

UDC 379.83:781(234.421.1)
doi: 10.15330/jpnu.1.2,3.105-108

SOME ASPECTS OF THE STUDENTS' MUSICAL LEISURE AS THE WAY OF OUTLOOK POSITION FORMING IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE EASTERN CARPATHIANS

MARIA KLEPAR, INNA CHERVINSKA

Abstract. The main problem resolution for the upbringing of the youth in complicated modern social-economic conditions of the Eastern Carpathians needs the universal scientific comprehension of history theory and practice of national pedagogy, the recognition of the main subject roles in educational extension, the institutions for young personality socialization within the leisure occupies the main place. The meaningful leisure organization and using it in humanistic education has the main practical meaning.

Keywords: upbringing of the youth, socialization, leisure organization.

The renovation of our society demands the using of right spare time and all slacks. It is important if each people have opportunity to broaden the outlook, to renew the knowledge incessantly which will help them in their life and enrich the culture values. Moreover, it is impossible to develop the personality without efficient organized leisure. Only if people have a free time they can discuss the joint interest issues or the subject they like best.

However, having too much time doesn't mean anything because the main thing is how to use this one in a proper way. That's why from this it follows that how to organize the leisure in the best way. The most urgent problem is the organization of free time for the youth. We can explain it in such way: firstly, our young people have a determinate free time but they don't know how to use it reasonably. Secondly, there is no clear understanding of the role and meaning of the leisure in the process and development of a high qualified specialist.

The corporal process and the spiritual development of the students, their valued orientations forming which are determined by the social problems and interests for the successful training of the future teachers, the active learning of special and cultural experience from elders are realized and the aspiration for the natural perception and the social activity, the communication, the social activity, the aesthetic pleasure, the creative improvement and the physical development are satisfied under the condition of the efficient using of the free time.

That's why the using of free time just for the purpose of multifaceted and harmonious development of personality determines the pedagogical functions and tasks. It is so important to use the musical art as upbringing and development means of personality during leisure time also because that a large amount of youth pay attention for the music only in free time and at rest time. With clever manage the leisure and pleasure we can direct with upbringing aims. A lot of scientists are talking about a free time

problem. The philosophers, the psychologists, the sociologists, musicians and others have made a great contribution to the theory and practice. The works' performers in musical upbringing such as Asapheva B.V., Gordiichuck M.M., Medushevskiy M.S., philosophers and psychologists in problem activities such as Zelenov L.A., Khagan M.S. can explain the meaning and forms of the active attitude detection of the personality to the musical art through acting including the free time; the pedagogues as Archazhnikova L.G., Psdsla M.G., Koval L.G., Rudnytska O.P research the general questions of the pedagogics of the youth musical upbringing.

We should pay attention to such author's works as Bushkanets M.G., Zaborovska G.N., Khobzar B.S., Tarasenko V.I., where we can find the research of the main questions about the audience acting of the youth and also organizing free time question. Learning and analysis of the pedagogical experience and practice in a musical upbringing as the part of esthetic show that there is the discrepancy between the students esthetic upbringing and the research meaning problem of organizing their musical leisure.

It is well-known that the free time needs the regulation and managing. The content of leisure depends on the people surrounding character of a social environment. The more intensive influence is the bigger weakness exists. That's why if the establishments don't direct the youth free time in right way that the willingness of students will be decreased. But if the cultural surroundings is organized including the student's demands than it can contribute to the youth active pleasure with spiritual life. The leisure it is not synonym to a free time. Everybody can have a free time, this is realistic demand of any society but leisure this is the ideal of a free time. In spite of a free time the leisure depends on the conditions in which the personality lives, the level of spiritual, physical and material development. That's why the leisure is the part of free time. The published work's analysis let us determine such leisure acting directions as the physical force renovation; the satisfaction of physical and spiritual needs, the cognitive and emotional emotions.

The called kinds of activities together with leisure are closely interwoven and are able to run at the same time. For instance the communication with the friends satisfies both the emotional activity and the cognitive interest; visiting the cinema or theatre satisfies both spiritual needs and the renovation of physical force and etc. Also many kind of activities in a large or less measure influence positively not only on the personality who is involved in but on the people around too. The nice example for this can be the spiritual and material value creation such as the art lessons, the art activity and scientific technical circles, the sportive sections and others.

Last time the leisure sphere was expanded mainly from the simple resting and games to the different forms of life activities. For instance, leisure lessons are closely connected with the education and public work. They serve not only for acting their main functions as the resting and force renovation but for the personal development. Reading the book, the newspapers, watching the films, performance and concerts serve as the resting, mind development and skills. The culture activity availability determines the culture level of leisure.

From our point of view we should pay attention to such kind of activity which builds the culture leisure basic. In the other words we have to distinguish and to examine one of the most effective points of upbringing possibilities and how they influence on the personality. In such way we move the artistic especially musical self-activity because "the music is in possessions of the emotional force action on the personality and serves as one of the most important function in ethical and moral formation of the unique person at the same time"². During the organized leisure activity involves with the getting knowledge, the creative skills and esthetic perception.

The task of after class work always is facing the necessity to consolidate the knowledge which is got in the education process and self-activity. Comparing with the educational activity the previous one has some features which help to enrich the esthetic upbringing efficiency and to build the students outlook position.

Firstly, after class activity joins the different groups of students because in different forms of leisure the younger and older students and also students with different countries can take part. This feature

influences positively on the interpersonal relationship and give the possibility to organize the mutual help and influence in youth surrounding.

Secondly, after class activity and all its forms are built on the basis of the voluntary participation of the students, the programs are made with taking into consideration the willingness of participants and can be strengthened in depends of the specific conditions. The content of the after class lessons must depend on as the teacher's aim as students' interest. This condition gives the possibility to differentiate the after class work, to reveal the students' individual interest for deeper learning the educational subjects for the familiarization with the materials which are not learned in the educational process and let go to the studying of a musical art, to learn singing, dancing, playing the different kinds of musical instruments.

Thirdly, in spite of the educational process the level of students activity in after class activity is valued not by points but the public assessment of professional, moral and human qualities, the creative skills, the artistic and esthetic outlook of knowledge in the different branches of art.

The facts affirm that the student's active part in out of auditorium activity favors for the personality opening among the youth and high value of their knowledge which they have got by themselves. That students, who are involved in the arts, have been drawing respect from their group mates, they have ability to group friends around themselves, who are impressed with their enthusiasm and evoke the aspiration for their educational mental outlook, aesthetic and artistic culture. The important leisure opportunities are hidden into its forms and methods multiplicity. Practically, it includes all students, meets their interests, requests and needs. Analyzing the musical leisure structure, we find out that the only important condition of students' authority within friends is the competence in the modern music, the good knowledge about the popular bands, singers and their repertoire, the new recording in the presence, especially foreign singers and etc. Taking into consideration the students' group comfort, we can foresee that the trend helps to step up the artistic taste, often leaving it on the low level.

That's why our youth absorbed the borrowed things, deprived artistic and aesthetic taste. The nonsense lyrics don't become better comparing to the sound tracks. The instruments' musical sounding abuse and too loud sound pressure influence negatively on the singer's and listeners hearing and nervous system. The extension of tape-recorder's videos and audios, which were copied from foreign discs, promoted the unnatural influence. The student's who used to the light amusing music, his musical imagination, which are established by the intonation structure of this music, can not accept another musical world – the musical world with the folk, vocal and classical music. It is no coincidence that the last years serious attention and meaning were given for the searching the new ways and forms for involving students to artistic activity which are considered as the forming way of humanistic outlook.

The artistic activity meaning consists in manned social pedagogical system which has the regulated organized creative structure under the condition of a free time which serves for enriching personality. This is the form of the cultural and creative students' organization, involving in self-activity, the means of the moral and esthetic personality socialization, the formation of outlook position. "The artistic self-activity is – Prokofiev F.I. says – the organized artistic creation of population which is developing in the circles system and studios etc"¹.

The artistic self-activity is making the functions of the resting, games and also creating the big possibilities for the discovering of the creative skills, interests, needs values and also it is the effective way of self-education, self-upbringing and the formation of the outlook positions for the future teachers.

The esthetic and education functions of artistic self-activity help to:

- concur the expression and the creative skills development;
- enrich the feelings world and the spiritual life of the personality in general;
- develop the artistic taste and esthetic and outlook artistic needs of the personality in the communication with the beauty;
- form the outlook position of the personality.

The artistic activity helps for the creative opening of the student behind the educational activity, and also helps to increase the social and cultural activity of the participants.

REFERENCES

- [1] Lysenko N. Ethnic pedagogy of childhood. Educational-practice research. "Word", Kyiv, 2011.
- [2] Naydysh V. Mythmaking and folklore consciousness. *Philosophy Questions*, 2 (1994), 67-69.

Address: Maria Klepar, Inna Chervinska, Vasyl Stefanyk Precarpathian National University, 57, Shevchenko Str., Ivano- Frankivsk, 76025, Ukraine.

E-mail: ichervinska@mail.ru.

Received: 05.09.2014; **revised:** 03.11.2014.