

will always appreciate that, what is more, it will help them to feel more freely and to give answers with more confidence.

Having finished the part of the lesson/project task or in the end of the lesson, it is highly recommended to give feedback. Feedback is given not only to give the assessment but also to highlight motivation, students' engagement, behavior or to plan further activities. Use 'sandwich technique' — something good to highlight, something needs correction, something good once more. You can also conduct group feedback.

Planned correction?

Next time while teaching online try to incorporate correction sessions into your lesson plans. One activity suitable for all levels is called "Mistake Detective". Present some errors sourced from an online session or their own writing to students. They can work in small groups to identify and rectify these errors, discussing the flawed sentences. Subsequently, you can reinforce the error correction during a full-group session. Ensure you restrict the quantity and kinds of errors to ensure the structured effectiveness of this task. Concentrate on recurring errors that will engage various learners. Implement peer correction sessions during all listening and reading tasks. In such situations, learners converse about the given information in separate «breakout rooms» before summarizing their conclusions in a full-group setting. This method substantially increases student speaking time. Previous experiences indicate that, through collaborative efforts, learners tend to arrive almost always at the correct solution. If not, multiple learners have likely made the same mistake rather than just one.

Allocate time for corrections even during seemingly "spontaneous" occasions, such as brainstorming or vocabulary sessions. Incorporate plans to rectify pronunciation errors. You probably already recognize the habitual mispronunciations unique to your learners' mother tongue, like the "ch" sound or diphthongs among American students. This awareness allows you to anticipate the contexts where these problematic sounds may arise. Gather mistakes as you move virtually between groups, then address them during a full-group meeting. Intervene within groups solely when these mistakes obstruct communication.

To recap, error correction really benefits learning process and there are different ways of doing this, however there are occasional situations where we might choose not to correct. At the same time feedback gives not only teachers opinion but background assessment of the students' engagement.

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## **THE MAIN FORMS OF FOLK ARTISTIC CREATIVITY**

*С. Мушарова*

## **ОСНОВНІ ФОРМИ НАРОДНОЇ ХУДОЖНЬОЇ ТВОРЧОСТІ**

Folk artistic culture is the historical basis on which world artistic culture developed and is developing, one of the forms of social consciousness and social activity, a socially determined phenomenon.

Folk artistic culture is developing, in particular, due to folk artistic creativity — a set of creative activities of the people, which is manifested in various types of art (in oral poetry, musical works, dances, in folk architecture, painting, decorative and applied creativity, etc.).

Folk artistic creativity is one of the manifestations of social consciousness and stands alongside philosophy, morality, religion, political and legal ideology. It arises in a difficult, long process of collective labor activity — it was labor that played a leading role in the birth of artistic activity. It should be noted that work is not only a process aimed at satisfying human needs: communication between people takes place thanks to it (and at the same time, the attitude of language and social relations), intelligence and memory develop, new technological processes are created, imagination develops, etc.

Artistic creativity aroused at the earliest period of human development. Creativity occurred when an ape became a human. Folk art has preserved knowledge about life and nature, ancient cults and beliefs, as well as an imprint of the world of thoughts, ideas, feelings and experiences, folk-poetic fantasy.

During their existence, from the very beginning till our time, under the influence of various historical circumstances, changes in the world picture, four main forms of folk artistic creativity can be distinguished: folklore, urban folklore, organized amateurism, amateur artistic creativity.

Historically, the first form is folklore or oral folk art, collective oral-poetic art and musical creative activity of the people, which include works of various genres arising in a certain environment. They are transmitted orally from time immemorial, undergoing certain changes, have ritual-magical, ceremonial, aesthetic, entertainment or educational significance.

Essential features of folklore include:

- 1) orality (a method of transmission without the use of written texts and other methods of fixation) — the natural form of existence and functioning of folklore;
- 2) variability, improvisation; (the flexibility of works that allows you to adapt them to different everyday situations);
- 3) anonymity (lack of authorship);
- 4) traditionality /tradition, literally, — transmission/ (based on established methods of implementation);
- 5) syncretism — lack of division into types (poetry, music, dance, painting), genres (for example, there is no division of melodies into songs, dances, marches, etc.), no genera are distinguished (epic, drama, lyrics).

Traditionally, the folklore classification is associated with the definition of the main groups in folklore (as in literary studies):

- 1) folk epic (riddles, proverbs and sayings, anecdotes, fairy tales, legends, epics, tales, fables, parables);
- 2) folk lyrics (poetic folklore works in which life is depicted through the reproduction of the thoughts, feelings and worries of the characters);
- 3) folk drama (folkloric works based on conflict, and the plot unfolds through a combination of verbal, musical and stage means);
- 4) folk lyro-epos (folkloric works containing features of both folk epic and folk lyrics).

In the middle of the XIX century there is a rapid process of urbanization; traditional society is being destroyed. The picture of the world is also changing — a complexly structured integrity that includes three main components: worldview, worldview and worldview. These components are united in the world picture in a way, specific for a given era, ethnicity or subculture. The migration of people from villages to the city forms a new social stratum - the proletariat. The conditions and types of production activity are changing as well as the nature of relations between people.

On this basis, the formation of urban folklore takes place — a part of the folklore heritage, which includes, in addition to the commonly used types and genres of folk poetry, specific urban «modifications» of them. For example: urban folk festivities, urban romance, urban game songs and dances. The formation and development of various social groups is taking place, which produce their specific forms of folklore creativity (folklore of students, intelligentsia, bourgeoisie, workers, etc.). Considerable rates of development are observed in the field of «urban primitive» (according to H. S. Ostrovsky): bourgeois portrait, signboard, home decorative painting, etc.

Urban folklore (primitive) differs from the oral traditions of the rural peasantry that preceded it. And this is quite understandable: life in the city is radically different from the agricultural tradition. The perception of the world changes, and ultimately the worldview of a person, that is, the picture of the world.

First of all, it is non-ideological, since the main ideological needs of the townspeople are satisfied in other ways that are not related to oral traditions (mass literature, cinema and other spectacles, mass media products, etc.). In addition, urban folklore is fragmented according to social, professional, clan, age stratification of society, which do not have a common worldview basis.

In addition, such components of national artistic culture as a national holiday are receiving new interpretations. If in the peasant subculture the holiday still retained a sacred meaning, then in the city the sacredness is gradually disappearing: the city transforms rural traditional (sacred) rites into simple amusements and fun. The national holiday in urban conditions takes on new features: new traditions emerge (for example, the celebration of the New Year was a city tradition for a long time; in the countryside, the celebration of Christmas was treated more respectfully); a new corpus of game songs and dances is being formed; there is a tradition of urban folk festivities.

One of the strata of the folk culture of the city, where the transformations, both functional and aesthetic, were most clearly reflected, is the multivariate system of decorative and applied art. In the conditions of the city, the role of decorative and applied art changes radically, but this is a separate topic.

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## **PICTURESQUE PLACES OF UKRAINE AS TOURISM-RECREATION**

*A. A. Астаф'єва*

### **МАЛЬОВНИЧІ МІСЦЯ УКРАЇНИ ЯК ТУРИЗМ-РЕКРЕАЦІЯ**

Going on vacation, we want to spend it interesting. For some it is enough to just sit at home and finally get some sleep, for some it is an excuse to travel and discover something new. Of course, there are many interesting places in the world, but there are more than enough of them in our country. The peaks of the Carpathian Mountains to the plains along the Black Sea are a treasure trove of history, culture and breathtaking landscape. Ukraine is more than just its size, it is a country painted with a palette of diverse geographical features, imagine hills covered with golden fields of wheat interspersed with deep mysterious forests, images of rocky mountain ranges, their peaks covered with snow, standing guard over the land, which has seen the passage of centuries, and let's not forget the quiet rivers that snake through the country, their banks decorated with bright colors of Ukrainian flora, but the charm of Ukraine extends not only to its physical beauty, but also to its culture, steeped in tradition and history, as well as fascinating as its landscape. This is a country where folk tales come to life.