

THE THEATRICALITY OF FAIRY-TALES OF G. SHAKULOVA WITHIN THE ENVIRONMENTAL, AESTHETIC AND CIVIL- PATRIOTIC UPBRINGING OF THE YOUNGER GENERATION

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Social-pedagogical project «National traditions through the eyes of the youth of the XXI century» was carried out at pedagogical department VSU named after P.M. Masherov (coordinator – docent of the music chair candidate of pedagogical sciences, docent Sused-Vilichinskaya U.) The aim of the project is to form socially active personality by means of Belarusian folklore upbringing of respect to historical-cultural of personal creative qualities [1].

One of the components of the project «National traditions through the eyes of the youth of the XXI century» is promotion of G. Shakulov's (1910 – 1987) creative work. His fairy tales are of great interest not only for primary school teachers in the frame of ecological, moral and patriotic upbringing but also for leaders of amateur talent groups of musically-theatrical collectives. Fairy-tales by Shakulov G. «Phenik-Ur and Ryandocka», «Cockerels and Andrew-sparrow», «Granny Alyona» were translated into Belarusian and were taken to the repertoire of the folklore collective «Zorachki» SEE «Gimnasium №1, Vitebsk». Within the bounds of the youth of the project «National traditions through the eyes of the youth of the XXI century» joint staging of the faire-tale by Shakulov G. «Topolyok and Lebeda» was realized by the folk collective of pedagogical department «Vyasyolka» and the exemplary folklore collective «Zorachki». For musical underneath of Shakulov's fairy-tales Belarusian folk songs and authentic folklore of Vitebsk region are used.

The aim of the article is analysis of possibilities of stage implementation within the bounds of using authentic folklore of Gorodok district.

Material and methods. The research was carried out on the basis of SEE «Gimnasium №1, Vitebsk» (exemplary folklore collective «Zorachki») of the pedagogical department VSU named after P.M. Masherov (folklore collective «Vyasyolka»), SEC «Traditional culture and folk creation centre of Veremeevka Village Culture House of Gorodok district» (children's miniature theatre «Logline»). Methodological basis of the research are the works by Butenko N., Varfolomeeva T., Lubomudrova A. Methods of analysis comparison, generalizing and also practical methods were used.

Findings and their discussion. Children miniature theatre «Logline» was created on the basis of Veremeevka village House Culture of Gorodok district in 2012 (leader – Orlova S.). The participants of the collective are 10-15 girls from 8 to 15 years old. The repertoire of the miniature theatre make up plays and sketches by modern poets, publishing their creative works on the Internet literature sites. Staging material is offered by the leader after thorough analysing

and selecting. On one of the rehearsals young actors got acquainted with Shakulov's biography and creative work and with chronicle of «Zorachki» collective of SEE «Gimnasium №1, Vitebsk» as well.

Shakulov G., a native of Pavlovichi village, Vitebsk district left primary country school, then secondary school and pedagogical technical school in Vitebsk in 1931. His first verses were written there in the Belarusian language. Shakulov G. decided to continue his education in Leningrad at the evening worker faculty, working at «Dvigatel» plant at the same time. After graduating from Leningrad Forestry Engineering Academy he worked as an appraiser and was engaged in literature society of «Lesnaya truth» newspaper editorial office, gained skills at Writer's House named after Mayakovskiy V. During the Great Patriotic War Shakulov G. protected Leningrad, took part in Leningrad blockade breakthrough and was wounded. While being among the Motherland defenders he published his verses and stories on front newspapers pages.

After the end of the war Shakulov G. was demobilized from the army and returned to his prewar profession of a forester, florist, a working-plan officer and a gardener in cities and towns of the Soviet Union. But his literary work wasn't stopped. When his daughter Nina was born he started writing fairy-tales. In 1953 these fairy-tales were awarded at the contest, organized by the Crimea department of the Writers' Union of the USSR and the Crimea regional editorial office for the best literary work for children. The last twenty-six years of his life Shakulov G. and his family lived in Vitebsk worked at Oblproekt (now «Vitebskgrazhdanproekt Institution»), cooperated with «Vitebskiy Rabochiy» newspaper.

The story of Shakulov G. and his fairy-tales impressed the participants of the miniature theatre «Logline». The decision to include the fairy-tales «How a bee looked for a linden» into the collective's repertoire was taken. The heroes of the fairy-tales were unusual enough: Oak, Grey Alder, Aspen, White Birch, Fir-tree, Linden, Goat's Willow and Deaf Alder. Goat's Willow is in the Red Book of Rostov Region and Death Alder is just a deaf character. The family Bee is represented by Mother-Bee and her four children. Stage play supposes introducing one more character, that isn't the fairy-tale, – the Sun, that will show by its appearance changing day and night. This is a wordless role whose characteristic features are a costume and plastic improvisation. To concretize actions and strengthening moral impact on spectators the words of the author were turned into a dialogue of two interlocutors.

The translation of the fairy-tales «How a bee looked for a linden» into Belarusian needed a musical composition within the bounds of Belarusian folklore. Preference was given to authentic folklore of Gorodok district. In the result of studying of the materials of ethnographic expedition by Varfolomeeva T. were chosen the following compositions: round dance «Kupalinka» written in the village of Verechye, Gorodok district at Mandrik N. (1927 year of birth), Shavni N. (1935 year of birth), Drozdova N. (1935 year of birth), Yerofeeva L.

(1936 year of birth); song «A na dvori smirlaitsa» and «A spasiba tamu», written in 1998 in the village of Vyshadki and Maskalenyaty, Gorodok district at Marozova M. (1917 year of birth)[2]. The lullaby «Idzi katok u lauku...» wasn't recorded in the materials of ethnographic expedition by Varfolomeeva T. It was represented by deputy director of DEC «Centre of traditional culture and folk art of Gorodok district» Rezkina L. The lullaby was recorded in 2016 in the village of Verechye, Gorodok district at Shavni N. (1935 year of birth).

Conclusion. Children miniature theatre «Logline» in its theatrical interpretation of G. Shakulov's fairy-tales «How a bee looked for a linden» aims not only to show the author's idea that nature and its dwellers are of great importance. Theatrical, music and dancing expressive means, that are used in the staging of the fairy-tale encourage aesthetic and civil-patriotic upbringing of the growing generation.

In 2020 there will be 100 anniversary since G. Shakulov's birthday. It will take place at SE «Vitebsk Regional library named after V.I. Lenin» and Vitebsk Local Love museum. Children miniature theatre got an invitation to this event by the anniversary holidays organizer.

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2. The traditional culture of the Belarusians. In 6 t. T. 2 . Vitebsk Podvinye / Varfolomeeva T., Boganeva A., Kozenko M. et al.; Compiled by Varfolomeeva T. – Minsk: Bel. the science, 2004. – 910 p.

SPECIFICITY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF IMPRESSIVE SPEECH IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY

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The problem of developing approaches to the development of speech in children with intellectual disability are presented in the works of L. S. Vygotsky, O. S. Ushakova, A. R. Maller, G. V. Tsikoto, M. I. Lisina and others. in the works of L. N. Efimenkova, I. N. Sadovnikova it is noted that the speech of children with intellectual disability can not be brought up by itself, without systematic and purposeful classes, since children with this category have reduced motivation for speech activity and communication. Therefore, it is necessary to constantly create conditions that encourage a child with intellectual disability to speak [1].

Speech function is one of the most important human functions. In the process of speech development, he formed the highest mental forms of cognitive activity, the ability to think. Speech is not an innate ability, but develops in the