

Conventional methods of teaching are giving way to e-learning that is regarded as the integration of electronic technologies within learning process both in a classroom and outside it. Thus, simple learning resources and interactive e-lessons dedicated to the Latin phonetics can help students acquire better phonetic competence and master it.

References:

1. Covington, M. A. (2010). Latin Pronunciation Demystified. Retrieved from: <http://www.covingtoninnovations.com/mc/latinpro.pdf> (accessed 10 September 2019).
2. Dombrovskiy, R., & Revak, N. (2012). Teoretychni zasady navchannia latynskoi vymovy [The theoretical principles of teaching Latin pronunciation]. *Inozemna Filologia*, no. 124, pp. 213–218.
3. Ghirardini, B. (2011). *E-learning methodologies. A guide for designing and developing e-learning courses*, Rome: FAO. Retrieved from: <http://www.fao.org/3/i2516e/i2516e.pdf> (accessed 15 September 2019).
4. Nybakken, O. E. (1979). *Greek and Latin in Scientific Terminology*, The Iowa: Iowa State University Press.

THE FEATURES OF TOLERANCE IN PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIP

Hanna Liulka¹

DOI: https://doi.org/10.30525/978-9934-588-11-2_52

At all times, since antiquity, the problems of the family have concerned leading scholars, artists and philosophers. The family as a living system changes not only under the influence of socio-economic conditions, but also due to internal processes of development. At the present stage of society's development, new problems that arise cause the distabilization of vital functions of the family and reduce its adaptation ability to new conditions.

One of the challenges of family education is the violation of parental tolerance. The mental and physical health of the person is closely connected with the parent-child relationship. Family conflicts not only disorganize, destroy family unity, but also serve as the basis for the accumulation of the deviant behavior of the child. By virtue of the children's rights discrimination, they lose own fundamental freedoms and individuality, as a result they have an emotional disturbance, feelings of constant anxiety and deviations from the norm in behavior of different characters. Unfortunately, adults often do not notice the prospects of parent-child relationship complexification, do not assess the degree of their influence on personal formation and development of their children.

Family – the institute of education, in which the foundations of human morality are laid, the attitudes towards the surrounding are formed, and the evaluations of their actions are adjusted. Naturally, school has considerable educational potential, but

¹ Poltava V. G. Korolenko National Pedagogical University, Ukraine

family and individual characteristics of the child are the two main determinants of a person's social formation [4, p. 46].

Accordingly, the level of modern culture generates a task for parents to learn the ways how to resolve conflicts with their children based on the principles on tolerance. A strong family with their own traditions and tolerance in relationship between its members counteracts the negative environmental impacts. For instance, parental understanding and attention antagonize the propaganda of violence and cruelty in social media. The attentive adult's attitude to the views, interests and hobbies of their children has a positive effect on the process of social formation of the younger generation.

Tolerance is a complex and multifaceted concept. Tolerance is communication and freedom of thought, conscience and belief, harmony in diversity, virtue that makes it possible to achieve mutual understanding between people, parents and children through peaceful conflict-free relationship [1, p. 20].

In order to teach a child tolerance, it is necessary to consider that children are mirrors, reflecting the characters and relationship of their parents. Primarily, parents should be tolerant to themselves, and only in such a case they will be able to form a value system in their children, which is based on such general concepts such as: compromise, mutual acceptance and tolerance, forgiveness, nonviolence, compassion, understanding and empathy.

Tolerance in parent-child relationship acts as a certain setting for the perception and understanding, it is built on mutual respect for the interests, values and positions of all family members. This feature implies the ability of parents to have an effect on child's personal development and behavior through the prism of family relationship.

Another feature in parent-child relationship is the rejection of adults from the monopoly of «knowing the truth» in dealing with emerging issues. «Truth» is always on the parent's side and «mistakes» are made by children – this position characterizes existing family relationships as total intolerance.

J. McDowell believes that parents' tolerance begins with their marital love, understanding and respect between them. «The most important thing you can do for your children is to love one another» [3, p. 22]. According to this statement, parents should be «heroes» for their children – those whom children would like to be. «A hero is a father or mother who exhibits such a character, such sensitivity, honesty, consistency, that allow them to become a role model. You must become a hero for a child in order to prepare him or her to a fulfilling life in today's unhealthy, hostile world» [3, p. 23].

Following by parent's example children can learn how to be responsible, disciplined, truthful and honest. In no case parental duties can be reduced to guidance and punishment. Instead, parents should focus their efforts on the other side: to think how and for what they can praise, encourage, and support their child. No matter how busy parents are, there should always be time for children, no one and nothing can be more important than children.

Tolerance in parent-child relationship does not require the rejection of one's own views, values and ideals. Tolerance in relationship between family members involves

the combination of resilience as the ability of children and adults to realize their personal views with the respect to each other.

Moreover, an important characteristic of tolerance in parent-child relationship is the joint analysis of family member's actions, which are discussed and evaluated.

In Declaration of Principles on Tolerance, verified by the member states of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, on meeting in Paris at the twenty-eighth session of the General Conference, from 25 October to 16 November 1995, in Article 1, paragraph 1.2. defined: «Tolerance is not concession, condescension or indulgence. Tolerance is, above all, an active attitude prompted by recognition of the universal human rights and fundamental freedoms of others. In no circumstance can it be used to justify infringements of these fundamental values. Tolerance is to be exercised by individuals, groups and States» [2, p. 12]. Considering tolerance in relationships between family members, one of the characteristics of tolerant relationships is the active interaction between their members based on mutual respect and support.

It is necessary to listen to the child's thoughts and to agree with him or her, to be able to forgive and to apologize to the child. That is the most difficult moment, but at the same time the most important, since children have a heightened sense of justice [2, p. 14].

Tolerance is also the ability to make arrangements without destructive conflicts. The phrase «destructive conflict» means confrontation that causes «enemy» moral or physical harm. In everyday life it is impossible to avoid conflicts of interests, desires and thoughts. Therefore, it is important to rebuild the conflict into a constructive dialogue by engaging the child to talk about existing contradictions and to make compromise decisions.

Tolerance in parent-child relationship means to respect, acceptance and understanding of the rich diversity of cultures of the world, forms of self-expression and ways of manifesting human individuality. The main methods of upbringing tolerance in family circle are: family activities, conversations, support in different situations and in solving problems, respect, motivation and trust.

To draw the conclusion, one can say that tolerance is not an individual quality, but a total of interrelated personality traits. Tolerance in the parent-child relationship helps to listen and understand each other better, to accept people with their uniqueness, to understand everyone's rights and different visions of the world.

References:

1. Boyko, D. (2018). Tolerance begins with the family. Class teacher. *All for work*, 1, 20–22. (in Ukrainian)
2. Gazda, N. (2017). Father tolerance as a factor of education of children. *Pedagogy and psychology*, 3, 11–15. (in Ukrainian)
3. McDowell, J. (2000). How to become a hero for your children. Minsk: Knowledge. (in Russian)
4. Rozhkov, M. (2015). Education of tolerance in parents and children. *Pedagogy*, 5, 46–47. (in Russian)