

## СОЦІОКУЛЬТУРНЕ ВИХОВАННЯ МАЙБУТНІХ УЧИТЕЛІВ ПОЧАТКОВОЇ ШКОЛИ ЗАСОБАМИ МИСТЕЦТВА

**Михайлова О. Соціокультурне виховання майбутніх учителів початкової школи засобами мистецтва.** Стаття присвячена проблеми соціокультурного виховання майбутніх учителів початкової школи засобами мистецтва. Дослідження висвітлює основні характеристики соціокультурного виховання майбутніх учителів початкової школи, обґрунтовує застосування нестандартних занять, які дозволяють максимально реалізувати практичну мету соціокультурного виховання й навчання, та подає приклад нестандартного заняття соціокультурного виховання майбутніх учителів початкової школи засобами мистецтва.

*Ключові слова:* соціокультурне виховання, мистецтво, майбутні вчителі, початкова школа.

**Михайлова О.**

**Социокультурное воспитание будущих учителей начальной школы средствами искусства.** Статья посвящена проблеме социокультурного воспитания будущих учителей начальной школы средствами искусства. Исследование освещает основные характеристики социокультурного воспитания будущих учителей начальной школы, обосновывает применение нестандартных занятий, которые позволяют максимально реализовать практическую цель социокультурного воспитания и обучения, и подает пример нестандартного занятия социокультурного воспитания будущих учителей начальной школы средствами искусства.

*Ключевые слова:* соціокультурне виховання, мистецтво, майбутній вчитель, початкова школа.

**Mykhailova O. Sociocultural Upbringing of the Prospective Teachers of Primary School by means of Art.** The article deals with the problem of sociocultural upbringing of the prospective teachers of primary school by means of art. The research highlights the main characteristics of sociocultural upbringing of the prospective teachers of primary school by means of art; justifies the usage of non-standard activities, which allow to realize the most practical goal of sociocultural upbringing and education; and gives an example of a non-standard lesson of sociocultural upbringing of the prospective teachers of primary school by means of art.

*Keywords:* sociocultural upbringing, art, the prospective teachers, primary school.

**Актуальність.** У світі нової мовної політики в Європі і в Україні акцент у підготовці майбутніх учителів початкової школи зроблений на необхідність організації навчання іноземних мов у нових полікультурних умовах, які б дозволили педагогу достатньо повно реалізувати свою культурно свідому роль у побудові навчального й виховного середовища в школі, спонукаючи учнів до діалогу культур, сприйняття соціально-значущих духовно-естетичних цінностей [5]. До головних напрямів реалізації програмних завдань соціокультурного виховання (СКВ) майбутніх учителів віднесено: виховання особистості, яка усвідомлює свою належність до українського народу, сучасної європейської цивілізації, орієнтується у реаліях і перспективах соціокультурної (СК) динаміки; формування демократичного світогляду, що вимагає дотримання громадянських прав і свобод, поваги до традицій, культури, віросповідання та мови народів світу; досягнення принципово нового рівня СКВ майбутніх учителів в умовах ефективної організації навчально-виховного процесу у ВНЗ[1].

Проблеми СКВ досліджуються у працях П.В. Бега, М.М. Боритка, М.Б. Бородька, О.І. Вишневського, Л.Я. Касюка, О.В. Киричука. Дослідження процесу СКВ представлене у наукових дослідженнях у таких аспектах: виховання засобами іноземної мови (О.І. Вишневський, І.Л. Бім, Н.Ф. Бориско, Ю.І. Пассов, В.В. Раєвський, Є.П. Шубін); трудового, естетичного, морального виховання (М.Б. Бородько, Н.А. Молодіченко, В.О. Сухомлинський, Г.І. Щукіна); інтернаціонального і патріотичного виховання (Р.І. Антонюк, Г.Г. Ващенко). Питаннями визначення та сутності міжпредметних зв'язків займалися М.Білий, О.Данилюк, І.Зверев, А.Єрємін, П.Кулагін, Н.Лошкарьова, В.Максимова, В.Сидоренко, Г.Федорець, А.Усова та ін.

**Аналіз спеціальної літератури** показав, що важливе значення СКВ майбутніх учителів – досягнення достатнього рівня СК вихованості, що передбачає засвоєння СК знань, формування вмінь та особистісних якостей, необхідних для полікультурного діалогу в ситуації толерантного комунікативного середовища.

**Окреслення невирішених питань, порушених у статті.** Аналіз науково-методичної літератури, вивчення досвіду роботи вищої школи та авторський досвід СКВ майбутніх учителів засвідчили, що для сприятливого розвитку СКВ учнів у навчальній роботі загальноосвітніх початкових шкіл учителі широко застосовують виховний потенціал міжпредметних зв'язків, що є одним із шляхів інтеграції СК освіти, об'єктивною основою встановлення та вдосконалення її змісту, а також засобом підвищення загальноосвітнього та загальнокультурного потенціалу особистості майбутнього фахівця.

Отже, пропонуємо приклад нестандартного заняття СКВ майбутніх учителів засобами мистецтва.

**Виклад основного матеріалу.** Нестандартні заняття здійснюють СКВ за допомогою різних, емоційно-яскравих, нетрадиційних методів і прийомів навчання й виховання, які підвищують мотивацію навчання та служать

розвитку багатьох здібностей: уміння декламувати вірші, інсценувати літературні твори, співати іноземною мовою та широко знайомитися з традиціями, звичаями і культурною спадщиною англomовних країн. Такі заняття сприяють більш поглибленому вивченню СК явищ, їх аналізу, а також вчать студентів узагальнювати, виділяти головне у своїй та іншомовній культурі.

Прикладом нестандартного заняття СКВ майбутніх учителів може бути заняття–дискусія, що має за мету не тільки формування дискусивних умінь, але й формування культури спілкування, здібностей використання вербальних та невербальних засобів, які притаманні носіям мови різних культур.

**Тема: Art is long, life is short.**

**Мета:** виховувати впевненість у пріоритетності загальнолюдських цінностей, формувати потреби і здібності до рефлексії і критичного мислення;  
формувати

потребу пошуку істини; виховувати естетичні смаки, почуття та емоційне сприйняття.

**Обладнання:** творчі роботи студентів, стен газети про художників, портрети художників, картини.

#### ХІД ЗАНЯТТЯ

*T.:* Read the quotations and comment on them.

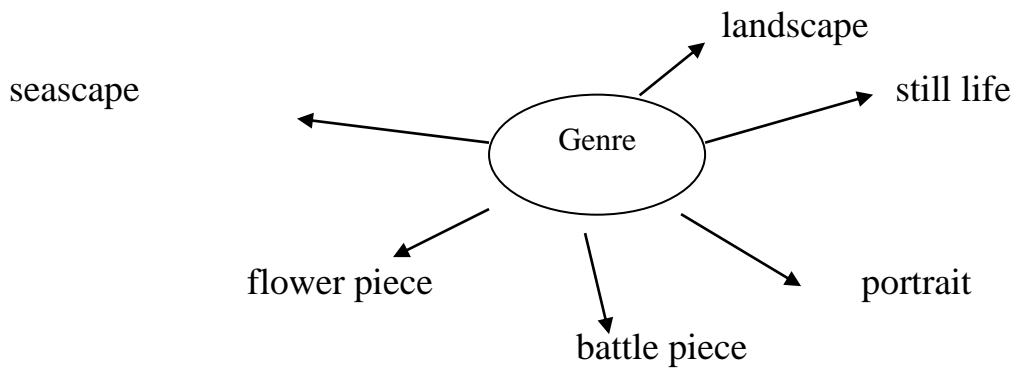
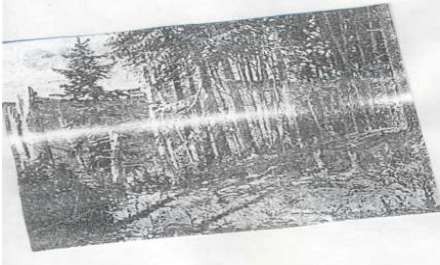
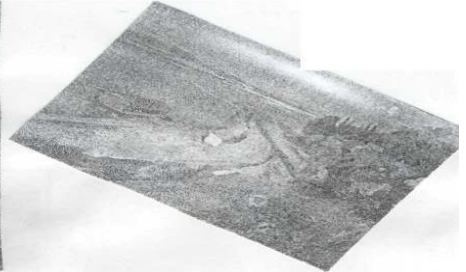
“A picture is a poem without words”.

“All art is but imitation of nature”.

*T.:* I am sure the proverb “Art is long and life is short” is known to everybody. Express your opinion on the statement.

*T.:* You may see different works of fine arts at museums and picture galleries. What does painting mean to you? What are your tastes in painting?

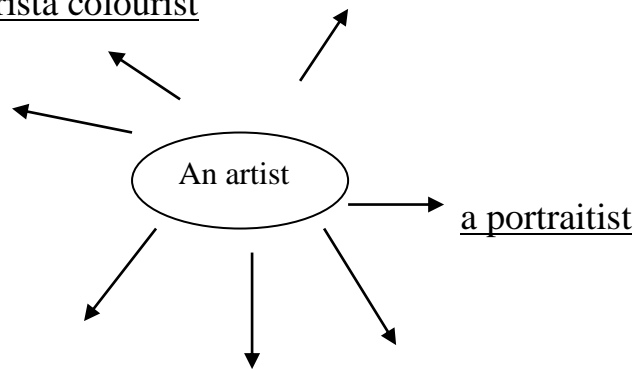
*T.:* Look at the masterpieces and speak about the genres of these paintings. Fill in the word-rose.



T.: Look at these masterpieces again and say what kind of an artist might paint it.

Write down your ideas. a humorista colourist

a water colour master



a landscape painter

a marine painter

a satirist

T.: What English landscape painters do you know? Look at these masterpieces and say what they have in common.



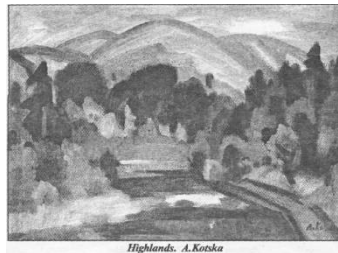
*St. 1:* These masterpieces belong to John Constable. The first masterpiece is “The Haywain” and the second one is “Dedham Lock and Mill”. John Constable (1776-1837) was fond of the place where he was born and spent his childhood on the River Slour. He saw very beautiful woods, greens nature and, being very talented nature’s colours in his sketches which he then composed into pictures. He painted the landscape without any changes and the trees or other objects were in his paintings very true to life. He is said to be the first landscape painter in England.

*St. 2:* It is Thomas Gainsborough’s masterpiece. He also painted landscapes. The particular discovery of Gainsborough was the creation of a form of art in which the sitters and the background merge into a single entity. The landscape is not kept in the background, but in most cases man and nature are fused in a single whole through the atmospheric harmony of mood; he emphasized that the natural background for his characters neither was, nor ought to be, but the changeable and harmonious manifestations of nature, as revealed both in the fleeting moment and in the slowly evolving seasons.

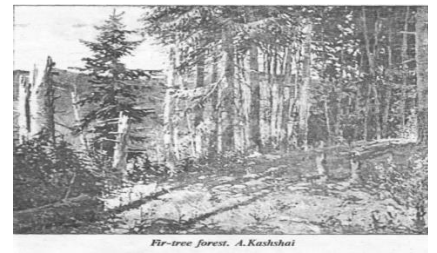
*T.:* Ukraine has always been the land of arts. Beautiful nature of the country, poetic folk songs, love for the country and kindness of the people encouraged Ukrainian painters to devote their works to these themes. Whom of Ukrainian landscape painters do you know? Look at the pictures of Ukrainian painters and say why we can say they are typical Ukrainian in style.



*Pier on the Dniro. M. Hlushchenko*



*Highlands. A. Kotska*



*Fir-tree forest. A. Kashshai*



*Autumn in the forest. A. Kashshai*



*St. 3:* Kashshai is a famous Ukrainian painter. He was born in Dubrynych, Transcarpathian region, in 1921. While a boy he was fond of drawing. He had a talent for it. I. Bokshai, an outstanding Ukrainian artist, took notice of him. And he considered Anton Kashshai to be one of his best and talented students. His art is full of love for man, belief in him, readiness to serve people. And he created wonderful canvases for them and gave them a great opportunity of getting pleasure in admiring the real unique beauty of Transcarpathian region. Anton Mykhailovych Kashshai is known as a master of landscape painting. His pictures excite and impress us greatly. They bring to us a better understanding and a greater love of life.

*T.:* Look at the picture “Spring in the Carpathians” and you’ll enjoy a wonderful view of the forest with a veil on. You see slim pines slumbering in the violence of white snowstorm in the painting “First Snow”. And a real beauty of the autumn decorated with gold is depicted in the canvas “Late Autumn”. His pictures show how beautiful nature in Ukraine is and how wonderful the people of this land are.

*St. 4:* Andriy Andriovych Kotska was born in Uzhgorod. He entirely gave himself to the beauty of nature and man. His landscapes “Spring Morning”, “Early Spring”, “Spring” are too lovely for words. We can’t help admiring these masterpieces. Looking at them we find ourselves in the realm of beauty. A. Kotska

was an extremely modest man, but it can't be said about his art. It's so rich and original.

*St. 5:* M. P. Hlushchenko is a prominent Ukrainian landscape painter. All his canvases are full of optimism, love of life. The painter noticed the beauty everywhere: spring was so picturesque, summer was so bright, autumn was of unique beauty, and even cold and severe winter was so wonderful for the painter. He couldn't help reflecting the beauty of the Ukrainian nature in his landscapes "Ukraine", "March Birches", "Kyiv Autumn", "Winter Morning", "Fog in the Field". They are so beautiful that we can't tear ourselves away from them. They make us stand and stare admiring the mysterious beauty of nature. They make a deep impression on us and lead us to the realm of beauty. There is such beauty in Hlushchenko's paintings that they are as hard to describe as beautiful music.

*St. 6:* S. F. Shyshko, a famous Ukrainian landscape painter, was born on June 25, 1911. He is the author of wonderful landscapes dedicated to Kyiv. They are real masterpieces. The pictures "Volodymyr's Hill", "The Dnipro in Autumn", "Kyiv's Distance" reflect the beauty of the capital of Ukraine. Look at the picture "The Dnipro in Autumn" and you'll be charmed with the autumn Dnipro. Its deep blue waters reflect the beauty of the sunny sky and golden trees growing on the river side. And you can't help admiring such a view. How beautiful is the Dnipro! It has its charm in autumn.

*St. 7:* Mykola Pymonenko (1862-1912) was born in Kyiv in the family of an icon painter on March 9, 1862. He studied art in Kyiv, then in St Petersburg Academy of Arts. In the 1890s, he joined the Travelling Artists' Society (Peredvyzhnyky). He also taught in Kyiv Drawing and Art Schools. In 1909, he was elected a member of Paris International Association of Arts. Pymonenko produced over 700 genre scenes, landscapes, portraits devoted to the life of Ukrainian people. Many of them were reproduced as postcards. His pictures are exhibited in many Ukrainian Art galleries and museums now. Among the best known are "Wedding party in Kyiv Province", "Fair", "The girl with geese" and



many others. His picture “Hopak” was bought by the Louvre. Pymonenko also created illustrations to several Taras Shevchenko’s narrative poems.

*T.:*How do the landscapes of Gainsborough differ from Pymonenko? Use phrases.

Both artists .....

None of them .....

In contrast with .....

*T.:*Many painters are called satirists. Do you know any of them? Is there a satiric painter in Ukraine?

*St. 8:* William Hogarth is one of the greatest English painters. In his pictures he reflected social life and vices of the society in many of them, the beauty of his painting was accompanied by satire. The “Marriage- a Mode”, “The Election Entertainment” were painted to show life very satirically. In 1742, Hogarth painted “The Graham Children” where he brilliantly used his delicate colours to show the charm of childhood.

*T.:* And Vasilkivsky is also a famous satiric Ukrainian painter. Do these two satirists have in common? Do you agree with Hogarth statement “I know of no such thing as genius? It is nothing but labour and diligence”.

*T.:* What characteristics can you apply to portraitist? Are they also satirists on the canvas or ...? Look at some portraits and decide.



*T.:*Look at Gainsborough’s masterpiece and say what feelings it provokes in you. Was Gainsborough a lyrical painter?



*St. 9:* Thomas Gainsborough (1727-1788) was a very lyrical painter who successfully connected man and nature. A very strong psychologist, he painted mostly women on the background of scenery. He liked blue colours best of all. His portraits are optimistic and the light and shade of colour are in full harmony with the lines.

*T.:* Look at the masterpieces of two great portraitists. Group up with your friend and discuss that the Excellency of style is not on the surface, but lies deep.



*St. 10:* The 1<sup>st</sup> portrait belongs to Joshua Reynolds. “Lady Elizabeth Delme and Her Children” by Reynolds is a typical family group portrait in the Grand Style of English portrait painting. Lady Delme was the wife of a Member of Parliament and belonged to the privileged class of the landed nobility. So, in this portrait, Lady Delme is dignified and gracious, secure in the knowledge of her beauty and wealth. The simplicity of the pyramidal design and the low-keyed colour scheme were for Reynolds symbols of dignity and good taste.

*St. 11:* Joshua Reynolds (1723-1792) is one of the outstanding British portraitists who had an important influence on his contemporaries. By the age of twenty he had set himself up as a portraitist in his native town. In 1749, he went to

Rome and stayed there three years. He returned to London and within a short time had achieved a considerable success. In 1755, for example, he did 120 portraits.

*St. 12:* The 2<sup>nd</sup> portrait belongs to Gainsborough. The “Mrs. Sarah Siddons” by Gainsborough has the distinction of being not only a remarkable work of art, but a unique interpretation of a unique personality. It is not only one of the artist’s finest portraits, but also one of the best of the many likenesses of the great tragic actress, who sat to most of the celebrated master of her day.

*T.:* I’d like to add that Gainsborough is famous for the elegance of his portraits and his pictures of women in particular have an extreme delicacy and refinement. As a colourist he has had few rivals among English painters. His best works have those delicate brush strokes which are found in Rubens and Renoir. They are painted in clear scheme where blue and green predominate.

*T.:* Ukraine is also rich in portraitists, but say why we cannot say that Ukrainian portrait painter, Gainsborough and Reynolds are typical in style.

*St. 13:* Kateryna Bilokur was a Ukrainian artist. She was born in a peasant family in the village of Bohdanivka near Yahotyn. She did not have any education and had to study by herself. She had been very gifted in painting since her childhood. She began painting portraits of her relatives and villagers. In her later works Kateryna would extol a flower – the beauty of the land. Her paintings derived from the life – giving source of folk creativity based on songs, legends, tales and decorative arts. A well – known Kateryna Bilokur had lived all her life in pain and poverty. Great fame came later, after her death. The time has come to pay tribute: her works are exhibited in museums in Ukraine and abroad, a picture gallery bearing her name was open in Yahotyn, a street was named after her in Kyiv. Her great works are “Peonies”, “Still life with bread”, “Breakfast”, “Flowers and walnuts” and others.

*T.:* They say that we may judge a person by his portrait, are you with them? Look at the self-portrait of T. Shevchenko and say whether he is the man you know much about.



*St. 14:* I'd like to tell you about Shevchenko's first self-portrait. He painted about 50 self-portraits, but to my mind his first self-portrait deserves a special attention. I must say Taras Shevchenko is one of those painters who mentioned the certain moments of his self-portraits. The first self-portrait was painted in 1840 in oil. At that time, he was twenty-six, his creative work only began, but a serious disease put him between life and death. He got freedom two years before his collection of poems "Kobzar" became a great event in Ukrainian literature. That's why in his first self-portrait in 1840, Shevchenko created his image first and then his face. The self-portrait was made in a romantic style. It wasn't a ready-made scheme, but an original compositional decision. I'm sure this self-portrait stands out from the rest, for it reveals a man of great vital strength, energy and resoluteness.

*St. 15:* I must admit that portrait painting was the leading genre in Shevchenko's work as an artist. Being an industrious student of Karl Brullov, Shevchenko opened for himself one greater artist. It was Rembrandt. Shevchenko often visited the Hermitage and copied the most outstanding works of Rembrandt. In Rembrandt's painting, he found a mysterious power of light and shadow. For deep understanding of expressiveness of chiaroscuro, the contemporaries called Shevchenko "Ukrainian Rembrandt". His "Self-portrait with a candle", 1840, made in etching, is real masterpiece, Shevchenko was not only a talented student, he overcame his great trials in his true manner to depict the reality.

*St. 16:* In my opinion women's portraits take a special place in Shevchenko's painting. In his story "The Artist" Shevchenko wrote, "There is much beauty in divine immortal nature but the triumph and the crowning point of beauty is a happy

human face”. The experts call the portrait of Princess Keikiatova Shevchenko’s best portrait. The bright colour scheme of dark blue dress and white lace renders mild golden light. The portrait is suffused with light tenderness and warmth. Shevchenko tried to convey the lyric quality and beauty of his model using the contrasts of bright golden and dark brown colours. This portrait revealed Shevchenko as a great master of psychological insight into women’s inner world.

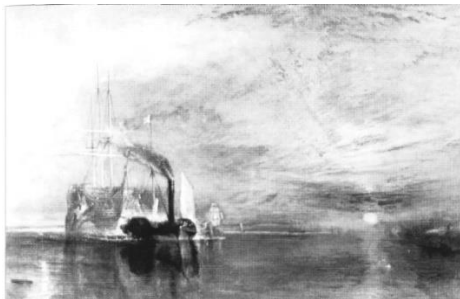
*T.:*In their masterpieces painters try to portray nature in all its beauty. Thus,seascapists reflected the beauty of the sea on their canvases. What English seascapist do you know?

*St. 17:* William Turner (1775-1851) began his activity in art as a watercolour master. Light and atmosphere was his characteristic feature. Turner is a super colourist. In 1805, he painted “the Shipwreck”. He showed a terrible disaster at sea. Green was a colour that Turner particularly disliked. In “Snow Storm” he reflected with the help of snow the idea of survival and even in our days it looks very prophetic. It is considered one of his most original paintings. He studied colour very seriously and said to have anticipated the art of Impressionists and abstract painters of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. In his “Rain, Steam and Speed” (1844) he worked much on the colour interrelation.

*T.:*There are two world-famous seascapists Turner and the other person who was born in Pheodociya and was called “Ukrainian Turner”. What is his name?

*St. 18:* Exactly. It is Aivazovsky. Look at the seascapes of two great seacapists and say whether they had the same feeling describing the sea.

### **J. M. W. Turner**



**Aivazovsky**



*T.:* Complete the charts

\_\_\_ is well-known as a portraitist.

\_\_\_ is well-known as a landscape painter.

\_\_\_ is well-known as a colourist.

\_\_\_ is well-known as a humorist and satirist on canvas.

\_\_\_ is well-known as a marine painter.

\_\_\_ is well-known as a watercolour master.

\_\_\_ reflected the inner world of the sitter.

\_\_\_ portrayed the beauty of his native countryside.

\_\_\_ depicted socially prominent people of that period.

\_\_\_ painted the portraits of the most famous people.

\_\_\_ depicted the sea, as it affected the ships, storms, waves.

\_\_\_ best works are \_\_\_ (masterpieces/ paintings/ portraits/ landscapes)

*T.:* In pairs role-play the following situations:

1) Your friend visited an art gallery some days ago. He was greatly impressed by a wonderful by one landscape but he doesn't remember the name of the artist. He only remembers the guide's information about that painter. Help your friend to recollect the name of the artist.

2) You and your friend are talking about outstanding English painters, Reynolds and Gainsborough and their artistic activity. Discuss what they have in common and what is different in their work.

3) You and your friend are in the gallery. You are looking at one of the Turner's painting ("Shipwreck", "Light and Colour" etc.). Arrange a conversation about Turner and his painting.

4) You and your friend are talking about outstanding Ukrainian painters and their artistic activity. Discuss what they have in common and what is different in their work.

5) Discuss on the topic “Learn a plenty of foreign, but don’t forget your own”.

T.: Today we’ve talked a lot about great Ukrainian and British painters. And we especially honour our Ukrainian painters, who were brilliant representatives of Ukrainian art.

**Узагальнюючи основні ідеї СКВ** майбутніх учителів повинні сприяти не тільки окремі заходи, які проводяться після занять, а й сам навчальний процес. Адже тісний зв’язок навчання і виховання допомагає розвитку естетичних смаків і світогляду майбутніх учителів, стимулюванню їх до активності, відповідальності, виразності, артистичності, а також підтримує мотивацію до оволодіння іноземною мовою в цілому.

**Перспективним вважаємо дослідження** пов’язане з побудовою моделі СКВ майбутніх учителів початкової школи.

### **СПИСОК ВИКОРИСТАНИХ ДЖЕРЕЛ ТА ЛІТЕРАТУРИ**

1. Загальноєвропейські рекомендації з мовної освіти: вивчення, викладання, оцінювання. – К.: Вид-во Ленвіт, 2003. – 273 с.
2. Кремень В.Г. Національна освіта як соціокультурне явище // Учитель. – 1988. – № 2. – С. 10-17.
3. Маслыко Е.И. Коммуникативная методика обучения иностранным языкам как способ реализации программы Совета Европы // Нетрадиционные методы обучения иностранным языкам в вузе. Материалы республиканской конференции 14-15 июня, 1994-1995. – С. 44-56.
4. Калінін В.О. Language and Culture / В.О. Калінін. – Харків : Видав. гр. „Основа”, 2004. – 96 с.

5. Національна доктрина розвитку освіти України у ХХІ столітті: затверджено указом Президента України від 17 квітня 2002 р. № 347 // Освіта. – 2002. – 24 квітня-1 травня.
6. Пассов Е.И. Культурообразная модель профессиональной подготовки учителя: философия, содержание, реализация //Іноземні мови. – 2002. – №4. – С.3-18.