

## READING

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Reading starts when a person looks at letters, being in state of uttering or remembering the certain word. In the process of perception of letters the eyesight, memory, imagination and mind of person take part in it. Reading is either the purpose or means of learning of English. The purpose and means determine methodical organization of work.

Reading plays important role for people who learn English independently or in the institutions of higher education. It is one of the most important level of education. Reading includes texts and other readable information especially grammar. Grammar is the first stage for people to learn it as quickly as possible. Reading affects every single person very much in every way.

While person reads the book he must know the meaning of words in the sentences and questions. When person reads these information he comes across grammar structures of English. There are a lot of structures of English. First of all the Tenses have an influence on a person. These Tenses are Present, Past, Future.

Every single readable information must start from learning of the Tenses. It is base of the English grammar. Person will not be able to understand readable information he reads without learning grammar.

The base of learning of reading includes the following principles. They are :

1. Learning of reading – learning of speech activity (communication) ;
2. Learning of reading is the process of learning ;
3. Learning of reading consists of either receptive or reproductive activities ;
4. Learning of reading is mastering of structures of language.

Reading is the meaning of learning and control of readable information, because :

- It allows a person to simplify the process of perception of language

material ;

- It controls the lexis and grammar in the course of reading of information ;
- It forms skills of exercises and tasks [1, p. 58].

One should note that the choice of material for reading has an impact on a reader, because :

1. Author must write the interesting information for a reader ;
2. Reading must be effective means of learning and understanding.

Reading the different literature can bring a person a lot of advantages like :

- Broadens somebody's outlook ;
- Enhances knowledge of grammar ;
- Brings people cheerfulness.

But reading divides people into several parts :

1. People who read novels, detectives, fairy tales ;
2. People who read scientific literature having to do with their professional direction ; [2, p. 55].

Reading carries out two functions :

- Reading is the purpose of learning (means of taking information);
- Reading is the means of learning of other types of speech activity. [3, p. 28].

Every single scholar determines the two types of reading (extensive and studied readings).

Extensive reading affects the reader very much, because it allows :

- A) not to lose the lead of all reading (a person reads constantly the material supporting interest to contents of the text) ;
- B) to stimulate the development of language intuition (a person guesses the sense of unknown words and grammar forms) ;

C) somebody possibility of encompassing the different types of text (transfer from one literature to other literature of reading) ;

Studied reading has the following advantages like :

- A) development of language material (a reader pays attention to every single sentence or every single question to figure them out) ;
- B) enlargement of vocabulary (learning of lexis of a text, recognition of a meaning of every word) ;
- C) profounding of knowledge of grammar (unknown grammar forms and structures).

Steady and successful impact of reading of English materials on a person can give the person possibilities like :

- 1) improvement of skills of writing ;
- 2) learning of grammar on practice ;
- 3) development of speaking skills ;
- 4) improvement of pronunciation. [4, p. 23].

Like every single human activity, reading has its structure. It is :

- 1. Motivative activity (occurrence of need, desire, interest). It defines plot and strategy of reading.
- 2. Analytic – synthetical part of reading (either understanding of reading under one's breath or in a loud voice). It defines perception and recognition of readable material;
- 3. Control and self – control (speaking and writing). [5, p. 45].

So, reading plays role which has important principles of learning (speech activity, either receptive or reproductive activities), important functions (purpose of learning, the means of learning of other types of speech activity), important structures (motivative activity, analytic – synthetical part of reading, control and self – control) and it affects the person to have different possibilities of learning of reading

(improvement of skills of writing, learning of grammar on practice ; development of speaking skills ; improvement of pronunciation).

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