

MUSICAL CULTURE AND EDUCATION IN KINDERGARTEN

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Abstract: *This article is about musical culture and education in kindergarten.*

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In the modern education system, special attention is paid to the development of the creative potential of a teacher with modern thinking and personal culture.

Art is a type of spiritual exploration of reality by a person, the purpose of which is the formation and development of his ability to creatively transform the world around him and himself according to the laws of beauty. Art cannot exist outside of culture, one of the directions of which is musical culture.

Education, intelligence, spirituality and culture, the desire for creativity and the ability to navigate changing conditions are the most important factors in the development of the personality of a modern professional.

Today, as before, the issue of culture, “culturality” is the main one in the context of the development of our Fatherland. It is necessary to increase the intellectual and moral potential of the culture of the people. Without a qualitative shift in the field of education and upbringing, this development is unlikely to take place, because education is nothing more than the transfer of culture from one generation to another.

To study the psychological and pedagogical aspects of the development of musical culture in the development of a teacher’s professional skills, it is necessary to analyze the substantive foundations of the categories “culture”, “musical culture”, “musical art”, as well as consider the concepts of “personality” and “formation”.

Culture is as capacious and complex an entity as life itself, so within the framework of research one can encounter a wide variety of ideas about culture.

Hegel argued that culture is a “second nature” created by man.

In the explanatory dictionary V.I. Dahl interprets the concept of culture as processing and care, cultivation, cultivation; This education is mental and moral.



IN AND. Maksakova argues that various cultural concepts agree that culture distinguishes humans from other living beings. It is in culture that social inheritance, the connection of generations, and the preservation and development of an ethnic group occur. Culture allows individuals to more or less equally comprehend the world around them, perform actions that are understandable to others, and treat each other adequately.

There is a tendency to understand by culture the entire content of life, which is characteristic of humanity as a whole, specific communities of people, for each person - an adult and a child.

Culture identifies and studies the most important laws of origin, functioning and development.

The laws of cultural development are objectively existing, repeating, leading connections between phenomena or stages in the sphere of society. According to a number of authoritative scientists, there are several of them.

The law of unity and diversity of culture states that culture is the total collective heritage of all humanity; she embodies the generic property of man and humanity; All cultures of all peoples are internally unified and at the same time original and unique. Each nation with its own culture makes an independent and original contribution to the common treasury of cultural achievements of mankind. The diversity and unity of the cultures of the peoples inhabiting the planet is an objective reality. The loss of cultural achievements of any nation, even the smallest, inevitably results in a loss for all of humanity.

The law of continuity and development of culture is the most important in the content of cultural studies. Culture is, first of all, the historically inherited experience of generations. Where there is no continuity in the development of culture, there is no culture itself. Continuity is the basis for the development of culture.

The law of discontinuity and continuity of cultural development states that culture is a complex system that is both discontinuous and continuous in its development. Each era in the development of humanity has its own type of culture as a historical entity. In connection with the change of these eras, there is a change in the types of culture - they leave, others come to replace them - this is how discontinuity in the development of culture appears. Each new stage in the development of humanity necessarily inherits the cultural achievements of previous eras, including them in a new system of social relations. Therefore, discontinuity is relative, and continuity is absolute.

The law of interaction and cooperation of various, often contradictory cultures. Different eras, the cultures of different peoples developing in them,



each in its own way expressed its own understanding of the world, its development. Each culture, with all its specific features, contributes to universal human achievements, the general progress of world society.

Musical art, having a strong emotional impact, on the one hand, charges our emotions, has the ability to cause a special upsurge of feelings, can cause a direct physiological reaction in the form of rhythmic movement of the body that does not affect the intellect, on the other hand, it discharges, promotes purification, catharsis, calmness and tranquility . However, there is a paradox in that the priority of the sensual principle in music exists antinomally with the opposite point of view: “according to the ancient tradition, music is recognized as the most generalized abstract art - the artistic equivalent of philosophy and mathematics.”

The rationale is the opinion of the modern French composer J. Xenakis, who said that the essence of music is to express intelligence through sounds.

Music as an art form combines the sensual and rational principles, performs the function of both pleasure and food for the mind, and develops thinking. The perception of high music, being an aesthetic act, includes the work of sensations and emotions, affects the sensual side and at the same time presupposes the work of the intellect.

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