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THE ORGANIZATIONAL PECULIARITIES OF MUSICAL PERFORMANCE OF PRIMARY SCHOOL PUPILS IN THE CARPATHIAN REGION

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Abstract. The Ukrainian Carpathian Mountains are a unique European region. In the Carpathians there are more than half of the species of the flora and fauna of Ukraine. Rapid rivers, shoeless meadows, silvery waterfalls, and the incredible beauty of the landscape – all this creates an extraordinary rise in the human soul who has ever travelled to the Carpathians. Among natural landscapes only mountain ones have an amazing ability to cause human palette of the highest and deepest feelings. The article is devoted to the solution of the problem of relationship of a human-being and nature and the aesthetic influence of the landscape of the Carpathian Mountains on musical performance. The article also highlights the role of providing the aesthetic values of the landscape of the Carpathian Mountains in the practice of school work with primary school pupils. The author pays attention to the influence of the landscape on the art of Hutsulschyna. The unique environment and culture of Hutsulschyna are worth of preserving them for the next generations. Therefore the problem of saving and use of the landscape potential of the Carpathians is one of the most important issues for Ukraine in the field of cultural development.

Keywords: aesthetic influence of the landscape, musical performance, protection and use of the landscape.

The Ukrainian Carpathian Mountains are a unique region in Europe with very rich ecological resources. The nature of the Ukrainian Carpathians always was and still remains the national wealth of Ukraine. Here each season fascinates with its special colours and beauty. The natural landscape of the Carpathian region is unique and colorful. It has a great aesthetic potential that arises from the needs of each person for the natural beauty, the ability of observing the aesthetic manifestations in the landscape, enjoying pictures queness, harmony and attractiveness of landscape evokes different human emotions: inspiration, desire for life, joy, stimulates creativity. Naturalness, scenic, pastoral diversity of nature become a source of recreation of man, his spiritual enrichment, obtaining an aesthetic pleasure, the formation of high culture. "Nature is not only a fosterer. It is the womb in which not only physical but also spiritual world is forming. Moreover, it is a spiritual genotype of societies and cultures, nations and all humanity. Because nature is not only a universal matter, the source of life, but the immortal spirit, shelter of consciousness. So, it is nice to know that a human being is the measure of all things. But we need to be aware of the fact that the teacher of the human is nature. Neither Ukraine nor Ukrainian can be understood outside of their own nature"^{6, p.139}.

The mountains are called “thrones of nature” for their ability to elevate the human spirit to a transcendental reality. Natural processes that happen here have a great energy boost for the person that evokes corresponding emotions. In this way such Highlanders’ temper features such as passion, courage and endurance are forming. “The life and work in the terrain of rough mountain ranges and fast rivers that rapidly change, climatic conditions of oxygen deficiency on the mountain tops, short summer and so on really form strong people, tempered by mountain conditions and methods of manage”⁵, p.174.

The Carpathian region of Ukraine has deep national traditions, original art, and uniqueness. In the Ukrainian Carpathians folk customs and rituals preserved best of all. In the Carpathians you will meet a lot of interesting people. They will tell you fascinating stories about the life of mountaineers and their cultural traditions. Life face to face with nature has created favorable conditions for saving of the identity of the population of the Ukrainian Carpathians. Cultural traditions of the people, their original folklore, decorative art, folk architecture specific features clearly reflect the landscape features of the mountains. Hutsul folklore is rich with interesting elements: especially with ritual songs, legends, tales, stories connected with beliefs and superstitions.

Nowadays under the influence of globalization the ideology of human culture is promoted, which threatens ethnic and cultural diversity of nations is promoted.

Subjectivity of general perception of landscapes vividly has been vividly depicted by the leading scientists. Problems of the relationship between a man and nature are discussed in the works of V. Paschenkj, H. Shvebs, N. Osadcha, M. Pytulyak. The effect of landscape factors on Ukrainian ethnic psychology is explored in the works of M. Hrymych, O. Kyrychuk, O. Kulchytskyy. Investigating of the aesthetic values of the landscape should be put into practice in schools and extracurricular activities whose goal is the formation of youth aesthetic perception of nature. Analysis of the aesthetic qualities of the landscape creates a new view on it, focusing on the values that bring personal positive aesthetic emotions. Work of this direction is appropriate and new in theoretical, methodological and regional aspects. Scientific results are an objective basis for reasoned argument of the necessity of protection of the potential of landscapes to maintain and increase their aesthetic value.

The originality of landscape systems values in historical and geographical aspects is an important sign of the formation of ethnicity and ethno-genesis which represent “a set of socio-historical, spiritual and cultural processes that lead to the appearance of ethnic groups and their further development”⁷:11.

Carpathian region is inhabited by three ethnic groups: Boyky, Lemky, Hutsuls. Boyky live in areas of beech and coniferous and beech forests of Beskyds, partly Gorgans, Skybovi Carpathians. Lemky inhabit the landscape of oak and beech forests in the Western Beskyds and their foothills, hutsuly-beech, pine, pine forests and mountain valley landscapes of high mountains (Chornogora, Gorgany, Skybovi Carpathian Mountains, Maramures Mountains and neighbouring areas). Dmitry Vatamanyuk in the article “Administrative division of Hutsulshyna” states: “Gutsuls in Ivano-Frankivsk region inhabit the whole Verhovynska area, the Yaremche City Council territory, mostly Kosiv region, half of Nadvorniansky and some villages on the right bank of the Prut of Kolomya district; Bukovyna – fully Putilsky region and most of Vyzhnytsky district, in Transcarpathia – Rakhiv district”³, p.528.

According to the present administrative division Hutsulshyna includes: Verhovynsky, Kosivsky, Nadvirnyansky areas and villages Pryprutski of Kolomya district and Yaremche of Ivano-Frankivsk region Vizhnitsky and Putyla areas Chernivtsi and Rakhiv district of the Transcarpathian region. Hutsul region is located in the heart of Europe, which is marked by the corresponding sign in the village Dilove near Rakhiv.

Hutsulshyna was researched by famous scientists and art historians. The International Commission for the Study of the Culture of the Carpathian population was created, which publishes scientific collections of papers, organizes international conferences and seminars. This work is promoted by the annual International Hutsul folk-ethnographic festivals and scientific conferences. Gnat Khotkevych wrote: “Nature of Hutsulshyna is beautiful, people are original, full of their own beauty”⁴, p.23. Traditions and lifestyle of Hutsuls, originality, they saved up to date, evoke admiration and interest. Due to the mountainous terrain in Hutsulshyna people are mainly engaged in animal

husbandry and forestry. Thus husbandry and forestry give profit. A huge amount of mountain valleys that locals use for cattle pasture in summer contributes to the development of animal husbandry in Hutsulshyna.

A traditional Hutsul premise is a Hutsul house – *grazhda* which corresponds to the natural conditions of the Carpathians. Hutsul houses were built on both sides of the Carpathians and also on Bukowina. Hutsul folk clothing that is made of linen, wool, sheep skin, protects against cold, wind and high air moisture, which is typical for this area. Different kinds of jackets, hats, shoes and wide belts are made of sheep skin. Natural landscape of the Carpathians influenced not only specific Hutsul life, but also the development of its culture and art. Unique Hutsul folkis colorful and bright, that first of all appears in the works of calendar ritual themes in which there is a close relationship between a man and nature.

The singing is a part of the Hutsuls folk. Nowadays, there are three forms of singing – a solo one with one instrument, - a group singing with one or more instruments, and a solo without instruments. The songs with a short text or rhymes is called *spiwanky*. It can be performed with the violins, pipes or *drymba*^{11, p.172}. Thus the Christmas carols and songs that reflect the ancient rites of carolers are of great artistic value. In the Christmas time, the carols are sung by group singers or family choirs^{11, p.172}. Performance of folklore brings love for native land, flora and fauna, promotes artistic tastes of young people and enriches their moral qualities. The dances of Hutsuls show the nation nature. *Hutsulka* and *arkan* are very popular dances.

Hutsulshyna attracts by its extraordinary beauty, the noise of mountain streams, the waving of mountain fir trees. The melodies of mountain nature sound also in music, they are steep and broken as mountains. Their specificity can only be understood in the context of the nature of the Carpathians. The high level of mastery of Hutsul musicians confirms ancient creative traditions. Famous *kolomyiky*, wedding songs, including *ladkannya*, playing *drymba*, pipe, *trembita* capture by their flavor. Musical instruments of Hutsuls are easy and non-sizable. They are *drymba*, bell, horn, *trembita*, *floyar*, flute, folk clarinet–“*didyk*”, *cymbalo*, bass, *kozobas*, *tambourine*. Musical instrumental traditions of Hutsuls are currently spreading through the festival movement in Ukraine and the development of amateur art.

Children’s folklore plays a significant role in ethno-regional folklore of the Carpathians. Folk melodies, “*kolomyiky*” which are typical for the Carpathian region form the basis of musical performance of pupils. They are ceremonial calendar songs and tunes associated with images of nature and its phenomena, calendar dates. They accompany the annual cycle of agricultural work. Primary school pupils get acquainted with them with great interest; pupils perform them on holidays and special events.

In the Carpathian region children perform so-called Christmas carols (*kolyadky*) and songs (*shchedrivky*) on New Year and Christmas. The performance of these melodies differs from some other performances; for example, *kolyadky* and *shchedrivky* are performed for the owner of the house, and after the performance children get some reward; an organized group of children prepares for performances of “*kolyadky*” and “*shchedrivky*” in advance. Studying carols, children can be organized in so-called “*vertep*”, where they are dressed in costumes and have their faces painted. Before entering the house, the children ask the owners for permission, and at once they entered the house, they start the show.

Vertep in the Carpathian region is a real theater with roles and music. The subject of children's Christmas carols can be various, some are full of faith in the miraculous power, and some are full of wishes for income in the household. There are Christmas carols which inform about the birth of Jesus Christ.

On Jordan children perform “*schedrivky*”, which is also an important ethnographic material in the system of musical education of primary school children, as “*schedrivky*” are the source of knowledge of the moral and ethical beliefs of the nation and its aesthetic ideals. The important role in the system of musical performance has also music that is associated with the beginning of spring. Here belong “*zaklychky*” songs and also spring games called “*hayivky*”.

Folklorereflects the emerging of socio-cultural values, there occurs the knowledge of reality, person becomes creative. That's why teachers of elementary school music lessons fill their with ethno-regional folk music material, the music of which contributes to the enrichment of children's ideas about aesthetic and moral ideals which are linked with the outside world and lay basis of art broad-mindedness and love for folk art².

Melodies of folk singing, instrumental music, traditional dances and performances possess unique originality. Folk traditions of the Carpathian region of Ukraine that are multiplied with not one generation, contain inexhaustible spiritual and aesthetic values, and it is of great importance for the education of the modern generation. According to outstanding teacher K. Ushynskyy, education must be carried on the traditions of his native land, nature and culture^{9, p.123}. Using national Hutsul traditions, filling them with scientific content, provides qualitative aesthetic education of the younger generation. Children learn folk art in music schools.

Folk groups that promote Hutsul music are established. Numerous reports, reviews, performances, concerts, competitions approve the high artistic level of the participants. Mastery of Hutsul musicians of the Carpathian region plays a significant role in the moral and spiritual education of young people.

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