

perspectives for the study of traditional and development of new visual means of teaching music and choreography.

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TRENDS IN ACADEMIC MOBILITY OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS INTO UKRAINIAN UNIVERSITIES

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Abstract. *The article presents the researcher points of view on trends in academic mobility of international students in Ukraine. The aim of this research is to analyse the data regarding the number of international students studying in Ukrainian higher education establishments. The attention is drawn to the top sending countries, top receiving universities, and the most popular fields of study. Theoretical and practical results of the research focus on the analysis of the publications and reports of governmental and non-governmental, as well as national and international organisations have showed that inbound student mobility in Ukraine has had a positive tendency over years, but it is bound to decrease in the nearest future due to objective*

reasons. Due to this, the list of recommendations to maintain high level of international students' enrolment has been suggested.

Keywords: academic mobility, inbound mobility, international student, higher education, university, Ukraine.

Introduction. Owing to Ukraine's population decrease by approximately 300,000 people annually and drastic increase of outbound mobility of Ukrainian students to European and world universities and colleges, especially to Poland (2831 Ukrainian students studying in Poland in 2008-2009, up to 9620 – in 2012-2013), Ukrainian higher education institutions have to become efficient international education providers in order to attract more students from abroad, as the enrolment into Ukrainian higher education establishments is not ample. Taking into account the importance of inbound student mobility from the perspective of revenue into Ukrainian economy (for instance, it was estimated up to 4.3 billion UAH in 2012-2013 academic year) and maintaining popularity of Ukrainian universities abroad, there is a need for systematic assessment of dynamics of student academic mobility into Ukrainian universities.

Literature review. The problem of academic mobility of students from the national and international perspective has been studied by Ukrainian (V. Andrushchenko, O. Bolotska, N. Avsheniuk, I. Fedorova, T. Finikov, N. Huliaieva, V. Kremen) and foreign scholars (Ph. Altbach, J. Knight, H. De Wit, S. Knutson, V. Kushnarenko, and others). In particular, the problem of international students' representation in Ukrainian higher education establishments has been explored in the works of such scholars as V. Chernykh, I. Motunova, O. Ishchenko. The problem of foreign language acquisition, international students' preparation and training have been their coverage in studies of such scholars as T. Dovhodko, D. Porokh, Yu. Voronenko, L. Bohunia, V. Isaienko, L. Lypska. However, the research of trends and dynamics of academic mobility of international students into Ukrainian universities from pedagogical viewpoint has not been conducted yet.

The aim of this paper is to analyse the trends in academic mobility of international students into Ukrainian universities, and to examine the current data about the number of international students studying at Ukrainian higher education establishments regarding top sending countries, top receiving universities, most popular fields of study, etc.

Research methods. Different theoretical and applied research methods have been used in our study. Such theoretical methods as statistical and comparative have been used for studying the data with the regard to the number of international students coming to Ukrainian universities to obtain higher education degrees in order to analyse the dynamics of student academic mobility in Ukraine. Among applied methods, we have used content analysis of interviews of former Ministers of Education, newspaper articles, scientific papers, and published reports of international and Ukrainian organisations and foundations that on topic of student academic mobility in Ukraine, such as

Ukrainian State Centre of International Education, Department of Statistics of Ukraine, CEDOS (former Centre for Society Research), International Renaissance Foundation, International Foundation for Educational Policy Research (IFEPR), United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), etc.

In this research, in order to analyse the flow of international students to Ukraine, we have used the data provided by the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, as it is an official governmental institution that executes the system of higher education in Ukraine.

Results. As a matter of fact, many scientists in Ukraine perceive academic mobility of students only as a mobility of Ukrainian students who are studying abroad. Though, student academic mobility comprises both inbound mobility, which refers to the number of international students coming to study in Ukraine, and outbound mobility, which refers to the number of Ukrainian students studying abroad. For this reason, various international organizations such as UNESCO, OECD, World Bank, and others make observations about the flow of tertiary level students by means of inbound mobility rate and outbound mobility ratio.

The inbound mobility rate implies that the number of students from abroad studying in Ukraine is generated out of overall number of tertiary enrolment. According to the data presented by World Bank Education Statistics, inbound mobility rate in postsecondary education market in Ukraine was 0.7% in 2001, 0.9% – in 2005, 1.1% – in 2008, 1.4% – in 2010, and 1.8% – in 2012 [7]. Most recent data from UNESCO Institute of Statistics indicates that the inbound mobility rate in 2013 was 2.3% [6]. What is more, these education indicators can be supported by the data compiled in *Table 1* (the statistical data provided in this table was generated with the help of analytical reports produced by the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine in different years).

Table 1. Number of international students at Ukrainian universities

		Number of students
Academic year	2000-2001	18,000
	2001-2002	20,000
	2002-2003	25,000
	2003-2004	25,001
	2004-2005	23,129
	2005-2006	33,000
	2006-2007	37,000
	2007-2008	39,675
	2008-2009	42,100
	2009-2010	44,082
	2010-2011	46,600
	2011-2012	53,664

	2012-2013	60,295
	2013-2014	69,969
	2014-2015	63,172

Source: Ministry of Education and Science in Ukraine

It should be mentioned that Ukraine has been showing gradual increase in dynamics of international students' enrolment into Ukrainian universities. Namely, the number of students from abroad studying in Ukraine was 18,000 in 2000, nearly 33,000 in 2005, more than 46,000 in 2010, and more than 63,000 in 2015 [3]. It has been stated that the amount of international students in Ukraine has been growing up by few thousands annually since 2000s, but in 2013 it has reached the precedential maximum, as at that time Ukraine was hosting a record number of international students that almost equaled to 70,000. Last academic year has indicated a reduction of almost 6,800 international students hosted in Ukraine. It should be highlighted that such a tendency is bound to take place in the future. Under such circumstances, governmental and institutional authorities must take immediate action in order to continue to attract international students into Ukrainian universities, as postsecondary education in Ukraine does not only benefit from the revenue that international students provide, but also they give credit to Ukrainian higher education in spite of its flaws such as corruption, diplomas recognition, poor living conditions, etc.

Much attention should also be paid to external factors that make an impact on international students enrolment in Ukraine, these are the ones related to the ongoing military conflict in the East of Ukraine lasting since April, 2014 [2, p. 125]. Therefore, Ukrainian higher education institutions might face the problems with enrolment of international students due to the reason that Luhansk and Donetsk Regions were quite popular with international students. Even though, international students have transferred to other universities all over Ukraine, it still has played a detrimental role.

Despite this Ukraine has been hosting thousands of international students as far as many of them come from former Soviet Union countries, Africa, Middle East, and Asia and find Ukrainian higher education system appealing due to close geographic location, low tuition fee rate (in comparison with European universities), low admission requirements (1/3 of international students do not even declare their average point of secondary education certificate [5]), etc.

Looking more closely at the retrospective analysis of top sending countries of international students to Ukraine reveals that in 2004-2005 academic year out of 23,129 international students who came to Ukraine to get higher education 19,617 students were from Asia, 5,653 – from Europe, 2,937 – from Africa, 176 – from America, and others. Top sending countries during this academic year were China (5,269), Russia (3,471), Syria (2,203), Iran (2,067), Jordan (1927), Malaysia (1,430), India (1,363) [1]. Most popular cities among students from abroad were Kyiv, Kharkiv, and Odesa, which were hosting few thousand of international students each.

In comparison, the number of international students studying in 2009-2010 academic year has risen to 44,082. Country-wise the data is the following: China (6,258), Russia (3,886), Turkmenistan (3,823), India (2,852), Jordan (2,566), [3]. The top hosting cities of Ukraine remained to be Kharkiv, Kyiv, Odesa, now including Luhansk and Donetsk.

Similarly, in 2014-2015 academic year the number of students from abroad was estimated 63,172. The countries of origin of international students at the Ukrainian universities were Turkmenistan (12,608), Azerbaijan (9,987), India (4,238), Nigeria (3,213), Georgia (3,156), Iraq (2,896), China (2,388), Jordan (2,362), Morocco (2,320), Turkey (1,705) [5]. Top hosting cities of Ukraine remained to be Kharkiv, Kyiv, Odesa, now including Ivano-Frankivsk and Vinnytsia.

As the number of international students in Ukraine is growing, the list of countries from which students come to study in Ukraine undergoes changes as well. So, Ukrainian higher education has gained popularity with students from Turkmenistan in recent years (for example, from 725 students in 2007-2008 academic year up to 12,608 – in 2014-2015). Unlike students from Malaysia, the country which was well-represented at Ukrainian universities up till 2009, the number has decrease drastically. It should be pointed out that China used to be top leading country of origin of international students in Ukraine, but the situation has changed after 2010. It has been emphasized that such Ukrainian cities as Kharkiv, Kyiv, Odesa are remaining to be most popular with international students in Ukraine.

Another issue that is taken into account with regard to this research is representation of students from abroad in particular higher education establishments. Firstly, it should be indicated that currently in Ukraine there are 664 higher education institutions, namely 54 academies, 175 universities, 66 institutes, 1 conservatory, 222 colleges, 59 trade schools, and 87 vocational schools [1]. Of course, the number has dropped significantly since 2000 when there were 979 higher education establishments, which indicates that quality of higher education was supposed to get higher, and as a result to attract more international students. Secondly, out of current 664 higher education institutions only 228 (mainly universities) are authorized by the Ministry of Education and Science to provide higher education for international students in Ukraine. Only 176 out of those authorized actually host international students, to be precise, 31 out of 176 higher education institutions host less than 10 international students, and only 21 out of 176 – host 1,000 and above.

In 2009-2010 academic year top receiving universities in Ukraine were Luhansk State Medical University (2,241 students), Kharkiv National Medical University (1,776 students), Donetsk National Medical University named after M. Horkiy (1,521 students), National Pirogov Memorial Medical University, Vinnytsia (1,368 students), National Aviation University, Kyiv (1,338 students), National Technical University "Kharkiv Polytechnic Institute" (1,275 students), Crimea State Medical University, Simferopol (1,254 students), Zaporizhzhia

State Medical University (1,145 students), Odesa National Medical University (1,016 students) [3]. It can be concluded from the data presented that 1/3 of international students have been placed in medical universities, as Medicine remains to be the most popular field of study in Ukraine among students from abroad.

According to the information presented in most recent analytical report by the Ukrainian State Centre of International Education, in 2014-2015 academic year top 10 receiving universities in Ukraine were V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University (4,563 students), Kharkiv National Medical University (3,347 students), Simon Kuznets Kharkiv National University of Economics (2,537 students), Odesa National Medical University (2,477 students), National Pirogov Memorial Medical University, Vinnytsia (1,997 students), State Higher Educational institution "Ivano-Frankivsk National Medical University" (1,766 students), National University of Pharmacy (1,603 students), Bogomolets National Medical University (1,570 students), I.Horbachevsky Ternopil State Medical University (1,547 students), Sumy State University (1,411 students) [5]. Besides, top receiving private university is Private Joint Stock Company Higher Educational Institution "Interregional Academy of Personnel Management" with 4,617 mainly correspondence students.

It is worth mentioning that, at this point of the research, international education market is not entirely represented by medical universities, and medical ones are only 7 out of 10 top receiving universities in Ukraine. It indicates that international students' academic interests are shifting from being majorly Medicine to other fields of studies, such as Economics, Management, Engineering, Law, Information Technologies, International Relations, etc.

Based on the study conducted, it should be suggested that in spite of the fact that Ukrainian State Centre of International Education was established by the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine in 2003 to promote education opportunities in Ukraine for international students [4, p. 34]. Only beginning from December, 2013 Ukrainian State Centre of International Education was authorised by the Ministry of Education and Science to collect data concerning the number of international students in Ukraine, which resulted in electronic analytical report published in August, 2015 on their official website.

It also has been investigated that despite the fact that academic mobility of students has already become an integral part of internationalisation of Ukrainian higher education there is still an issue with keeping record of international students who pursue their postsecondary education in Ukraine. For instance, the data discrepancy between information on number of international students presented by governmental institutions is quite vivid. According to the Department of Statistics of Ukraine in 2011-2012 academic year there were 42,980 international students (including 42,715 university students and 265 college students) [1]. On contrary, Ukrainian State Centre of International Education indicated a drastically different number – 53,664 international students [5]. In 2013-2014 academic year the difference of almost 10,000

students remained to exist; to be exact, 59,391 international students (including 59,226 university students and 165 college students) and 69,969 international students respectively [1, 5].

Conclusions. Since 2000s Ukraine has shown a positive tendency in attracting international students into Ukrainian higher education establishments. Ukraine has been increasingly interested in offering educational services for students from abroad as it serves as additional revenue for Ukrainian economy, as well as recognition of Ukrainian higher education internationally. Ukraine has been providing tertiary education for international students from over 150 countries with the assistance of nearly 200 universities. Such Ukrainian cities as Kharkiv, Kyiv, and Odesa remain to be most popular with international students. Most popular field of study is Medicine; as a result medical universities host fair percentage of international students. Current military situation in the East of Ukraine is considered to be a detaining factor for Ukrainian international education market. Therefore, offices for international students and departments of international cooperation at Ukrainian universities, as well as governmental organisations have to ensure proficient implementation of international education marketing strategies by strengthening collaboration among universities that are hosting international students, providing excellent educational environment and superb living conditions, and giving number of scholarships for promising international students.

Among the perspectives of further research, we define the analysis of efficient governmental and institutional strategies and policies for international students' recruitment with the regard to development of inbound student mobility in Ukraine.

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NATIONAL EDUCATION AT ENGLISH LESSONS: INTERACTIVE APPROACH

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Abstract. *The article deals with the problems of patriotic education at English lessons. Ukraine has experienced a difficult period of new political and social realities (the Revolution of Dignity, the Euromaidan, Russian aggression), which make the issues related to the patriotic education paramount ones. The process of teaching English is a great platform to raise citizenship in young generation by means of interactive methods.*

Keywords: *patriotism, national education, interactive approach*

Taking into consideration new social and political realities in Ukraine, especially after the Revolution of Dignity and Russian aggression, the problems of patriotic education among young generation are coming to the fore, making these issues of current interest.

According to the Decree of Ministry of Education 641 “On approval of the Concept of national-patriotic education of children and young generation”, “it is important for each educational institution to be for a child a centre of formation a citizen-patriot of Ukraine, who is ready to take responsibility, to have dedication to develop the country as a sovereign, independent, democratic, legal, social state, to ensure its national security, to promote the unity of the Ukrainian political nation and the establishment of civil peace and harmony in the society.” [4]

Also the phenomenon of the Maidan is referred to as an important factor in the national and patriotic education; it has become a symbol of sacrifice for the sake of absolute respect for human rights and dignity. Dramatic events of cold 94 days of the winter of 2013-2014 should not be let into oblivion, “they should be remembered in spite of everything, we should refer to them in the most difficult moments, when it seems that there is nowhere to go...” [2, p.11]

The communicative focus of foreign languages provides a teacher with a wide range of opportunities for raising citizenship, patriotism, high moral