

УДК 821.161.2-93(092)

THE ROLE OF UKRAINIAN WRITERS-EDUCATORS IN FORMING THE LITERARY ENVIRONMENT AND HYGIENIC EDUCATION OF YOUTH

Bagriy M.A.

Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, Associate Professor,
Teacher-methodologist of Ivano-Frankivsk Vocational College,
ORCID: 0000-0002-3506-9900
Carpathian National University named after Vasyl Stefanyk
Ivano-Frankivsk, 76000

Abstract. The article outlines the role of school periodicals and drama circles in the formation of the literary process of Western Ukraine in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It is shown that the work of writer-teachers (Mariyka Pidhiryanka, Yuriy Shkrumeliak, Kostiantyna Malytska, etc.) performed an important educational and educational function, in particular in the field of national-patriotic and hygienic education. The importance of the so-called "hygienic literature" is emphasized, which contributed to the formation of health-preserving consciousness of children and youth, and also combined educational, cultural and educational tasks.

Key words: writer-teachers, drama circles, hygienic literature, health-preserving education.

Анотація. У статті окреслено роль шкільної періодики та драматичних гуртків у формуванні літературного процесу Західної України кінця XIX – початку XX століття. Показано, що творчість письменників-педагогів (Марійки Підгірянки, Юрія Шкрумеляка, Костянтини Малицької та ін.) виконувала важливу виховну та просвітницьку функцію, зокрема у сфері національно-патріотичного та гігієнічного виховання. Наголошено на значенні так званої «гігієнічної літератури», яка сприяла формуванню здоров'язбережувальної свідомості дітей та молоді, а також поєднувала освітні, культурні та просвітницькі завдання.

Ключові слова: письменники-педагоги, драматичні гуртки, гігієнічна література, здоров'язбережувальна освіта.

Introduction

School periodicals, we believe, became a propaedeutic course for many future famous writers, because it was within the walls of Ukrainian gymnasiums and teacher's seminars, in particular the educational institutions of the UPT "Native School", that the first tests of the pen of Kostyantyn Malytska and Iryna Wilde, Ivan Franko and Osip Makovey, Nataliya began Kobrynska and Ulyana Kravchenko, Mykola Bozhuk and Katria Hrynevychyeva and dozens of other writer-pedagogues, as well as hundreds of amateur writers of the region who created the literary process of Western Ukraine, the peculiarity of which was the pedagogy of the ideological and thematic direction, a great educational direction.

Main text

School drama clubs performed the same function as school magazines. The results of the analysis of school reports of the UPT "Native School", the content of more than a dozen Ukrainian children's and youth, women's, strata magazines, as well as the creative assets of Mariyka Pidhiryanka, Antin Lototsky, Kostyantina Malytska, Augustyn Voloshyn, Yurk Shkrumelyak and other writers-pedagogues who wrote special "stage pictures" for children and youth, give grounds to assert that, firstly, to a certain extent, this creativity caused such an artistic phenomenon as theaters, which were a mass form of school and extracurricular education. Secondly, the creativity of writers who created dramatic works for children motivated students to literary activity, and gave an excellent example of how to create literary works of this format. Thirdly, dramatic works, as well as poetic and prose works written by writer-pedagogues, created a fairly representative repertoire for school theaters, which, unfortunately, under the current conditions of development of the Ukrainian school, students are very lacking. Fourth, the repertoire of school theater troupes was dominated by works of a national-patriotic direction, as well as works designed to develop health care skills. So, we can say with confidence: Ukrainian writers of the region actively contributed to the creation of dramatic (poetic, prose) works of national-patriotic, hygienic, anti-alcohol and anti-nicotine content, which became an important accessible educational factor.

Ukrainian writers, as already mentioned, were also translators of works of health-preserving content for children, youth and adults, such as, for example, Yuriy Shkrumelyak, who translated "Magic Flowers" by M. Fidler, where the importance of medicinal plants was discussed, Antin Lototskyi, who translated the work "Dangerous Prisoner" by the Bulgarian author K. Kamen, in which the issue of prevention of infectious diseases (scarlet fever and others) is updated, etc. These translations were also staged by school drama groups and willingly staged by rural drama groups operating at Prosvyta public houses.

Following the contemporary researcher of the history of the Ukrainian social medical movement, I. Bilavych, we claim: Ukrainian women writers contributed significantly to the spread of hygienic knowledge, hygienic enlightenment, education

from among Ukrainians.

The role of S. Parfanovych as the editor of the magazine "Renaissance", O.Kysilevska as the editor-in-chief of the magazine "Women's Destiny" and its supplement "Women's Volya", O.Duchyminska and other representatives of the women's movement is undeniable here. Tens of thousands of Ukrainians were covered by hygiene education: both children and adults thanks to the birth of the book in 1937 by the actions of the Ukrainian Hygienic Society (UGT) illustrated monthly magazine for the population "National Health" (published on the 33). According to the editors, it was "The magazine is a desirable and necessary real teacher of public health for the population of the city and the countryside, for children and adults, for government officials, peasants, and workers." This medical publication was destined to become a "health textbook", it was addressed "to mass distribution not only among senior citizens, but also mainly among school and out-of-school youth, because its content is very valuable" [2, p. 52]. One of the important ones in it was the "Children's Corner" section, where materials, usually poems, were published with a hygienic, instructive, often humorous content. So, the idea of hygienic education and health care was covered by the youngest audience of readers – preschoolers, as well as apprentices, which gives reasons to qualify it as a kind of manual on the basics of hygiene, health care for children, youth and adults.

"Hygienic awareness" was served by poems, short stories, "scenes" included in the textbooks of a number of hygienist writers: Mariyka Pidhiryanka, Yuriy Shkrumelyak, Kostyantina Malyska, and others, as well as separate "books" of the appropriate content, which were designed not only to acquaint the reader with hygienic knowledge, but also to form the skills of health care, care for the individual hygiene of the children themselves, the hygiene of education and the entire "system of living life", upbringing (learning) "in the principles of hygiene" in schools and extracurricular institutions; educational hygiene (according to today's terminology, health-preserving technologies; food hygiene; home hygiene; environmental hygiene; sexual life hygiene; disease control; disease prevention; physical (physical) education; anti-alcohol and anti-nicotine education.

The golden fund of Ukrainian health-care literature, in particular hygienic literature, which has become especially relevant under today's conditions, the era of the global coronavirus pandemic, when a serious illness takes thousands of human lives every day in all corners of the globe, and one of the reasons for this is the low level of hygienic knowledge and skills children and adults, the prevention of the spread of infectious diseases, the prevention of such ailments, the unpreparedness of today's society for tests due to the low level of "hygienic awareness", there are literary works for children and family reading by writers of Western Ukraine, who can be called "hygienists".

It was they who started the literary works on hygienic and educational topics, which their children heard from an early age, in the family, they were easily remembered by the little ones, therefore, at school, children encountered these and other works of similar content on the pages of readers, in the columns of Ukrainian children's periodicals, etc. Consequently, an appropriate family, school and extracurricular health environment was created, in which fiction for children took the leading place. Ivanna Blazhkevych (collection "Myla Knyzhechka" and others), Mariyka Pidhyryanka, Yurii Shkrumelyak (classic work "Yurza-Murza"), Kostyantina Malyska, Volodymyra Zhukovetska, Antin Lototskyi, Olga Duchyminska, Ulyana Kravchenko, and others. formed the hygienic consciousness of young Ukrainians from an early age, and individual works, such as, for example, "Yurza-Murza", "Clean and Yurzy-Murzy", "Clean cat", "Yurko, Zhmurko and Hmurko", "Cat", "Our hut", "Clean Galya", "For girls", "It's not a rose, oh, it's not a viburnum", "Play, girls", "Hagilka" and others. became so popular among children and adults that, as a folk art, they were passed on by word of mouth, formed hygienic consciousness in children and their parents: the importance of acquiring hygienic skills (observing personal hygiene, household hygiene (home), observing hygiene in the environment, at school, food hygiene), the importance of physical health, as well as such components of health care as mental and spiritual health, the inadmissibility of harmful habits (alcohol consumption, smoking).

Ukrainian hygienic literature gave rise to such a iconic image as Yurza-Murza,

who was personified by children as a symbol of an untidy, unkempt, dirty boy who does not follow hygiene standards, he is a character with a minus sign, but he is able to "re-educate" and, under the influence of a number of educational factors, realizes his negative behavior, makes efforts to correct it and becomes "clean", "pretty". Actually, the image of Yurza-Murza, initiated by Yurk Shkrumelyak, was continued in the work of the writer-teacher Kostyantina Malytska, in particular in the book "Clean and Yurza-Murza" (1932), which, like "Yurza-Murza" by Yu. Shkrumelyak, became children's bestsellers of that time, where the authors told young and adult readers about the importance of hygiene, hygiene products, body care, the consequences of neglecting hygiene norms, etc. We believe that these works of "literary classics of hygienic education", which have become a kind of teaching aids on hygiene, hygienic education of children, should be included in school textbooks on literary reading in primary school, more widely introduced to similar works of preschoolers, actively promoted for family reading, finally republish them. These "hygienic works" are a golden fund of children's literature and, we believe, should occupy a worthy place in educational books for preschool and primary school age today.

Thus, the themes of hygienic education and anti-alcohol education deeply "penetrated" into Ukrainian literature, which we have reason to call health-preserving. It became an important factor in the education of children and youth, a means of family reading, served as an example for imitation among schoolchildren, who, guided by the works of Yury Shkrumelyak, Mariyka Pidhiryanka, Kostyantina Malytska, Ulyana Kravchenko, Antin Lototskyi, etc., which they loved from childhood, started their own literary creativity, successfully created poems, short stories, "scenic sketches", placed them in children's magazines, literature. School drama circles, etc., became an effective means of health care formation, which served, among other things, to the formation of values and beliefs in them, when the acquired health care skills (hygienic, anti-alcohol, anti-nicotine) became stable, reinforced by actions, turned into established rules of everyday life. Widely presented "hygienic", "anti-alcohol", "health-preserving" components in the Western Ukrainian literature of that time distinguished it from other literatures and declared it as a significant factor of education and enlightenment.

References:

1. Bahriy M.A. (2020). Pedagogical ideas and educational activities of Ukrainian writers of Western Ukraine (end of the 18th century - 30s of the 20th century): monograph / edited by Dr. P. S., prof. G. Bilavich. Ivano-Frankivsk: NAIR, 578 p.
2. "People's health" illustrated hygienic monthly. Native school. 1937. No. 4. P. 52.