

TURINYS

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**KŪNO KULTŪROS SPECIALYBĖS STUDENTŲ GYVENIMO TIKSLŲ,
KAIP ESMINĖS GYVENIMO STILIAUS PROJEKTAVIMO DIMENSIJOS,
STRUKTŪRA IR TURINYS / THE STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF
PHYSICAL EDUCATION STUDENTS' LIFE PURPOSES AS THE
ESSENTIAL DIMENSION IN LIFE STYLE PROJECTION** _____ 6

RENATA GELEŽINIENĖ

**REFLEKTYVIOS MOKYTOJO VEIKLOS RAIŠKA SPECIALIŲJŲ
UGDYMO SI POREIKIŲ TURINČIŲ MOKINIŲ MOKYMO(SI) PROCESĖ
/ EXPRESSION OF TEACHER REFLECTIVE ACTIVITY DURING
TEACHING/LEARNING PROCESS OF SCHOOLCHILDREN WITH SPECIAL
EDUCATIONAL NEEDS** _____ 22

NIDA KVEDARAITĖ

**PEDAGOGINIO PERSONALO SAVIVALDŲ MOKYMAŠI
SKATINANČIOS SĄLYGOS IR VEIKSNIAI MOKYKLOJE KAIP
BESIMOKANČIOJĖ ORGANIZACIJOJE / CONDITIONS AND FACTORS
PROMOTING SELF-DIRECTED LEARNING OF PEDAGOGICAL
PERSONNEL AT SCHOOL AS A LEARNING ORGANIZATION** _____ 38

LAIMA LEŠČINSKIENĖ

**ŠIAULIŲ VALSTYBINĖS KOLEGIJOS STUDENTŲ POŽIŪRIS Į
AKADEMINĮ NESĄŽININGUMĄ / STUDENT'S OPINION ABOUT
ACADEMICAL DISHONESTY IN ŠIAULIAI STATE COLEDGE** _____ 54

ROMUALDAS MALINAUSKAS, ANDRIUS BRUSOKAS

**SAVAVEIKSMIŠKUMO SAMPRATA IR SPORTININKŲ
SAVAVEIKSMIŠKUMO YPATUMAI / SELF-EFFICACY CONCEPT AND
CHARACTERISTICS OF ATHLETES SELF-EFFICACY** _____ 68

ROMUALDAS MALINAUSKAS, ŠARŪNAS ŠNIRAS BŪSIMŪJŲ KŪNO KULTŪROS MOKYTOJŲ EMOCINĖS INTELEKCIJOS RAIŠKA / EXPRESSION OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AMONG FUTURE PHYSICAL EDUCATORS	81
LEONAS PAULASKAS, VYTAUTAS ŽALYS GARSO DIZAINAS IR RELAKSACINIŲ SVYRAVIMŲ SISTEMOS / SOUND DESIGN AND SYSTEMS OF RELAXATION OSCILLATION	89
LOLITA PETRULIONĖ, KAROLINA BUTKUVIENĖ RENDERING OF FOREIGN PERSONAL NAMES IN LITHUANIAN PRESS / KITŲ KALBŲ ASMENVARDŽIŲ PERTEIKIMAS LIETUVIŠKOJE SPAUDOJE	98
NATALIJA ŠEDŽIUVIENĖ, LIUCIJA URBONIENĖ ORGANIZACIJOS KAITOS SKATINIMAS: VADOVO VAIDMENS VERTINIMO RAIŠKA / MOTIVATION OF ORGANISATIONAL CHANGE: EXPRESSION OF THE EVALUATION OF THE ROLE OF THE MANAGER	107
IRINA ŽALIENĖ, LINAS ŽALYS, INGA IŽDONAITĖ-MEDŽIŪNIENĖ KULTŪRINIS TURIZMAS: ESMĖ IR PLĖTRĄ SKATINANTYS VEIKSNIAI / CULTURAL TOURISM: THE ESSENCE AND FACTORS OF DEVELOPMENT	121

**THE STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION
STUDENTS' LIFE PURPOSES AS THE ESSENTIAL DIMENSION IN LIFE
STYLE PROJECTION**

Lota Bobrova

Summary

Life purposes are the constituent part of the personality life style and the component of its purposiveness, projecting close and distant results in diverse spheres of life activities (professional, learning, societal, cultural–leisure-time, family–everyday). Such image performs the function of programming future activities in order to achieve certain results (Jacikevičius, 1994; Giddens, 2000; Adleris, 2003; Frankl, 1998; Jovaiša, 2007; 2009, etc.). Life orientations and plans of Physical Education speciality students as well as their imagination of the future reflect not only the specificity of youth's awareness but also complicated changes in contemporary society, the contradiction of which manifests through attitudes of society members, transformations of life styles of various social-demographic groups.

Readiness for independent planning of life and striving for certain results encourage young people to think about the purpose and meaning of life, to understand the most relevant one's needs as well as to set the interests and the ways for their implementation while matching them with own possibilities. The imagination of what purposes and results of life activities must be opens to students the opportunity to find the model, structure of own life, i.e. to project own life style. That is why the research of the structure of aims of students' life becomes a highly relevant issue because the purpose, as the deepest dimension lying inside a human, is the central axis while projecting the life style.

The research object is the structure and content of the life aims of Physical Education speciality students.

The research aim is to identify students' life purposes as well as to define their structure and content in the context of life style projection.

In order to achieve the research aims, the method of qualitative research was applied. The surveyed wrote a free essay „The Purposes of My Life and the Possibilities for Achieving Them”. 62 first and fourth year students of Physical Education study programme of Šiauliai University Faculty of Education Studies took part in the qualitative research which was carried out in 2009.

The space of life purposes of students of the speciality of Physical Education is peculiar with the hierarchal structure which contains purposes of the integral (overall), professional, personal, career and societal life.

Life purposes of students, especially those of senior years of studies, can be characterised as the „waiting for the future” and anticipation of the opportunities in striving for the future. Optimistic prognoses, fear and disappointment dominate in life style projects. Such position is complex and contradicting: on the one hand, students’ understanding that it is impossible to expect implementation of all one’s plans and, on the other hand, that one should be prepared for complicated and unprognosticated realia of contemporary life. On the ground of analysis of life purposes, it is possible to single out the following life styles with their characteristic peculiarities: *rationalistic, individualistic, spontaneous*.

Drawing generalisations for the research results it can be stated that there is no single universal, commonly acknowledged qualification of a life style. Singling out the life styles and working out the typology is quite a complex task. The obtained results of the qualitative research are a construct depending on real practices of life activities analysed in the course of the research. We would think that it could be used for further and deeper research directed to studies of social behaviour, structure and content of academic youth’s life style.

Keywords: *students, purposes, life style, determinant.*

EXPRESSION OF TEACHER REFLECTIVE ACTIVITY DURING TEACHING/LEARNING PROCESS OF SCHOOLCHILDREN WITH SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS

Renata Geležinienė

Summary

The article discusses teacher reflective activity during the educational process of schoolchildren with special needs in schools of general education. It also presents teacher interview data about their reflective activities and their meaning in everyday process of education. The author completes analyses of teacher diaries, focusing on qualitative changes in teacher reflective activities.

The research topicality of the article is based on a complex need to reveal the expression of theoretical concept of reflective activity characteristics in everyday reality while educating schoolchildren with special needs in schools of general education.

The research object is reflective activity of a teacher.

The research aim is to describe reflective activities and practice of teachers that educate schoolchildren with special needs.

In order to reach this aim some research methods are applied: scientific literature analysis, semi-structured interview, using elements of deep interviews, diaries of teachers and schoolchildren. Also data analysis methods are used: qualitative analysis of content (interview and diaries)

Interview data analysis revealed quite an ambiguous situation of teacher reflective practice. On one side, teachers focus on the lack of reflective environments and a need for them. On the other hand, they describe the practice when educational processes of special needs schoolchildren are transferred to a certain teacher, certain class, certain time (*'your schoolchild, your problem'*). Teachers purportedly would like to develop activities of reflective practice; however, at this time they do not face the necessity and meaning for such an activity in everyday reality.

In the diaries teachers describe educational processes that have more various forms:

- Teacher intercommunication and cooperation processes are activated, and it helps ensuring better results of activities and education;
- Formal and informal activities of an educational process are planned, formulating aims, focusing on development of skills and abilities of schoolchildren with special needs;
- Critical self-activity evaluation is initiated;
- Processes of all schoolchildren communication, cooperation, tolerance, listening to each other in heterogeneous groups are developed.

Teacher diary analysis revealed quite a wide spectrum of reflections: from reflections about schoolchildren, their creative activity announcement (reflective practice) to reflexive activities, analysing professional self-identity, ethics, dominating attitudes and moral values or critical thinking, when individual history is critically analysed, professional practice and socially constructed problems. However, national teachers understand diaries as a direct activity description; that is, generalising activities, analysing effective and weak aspects, success and failures of activities, and individual practice at a minimum level.

CONDITIONS AND FACTORS PROMOTING SELF-DIRECTED LEARNING OF PEDAGOGICAL PERSONNEL AT SCHOOL AS A LEARNING ORGANIZATION

Nida Kvedaraitė

Summary

In the first part of the article, based on the combination of approaches of management and educology sciences, the learning school is distinguished as a new educational, social and managerial phenomenon, a value, a culture oriented towards the learning practice, the most recent trend of the management science and post-modern educational paradigm. Features and characteristics of school as a learning organization are examined in the context of feature theory.

The second part of the article explains self-directed learning of personnel of the learning organization in the self-development and self-education processes of learners. The learning paradigm defines the learners, their abilities and environment (which determines the new space of activity for the educator and requires for new competences of the learners, developers and education organizers) as the key elements of the learning process. Self-directed learning of personnel in the learning school is actualized through the following: recognition of educational environment conducive to learning; selection of suitable learning strategies; self-development of abilities needed for working in different groups and teams; assumption of responsibility for learning and its outcomes; management of learning processes in formal as well as informal, personal space of individual's activity.

The third part of the article presents the research design and methods. A questionnaire survey was organized in 2008 in order to collect the data, in 26 secondary schools of comprehensive education of Northern Lithuania. The survey sample comprised 340 educators. The survey instrument – questionnaire – prepared for the educators (principals and teachers) working in schools of comprehensive education was constructed based on the theoretical concepts of scientists who studied self-directed learning (Tough, 1971; Knowles, 1975; Moore, 1986; Candy, 1991; Grow, 1991; Hiemstra, 1994; Bolhuis, 1996). The questionnaire comprised 75 closed-ended statements. The reliability of questionnaire statements' scale was evaluated by running a Cronbach's Alpha test. Reliability coefficient obtained (0.93) shows a high internal correlation of statements.

The fourth part of the article presents the results of factor analysis. Empirical research revealed that self-directed learning processes of educators in the learning school are promoted by educational and learning environments as well as the individuals' need for individual learning. The following factors promoting self-directed learning are significant to the educators in the learning school: planning of the learning process, strengthening of motivation for improvement and learning, promotion of independence and responsibility for learning and its results. The following factors affecting self-directed learning were not sufficiently significant to the educators: realization of feedback in learning processes, implementation of learning plan, organizational work and learning in groups.

STUDENT'S OPINION ABOUT ACADEMICAL DISHONESTY IN ŠIAULIAI STATE COLEDGE

Laima Leščinskienė

Summary

The development of electronic space, based on the establishment of information communication technologies (ICT) in economics and society, influences the spheres of social activities directly – health care, culture and education. There are certain positive advantages in the process of formal and informal learning. Information technologies and internet change the possibilities and forms of teaching/learning in a short period of time substantially. However, we should speak about the consequences of the misuse of

information technologies – millions lawsuits of the violation of intellectual property and ethical, social, and psychological problems of illegal business, emerging from inadequate, illegal and criminal usage of electronic space. Two negative factors of the usage of ICT in the study process are analysed in the article – plagiarism, getting information in the internet and using it in written works and illegal usage of intellectual property. Plagiarism, falsification and forgery are the most frequent factors of students' transgression of academic ethics. Intellectual property is one of the most significant value of knowledge society and knowledge economics. A student as an active creator of knowledge society in future breaking the principles of intellectual property safety destroys moral and ethical principles of the society. The factors mentioned above are the most significant principles of confidence in electronic space. The analysis of Šiauliai college students' attitude towards the mentioned problem is presented in the article: how often do the students „buy” written works in the internet, what are the reasons of it, the students' perception of intellectual property. The statistical data about the amount of plagiarism in the world of academic society, comments of the users of internet written works are presented in the article. The author appeals to the analysis of student academic dishonesty carried out in Šiauliai university in 2008. Preventive recommendations are proposed.

SELF-EFFICACY CONCEPT AND CHARACTERISTICS OF ATHLETES SELF-EFFICACY

*Romualdas Malinauskas
Andrius Brusokas*

Summary

The present study analyzes and discusses the concept of self-efficacy and characteristics of athlete's self-efficacy. Self-efficacy is defined as the belief about one's ability to achieve goals and to overcome obstacles in daily living. It is viewed as a global construct and is drawn from the internal averaging of all successes and failures that are attributed to the self. Self-efficacy is an expectation that one can successfully perform a behavior. This is influenced by one's past experiences and attribution of success to chance or skill. High self-efficacy allows an individual to overcome doubts and to cope with various discomforts, conflicts in complicated situations better and more efficiently. Physical self-efficacy is self-confidence including individual's evaluation what he would be able to perform in specific situations by making use his skills during a fixed time.

The object of the research: the concept of self-efficacy and characteristics of athlete's self-efficacy. The aim of the study: to analyze the concept of self-efficacy and its

peculiarities. The objectives: 1) to describe the concept of self-efficacy; 2) to reveal the peculiarities of athletes self efficacy; 3) to describe impact of self-efficacy for the behavior; 4) to reveal resources of development of self-efficacy. The method of research – the analysis of the scientific literature. It was found that a good competitor's physical self-efficacy is usually based on three criteria: "level" refers to the expected outcome, „strength" determines athlete's belief, and „community" determines the scope of areas that are exposed to physical self- efficacy. It can be note four features of self-efficacy which acts human behavior. First, the self-efficacy leads to personal preference. Second, self-efficacy determines how much effort people will put in certain activity and how long a person it will do. Thirdly, human behavior is influenced by patterns and emotional reactions. The fourth feature – it can easily predictable behavior. There were established resources of development of self-efficacy: personal achievements (past experience), indirect experience (gained in monitoring the success of others), stimulation and emotional state. While there are a number of measures to assess physical self-efficacy, but in practice it is very unlikely that an athlete before the competition to complete a questionnaire designed to assess the level of self- efficacy. Verbal description of the athlete's well-being is often more accurate and more efficient than many other instruments. Therefore, the coach plays a very important role to listen carefully what the athlete talk before the competition, because so can diagnose the level of self-efficacy. Spontaneous speech, positive and negative discussion, enthusiasm before competitions provides significant information about the athlete's physical self-efficacy. Listening and analysis of the athlete's words, perhaps, is the best method to assess the child's physical self-efficacy.

EXPRESSION OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AMONG FUTURE PHYSICAL EDUCATORS

*Romualdas Malinauskas
Šarūnas Šniras*

Summary

This article deals with question of expression of the emotional intelligence among future physical educators. Emotional intelligence has been suggested as providing a new perspective on how emotional competencies necessary for performance in today's workplace among future physical educators might be more effective and better understood. The topicality of the work is based on the fact that studies commonly analyze the

expression of the emotional intelligence among male and female physical educators. Research problem is that there is lack of researches responding to the problem question, what is today's expression of the emotional intelligence among future physical educators? The aim of the study: to reveal the expression of emotional intelligence among future physical educators. Research tasks: 1) to identify future physical educators' ability to build a positive emotional experience and ability to evaluate and express emotions; 2) to reveal future physical educators' ability to evaluate and express emotions and ability manage their emotions.

The sample for this research includes 97 male and 101 female I–IV year students of Lithuanian Academy of Physical Education. Schutte Self-Report Inventory (SSRI) was administered to all future physical educators to measure the variable of emotional intelligence. The SSRI is a 33-item self-report measure of the ability to adaptively recognize, express, regulate and harness emotions in the self and others. Respondents are required to respond to each of 33, 5-point Likert-type items. On the 5-point scale, a „1“ represents „strongly disagree“, and a „5“ represents „strongly agree“, to indicate to what extent each item describes the respondents. Three items (5, 28 and 33) are formulated in the negative, and have to be reverse scored. All the items are added to form the total score. High scores on the SSRI represent high levels of overall emotional intelligence. Such a person will have greater ability to adaptively recognize, express, regulate, and harness emotion in the self and in others.

Comparing the results by gender, it was established that that women have a higher ability to understand and analyze emotions ($p < 0.05$) than men. Male future physical educators better manage their emotions ($p < 0.05$) than female future physical educators. According to their ability to build a positive emotional experience and the ability to evaluate and express emotions, statistically significant differences between men and women were not indicated.

SOUND DESIGN AND SYSTEMS OF RELAXATION OSCILLATION

*Leonas Paulauskas
Vytautas Žalys*

Summary

The article analyses music as a harmonious set of musical sounds. The system – sound-variations (vibrations)-music is reviewed. Music is considered as a phenomenon which in modern especially industrialized society increasingly entrenches as a commodity,

a phenomenon that might be/is adjusted to the environment surrounding us. The process of usage of sound as a phenomenon is defined by the Definition of sound design. The opportunity of creation of musical instruments is treated as an outcome of logical mathematical modeling that can be described by certain formulas. The essence of the system of relaxation variations is revealed. Historical review of researches of these variations is presented in order to disclose the importance of researches to the industry of creation of sound simulators at the end of XX c.

RENDERING OF FOREIGN PERSONAL NAMES IN LITHUANIAN PRESS

*Lolita Petrulionė
Karolina Butkuvienė*

Summary

Keywords: proper names, Lithuanian press, non-compliance with rules, language system.

The present paper discusses the usage of foreign personal names in Lithuanian press and their non-compliance with the exactly defined usage rules. Theoretical part reviews the conception of proper names, their place in the system of the language, exact classification, possible ways of rendering them into the Lithuanian language and the rules how to do it appropriately. Although the exact rules have been approved by the Commission of the Lithuanian Language the practical analysis shows various inconsistencies.

The analysis of foreign personal names, based on the data compiled from Lithuanian quality newspapers, particularly the *Lietuvos Rytas* and the *Šiaulių Kraštas*, has revealed that there are abundant cases of non-compliance with the rules as well as inconsistencies of the same personal name usage in the same newspaper. The most common inaccuracies/mistakes are the following: flexions and apostrophes are not used after mute -e, original forms of personal names are used without flexions -as, -is, first name and surname are written following different rules. Also, the same newspaper or even the same article often uses two or three different forms of personal names – adapted, authentic form with Lithuanian flexion and authentic form without flexion. Moreover, there are few cases when adapted and authentic forms of authentic names are used next to each other, that is one of them in the parenthesis. Since the same personal name can be rendered in three different ways, it is highly recommendable to retain consistency in the same article and preferably in the same publication.

MOTIVATION OF ORGANISATIONAL CHANGE: EXPRESSION OF THE EVALUATION OF THE ROLE OF THE MANAGER

*Natalija Šedžiuvienė
Liucija Urbonienė*

Summary

The article deals with the conception of organisational change, particularly highlighting the processes of change of educational organisations. The main factors of successful management motivating the change are presented; the role of the management in initiating and motivating the processes of change is discussed. The results of the research carried out at Šiauliai College are presented in the article. The goal of the research was to determine the role of the management in motivating the change. The managers of different levels and the teachers of Šiauliai College participated in the research. It allowed us to compare the evaluation expressed by the managers and teachers related to the role of the management in motivating the change, to make certain conclusions. The obtained results could be useful for preparing the strategy of College change.

Key words: efficiency, change, motivation, manager, role.

CULTURAL TOURISM: THE ESSENCE AND FACTORS OF DEVELOPMENT

*Irina Žalienė
Linus Žalys
Inga Iždonaitė-Medžiūnienė*

Summary

This article analyses key questions of cultural tourism as one of the most developing tourism kind. The research tries to explain what factors encourage the development of cultural tourism in Lithuania. The object of the research is factors encouraging cultural tourism development. The research aim is to reveal the essence of cultural tourism highlighting factors encouraging its development. The research is based on review of literature of scientific and publicist manner, as well as data systemising.

This article analyses the variety of culture concepts, its perception in different sciences and presents a model of a person, culture and culture development relation. The authors pay attention to the essence of cultural tourism, to the relation between cultural

environment and cultural environment tourism system and highlight impact of cultural tourism on economic sectors. Moreover, the article introduces factors, influencing development of cultural tourism as well as the use from this development after creating working places for this kind of tourism.