago, "Chernyk" in Detroit, etc. All of them, competing on sports grounds, gained not only places, points, points, but also performed an important national educational work by uniting new arrivals and their families, as well as forming nationally conscious Ukrainians who are healthy in body and spirit [1; 2; 4].

The Ukrainian emigration sports movement emerged as a notable phenomenon during the First World War. This was facilitated by the rise of the Ukrainian sports movement in the western Ukrainian lands on the eve of the 1914 war and the numerous military deportations of captured Ukrainians from the Russian army, and later from the Army of the Ukrainian People's Republic (UNR) and the Ukrainian Galician Army (UGA).

The invigorated sports life required the organization of a governing factor that would manage the activities of individual Ukrainian sports clubs, associations, and centers. Thus, on the initiative of Plast and SUM youth clubs and organizations, in 1953, the "Union of Ukrainian-American Sports Societies - East" (SUAST - East) was created in the East of the USA in the city of New York. Following the example of the East, Ukrainian sports clubs in the West of the USA created their governing body "Union of Ukrainian-American Sports Societies - West" (SUAST - West) in the city of Chicago, and in Canada, the "Union of Sports Societies of Canada" (SSTC) was created in Toronto). The constant increase of the Ukrainian community in the 1950s. in the USA and Canada, causes the constant growth of Ukrainian sports associations and youth sports sections (Plast and SUMU). That is why it became necessary to organize a single central management body for all Ukrainian societies on the territory of the United States [1; 2].

In 1955, the interregional organizational center of Ukrainian sports on the territory of the USA and Canada, the Ukrainian Sports Center of America and Canada (USCAC), was founded, which unites three sub-centers - delegations [2; 4]:

- Delegation of USTSAK – East;
- Delegation of USTSAK – West;
- The delegation of USTSAK is Canada.

Every year, under the patronage of USCAK, championships are held among Ukrainian societies of the USA and Canada in the following sports: swimming, volleyball, football, chess, basketball, tennis, table tennis, skiing and athletics. Bridge hockey and golf championships were held in different years [2; 3].

It should be noted that USCAC and sports associations develop amateur sports, although many Ukrainian athletes trained at the amateur level performed and showed the highest results at professional competitions [1; 4; 5].

In the Ukrainian diaspora, the United States pays special attention to the problem of educating nationally conscious and physically hardened youth.

Since 1972, the Ukrainian Youth Sports Games have been held annually, attended by hundreds of boys and girls aged 12 to 18 from sports and youth associations and organizations of the Ukrainian diaspora in the United States. According to the program, competitions are held in five sports: football, volleyball, tennis, swimming and athletics [1; 4].

Since the beginning of the 70s, a 4-week course has been held annually for boys and girls aged 10-16 by experienced instructors in five sports: football, volleyball, tennis, swimming and athletics. During training, boys and girls are taught the behavior of competition participants, refereeing, hygiene, special attention is paid to studying the history of Ukrainian sports and the geography of Ukraine [1; 3].

Until 1991, when Ukraine was unable to participate in the Olympic Games and international competitions as an independent state with its own national flag, the Ukrainian diaspora in the USA began to hold the "Ukrainian Olympics", in which our athletes abroad not only showed themselves nationally, and also rallied all Ukrainian athletes and supporters of Ukrainian sports at these competitions [1; 5].

The first step towards the preservation of national identity for Ukrainian athletes abroad was the holding of the Ukrainian Olympics in Philadelphia in September 1936. It had an unofficial name - "First Ukrainian National Games". These were the first competitions that promoted the main Olympic idea and, at the same time, manifested the desire of Ukraine and other enslaved peoples to compete in world international competitions as free state nations, under their own flag [2; 3].

A special place in the development of the sports press is still played by one of the most authoritative publications of the Ukrainian diaspora - the organ of the Ukrainian sports and educational society "Black Sea Sich" - the sports magazine "Our Sport" (Newark, USA) [1; 2; 5].

The "Free Olympics" continued with the "Ukrainian Olympics" on May 27-30, 1988 in Philadelphia. The Olympiad was held as part of the celebration of the Millennium of Christianity of Ukraine under the patronage of UOK and USCAC. The Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center of the city of Philadelphia and USO "Tryzub" (Philadelphia) joined its organization, on the sports fields of which and the neighboring "Delevar Veli College" this holiday of Ukrainian sports took place. The program of the Olympics included competitions in the following sports: volleyball, swimming, tennis, table tennis, golf, chess, athletics and football. More than 700 athletes from many Ukrainian sports associations took part in it [1; 3].

On December 24, 1955, in the city of Toronto (Canada), by mutual agreement of the leaders of the Union of Ukrainian-American Sports Societies - East (SUAST - East), the Union of Ukrainian-American Sports Societies - West (SUAST - West) and the Union of Sports Societies of Canada (SSTC) took place

The General Meeting of the founders of the Ukrainian sports associations of the diaspora at which, as a result of the merger of SUAST-East, SUAST-West and SSTK, the interregional organizational center of Ukrainian sports on the territory of the USA and Canada - the Ukrainian Sports Center of America and Canada (USCAC) was created. 13 Ukrainian sports centers (9 from the USA and 4 from Canada) took part in the meeting. Two cells sent written congratulations. Dr.

Edward Zharskyi was elected as the first chairman (table 1).

According to the statute, for more effective activity, preserving the principle of

territoriality, USTSAC was divided into three delegations: USTSAC-East, USTSAC-West and USTSAC-Canada. Over 30 Ukrainian sports associations, clubs, centers and circles that functioned in the USA and Canada and many of them have already ceased their activities have been members of USCAK for 45 years of its activity. Among them: USC "Sokil" city of Syracuse (East, USA), "Dovbush" New Haven (East, USA), "Sich" Elizabeth (East, USA), UST "Berkut" Perth Amboy (East, USA), USC Hartford (East, USA), CLC Philadelphia (East, USA), UAST "Dnipro" Baltimore (East, USA), UST "Strila" Trenton (East, USA), UST "Ply" New York (East, USA), USK Bridgeport (East, USA), UVC "Iskra" Cincinnati (West, USA), USK "Kyiv" Minneapolis (West, USA), SC SUM "Tigers" Minneapolis (West, USA), ST "Ukraine" Los Angeles (West, USA), ST "Ukraine" Montreal (Canada) [2; 4].

Table 1

USCAC sports centers in the USA

<i>P/p</i>	<i>Name</i>
<i>Delegation of USTSAC-East:</i>	
1	USVT "Black Sea Sich" - the city of Newark (New Jersey)
2	USO "Trident" - Philadelphia (Pennsylvania)
3	Ukrainian Sports Club (USK) – New York (New York)
4	SC SUM "Krylati" - Yonkers (New York)
5	Carpathian Breathing Club (KLC) – New York (New York)
6	UAST – Rochester (New York)
7	Plast sports circles (Eastern USA)
8	Sports clubs of SUMU (Eastern USA)
<i>Delegation of USTSAC-West:</i>	
9	UAST "Lions" - Chicago (Illinois)
10	SC SUM "Kryla" - Chicago (Illinois)
11	UAST "Chernyk" - Detroit (Michigan)
12	UAST "Lviv" - Cleveland (Ohio)

Tasks of USCAK (according to the charter) [1; 2; 5]:

1. To represent Ukrainian physical culture and sports in the fields of their activities.
2. If necessary, create representative teams at international meetings.
3. To organize new centers of physical education and sports.
4. To coordinate activities in all areas of physical culture.
5. Conduct training courses in various types of sports, sports camps and schools.
6. Conduct training of judges for all types of sports existing in the USTSAC system.
7. Provide assistance to individual sports associations.
8. Publish newspapers, magazines, bulletins with a sports theme, with news of sports life in Ukraine.
9. Maintain a register of active teams, judges, athletes, sports inspectors.
10. To hold annual championships in all types of sports existing in the system of USCAK.

According to the charter, USCAK annually holds championships in the following sports: skiing competitions, volleyball, tennis and chess. Football and table tennis tournaments are held under the protectorate of USCAK [1; 3].

USCAC authorizes youth education at the Chornomorska Sich Sports School, which has been holding school championships for 30 years.

USTSAC is a member of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians (WFCU) and as an interregional organization has a representative in the secretariat of the WFCU.

For 45 years, the Ukrainian Sports Center of America and Canada was headed by: M.Sc. I. Krasnyk, V. Levitskyi, Ya. Khorostil, Yu. Kosakevich, Dr. M. Snigurovych, V. Kizima, R. Kutsil. Today, Myron Stebelskyi has been the chairman of USCAC for more than 10 years [1; 4].

Ivan Krasnyk was the initiator of the formation and the first chairman of USCAC. All the heads of the USCAC, like Ivan Krasnyk, have always been guided by the idea that the main motive of the USCAC is not only to take care of improving the physical and mental health of Ukrainian youth, but first of all to elevate their national feelings. That is why tournaments, annual championships, Youth Games, in which hundreds of Ukrainian athletes and fans of Ukrainian sports participated, began to be organized. So, everyone was in a native, Ukrainian atmosphere. Regardless of the distance, the majority of Ukrainian sports centers considered it an honor and a duty to delegate their teams to the popular sports events of USCAC.

The modern American model of legal regulation of professional sports has its own characteristics. First of all, as S. Bratanovsky notes, regional and municipal management of physical

culture and sports in the USA is decentralized and is significantly influenced by horizontal (local) structures, and only then is it influenced by the center [1, p. 131].

Conclusions and prospects for further researches of direction. For many years, USCAK has made considerable efforts to popularize sports, which play an important role not only as an educational factor among young people, but are the greatest spectacle for modern society and an essential factor in international politics. Therefore, in the diaspora, when it is especially important for Ukrainian youth to grow up and be brought up in the spirit of the Ukrainian environment, sport is extremely important, and USTSAC promotes its involvement in the largest possible number of Ukrainian youth and its distribution to all corners of Ukrainian settlements in the USA and other friendly countries.

Currently, Ukraine has received significant financial assistance, assistance in the medical and logistical support of national teams, volunteer and moral support at international competitions.

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Scientific interests: The American Model of Regulation of Professional Sports in the Ukrainian Diaspora.

Стаття надійшла до редакції 01.08.2023 р.

УДК 811.1/2(072)

DOI: 10.36550/2415-7988-2023-1-210-263-267

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ВПЛИВ МІЖДИСЦИПЛІНАРНОЇ ІНТЕГРАЦІЇ НА ЕВОЛЮЦІЮ ОСНОВ МЕТОДИКИ ФОРМУВАННЯ ІНОМОВНОЇ КОМПЕТЕНТНОСТІ

Стаття присвячена актуальній темі визначення основ еволюції методики формування іномовних навичок в процесі набуття іномовної компетентності. Використовуючи історичний підхід до аналізу еволюції мов світу виділено період більше 3000 років диференціації мов, що привело до великої їх кількості Шумерська, Аккадська, Єгипетська, Аблаїтська, Мінойська, Хетська та інші мови, які віднесено їх до стародавніх мов. Виокреслено, що важливою особливістю стародавніх мов є їх емоційність та відчуття в переговорному процесі, що важливо знати при нинішньому формуванні мовних компетентностей суб'єктів навчання. Грецьку емоційну й жваву мову вони вважають однією із найдавніших.

XIX століття започаткувало зворотний процес мовної інтеграції, пов'язаний із розвитком торгівлі, науки, культури, завоюваннями, шлюбами та ін. Люди вступають в контакт і запозичають слова, фрази, граматичні конструкції з інших мов – формуються компетентності з перекладу. Це веде до створення нових мов або діалектів. Окремо виділяються спеціалізовані мови в сферах науки, медицини, права – як потреби у точності та ясності при комунікації.

Починаючи із середини XX ст. все актуальнішою ставала проблема більш «м'якого» навчання. Пізнання внутрішніх рушійних сил, як розв'язання освітніх, виховних, розвивальних, мовних суперечностей є завданням XXI ст. Значна частина педагогічних досліджень проводяться з метою розв'язання проблеми вивчення внутрішніх і зовнішніх, суб'єктивних та об'єктивних суперечностей між пізнавальними процесами, та наявним рівнем компетентності в частині володіння іноземними мовами. Простежується намагання окреслити шляхи та способи збудження внутрішніх психічних сил суб'єктів навчання, як рушійної сили освітнього процесу іномовного характеру. Поряд із позитивними зрушеннями все ж дослідники в цілому залишаються невдоволеними результатами знання випускниками закладів освіти іноземними мовами.

В цьому зв'язку виникла педагогічна проблема: як актуалізувати мотиваційну сферу суб'єктів навчання. Одним із таких педагогічних напрямків розв'язання проблеми є обґрунтування методики формування м'яких та жорстких навичок при навчанні іноземних мов.

Ключові слова: Soft та Hard Skills навички, диференціація, інтеграція, активізація, мотивація, мовна компетентність.

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THE INFLUENCE OF INTERDISCIPLINARY INTEGRATION ON THE EVOLUTION OF THE FUNDAMENTALS OF METHODS OF FORMING FOREIGN LANGUAGE COMPETENCE

The article is devoted to the actual topic of determining the basics of the methodology of teaching foreign language Soft and Hard Skills skills in the process of foreign language competence formation. Using a historical approach to the analysis of the evolution of the world's languages, a period of more than 3,000 years of language differentiation has been identified, which led to a large number of Sumerian, Akkadian, Egyptian, Ablai, Minoan, Hittite and other languages, which are classified as ancient languages. It is pointed out that an important feature of ancient languages is their emotionality and feeling in the negotiation process, which is important to know in the current formation of language competences of subjects of study. They consider the Greek emotional and lively language to be one of the most ancient.