

реакції, тому артистичність є важливою професійною рисою вихователів закладів дошкільної освіти. Зазначимо також, що вибір методів музичної освіти дітей залежить від майстерності педагога, вікових особливостей дітей, рівня розвитку їх музичного та життєвого досвіду.

Отже, музика - ефективний засіб формування у дошкільнят емоційної культури, почуттів, моральності, впливає на естетичне виховання дітей. Естетичне виховання включає в себе формування естетичних смаків і естетичних почуттів. Роль музики в естетичному вихованні полягає в розвитку у дітей здатності сприймати прекрасне в навколишній дійсності, у творах мистецтва, в природі, в стосунках між людьми, відрізнити справді прекрасне від потворного. Таким чином, музика є одним із самих основних засобів естетичного виховання дітей дошкільного віку.

Література

1. Інспекторова Т. Особливості естетичного виховання дошкільників засобами музики / Т.Інспекторова // Збірник наукових праць Уманського державного педагогічного університету. - 2009. - Ч. 2. - С. 133-138. - Режим доступу : http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/znpudpu_2009_2_19
2. Эстетическое воспитание в детском саду: Пособие для воспитателей дет. сада / Под редакцией Н. А. Ветлугиной. 2-е изд., перераб. – Москва: Просвещение, 1985. – 207 с.
3. Фоломєєва Н.А. Педагогічні технології естетичного виховання дітей засобами музичного мистецтва в навчальних закладах нового типу Сумщини /Н.А.Фоломєєва // Педагогічні науки. - Суми: СДПУ, 2000. - С. 447 - 453.

УДК 812.162.2'272

ГАРАПКО Л.І.
Мукачівський державний університет

SOCIALIZATION AS A FACTOR IN THE PROCESS OF STUDYING FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Today Ukraine is going through a difficult period of transformation of social development and radical transformations in the field of higher education in order to reach the level of European and world standards. Foreign language education is recognized as one of the most important components of higher education. Without knowledge of foreign languages it is impossible to realize social and professional mobility of the person. The current state of new information technologies express the new role of language education. That is why, its improvement and raising the level of quality is the main goal of reforming higher education in our countries [4, с. 76-79].

The formation of foreign language education is carried out under the influence of European integration processes and the main achievements of European countries, taking into account such documents of the Council of Europe as "Bilingual education: main strategic objectives" [1, с. 119].

The task of a foreign language teacher: to educate a new generation of people who are able to live creatively, successfully and work in the complexities of modern reality. And on what level of language literacy a young person enters into an independent life, his further personal and professional destiny as a citizen of Ukraine, a citizen of the world largely depends. A person who learns a foreign language, is the

formation of culture under the influence of cultural values not only the people but also the country whose language is being studied. Thus, in order for a pupil to become a full participant in the cultural process, it is necessary to learn the basic spiritual and moral values that have been accumulated by mankind over the centuries. [2].

Based on the above, it should be noted that students must master various forms of international communication. From this point of view, knowledge of at least one foreign language plays a huge role. To learn a language it is necessary to create a positive motivation for self-development and self-expression; to bring up an active creative personality who is able to see, set and solve non-standard creative tasks; to develop students' ability to acquire knowledge, skills and abilities acquired during the search and independent creative solution [3].

At each stage, certain features are formed in the relationship of the individual with the environment and worldview. These changes relate to the peculiarities of internalization, knowledge of the environment. For example, the primary socialization of a child means changes in his worldview, attitude to the environment, which occur through the formation of the identification scheme "I" - "Other", "own" - "foreign" and etc.

In the process of socialization of the individual we have to go through critical periods [4].

The individual socializes, joining various forms of social activity, mastering their characteristic social roles. Therefore, the socialization of the individual is the ascent from the individual to the social. At the same time, it presupposes individualization, because a person assimilates existing values selectively, through his interests, worldview, forming his own needs and values.

Socialization is a constant process, because society is constantly evolving, its structure, purpose and objectives, values and norms are changing.

During life, a person also changes, his age, views, preferences, habits, rules of behavior, status and roles. Through socialization, people realize their needs, abilities, opportunities, establish relationships with other members of society, their groups, social institutions and organizations, society as a whole. All this allows them to feel confident in society and social life. At the same time, socialization is an important factor in the stability, normal functioning of society, the continuity of its development.

So, there are three stages in the process of socialization : before labor (covers the period of human life before employment - childhood and period of study), labor (period of human maturity, its active participation in labor) and after labor, which refers to the period of human life , which coincides with the retirement age [2, p. 156]. There are special institutions of socialization at each stage. At the pre-labor stage of socialization, the main institution is the family, and preschools and schools are also important. The labor collective is the main institution of socialization at the labor stage. Informal associations and interest groups play a very important role in the process of socialization.

Література

1. Костомаров В. Г. Языковой вкус эпохи. Из наблюдений над речевой практикой масс-медиа. Издание третье, испр. и доп. - СПб.: "Златоус", 1999. – 125 с.
2. Кузьмин, Е. С. Основы социальной психологии / Е. С. Кузьмин. – Л. : ЛГУ, 1967. – 173 с.
3. Кравченко, Т. В. Теоретико-методичні засади соціалізації дітей шкільного віку у взаємодії сім'ї і школи : автореф. дис. на здобуття наук. ступеня д-ра пед. наук : спец. 13.00.07 "Теорія і методика виховання" / Т. В. Кравченко. – К., 2010. – 40 с.
4. Левада, Ю. А. Собрание сочинений / Ю. А. Левада. – М. : Наука, 1970. – 344 с.
5. Кон, И. С. Ребенок и общество : учеб. пособие для студ. высш. учеб. заведений / И. С. Кон. – М. : Издательский центр "Академия", 2003. – 336 с.

УДК 37.018.43:614.46(045)=111

HERTSOVSKA N.
Mukachevo State University

CORRESPONDENCE EDUCATION IN THE CONDITIONS OF QUARANTINE AS A TRANSITIONAL STEP TO DISTANCE EDUCATION

The current situation with the epidemic situation of COVID-19 has brought new conditions of life in all spheres. It appeared that many sectors of business and public life were not ready to exist in modern circumstances. The reality demanded change and higher education is not an exception. Distance education has become the subject of study for teachers and investigators.

The **aim** of the investigation here is to explain the difference between correspondence education and distance education.

To reach the aim the following **tasks** should be solved: to define the terms "correspondence education" and "distance education"; to outline the advantages and disadvantages of both types.

Decades ago the advent of the internet and the constant improvement in technology has affected every sphere of living for people. Technology has impacted education not only in the methods that it uses to teach, but also in the way in which it is delivered to students. Before the internet, students from all over the world would have no other option but to attend university in person.

However, times have changed and distance education or distance learning is a method of studying where students do not need to be present in a physical classroom, but can take classes and learn through virtual methods. This method of learning uses the internet's advantages and can be done through broadcasting live lectures or pre-recorded videos.

The courses can be live broadcasts, with a certain schedule and you will have to be present in those broadcasts. You might be able to see the professor and you might also be required to turn on your camera so the professor can also see the rest of his or her class. The lecture is then delivered as it normally would in a physical classroom [3].

Besides live broadcast, the course could also be taught through pre-recorded lectures. This could mean that each lecture is scheduled to be posted at a certain time and you will typically have one week to watch it, before the next lecture is posted. On



МУКАЧІВСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ

89600, м. Мукачево, вул. Ужгородська, 26

тел./факс +380-3131-21109

Веб-сайт університету: www.msu.edu.ua

E-mail: info@msu.edu.ua, pr@mail.msu.edu.ua

Веб-сайт Інституційного репозитарію Наукової бібліотеки МДУ: <http://dspace.msu.edu.ua:8080>

Веб-сайт Наукової бібліотеки МДУ: <http://msu.edu.ua/library/>