

НАПРЯМ 2.



**КУЛЬТУРОЛОГІЧНИЙ ЧИННИК
У ВИМІРІ ВИВЧЕННЯ ІНОЗЕМНОЇ МОВИ**

USING FICTION TO LEARN A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

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The culturological aspect is one of the most important factors in learning a foreign language. Fiction in this aspect occupies a significant place. Reading literature that comes from a country whose language is studied contributes to a better understanding of the mentality of that nation, reflects their traditions and culture in general. Reading in the original language greatly increases the options for this aspect.

Researchers such as N. Pagis, O. Sokol, R. Carter, M. Long L. Gillian H. Widdowson studied the use of fiction in the study of a foreign language. However, most of them have studied this issue in terms of methods of teaching a foreign language at school and are less focused on self-study of the language, although their work is undeniably good.

The inclusion of fiction in the study of a foreign language not only expands vocabulary, promotes the formation of reading skills and trains memory, but also replenishes the «cultural baggage» of people, which generally increases motivation in language learning.

The ability to use foreign proverbs and sayings, winged expressions, aphorisms and famous quotes from literary works of foreign classics is difficult to overestimate, because it is also part of the cultural heritage of mankind, without the knowledge of which there can be no fully developed and highly educated modern specialist.

Reading is a passive skill. The recipient is given a text in a foreign language, and he must understand it, i.e. translate it into his native language.

When we undertake a foreign language, we aim to achieve first of all the level of «active minimum», which includes: satisfactory pronunciation; knowledge of

grammar, sufficient for a simple conversation; knowledge of at least 200-300 basic words (by heart); knowledge of at least 25-50 everyday expressions (by heart) [1].

Then you need to develop not only speaking skills. It is equally important to focus on reading newspapers, magazines and books. As a result, we get the ability to read texts in a foreign language, placed on a solid foundation of «active minimum». In other words, we will then speak a foreign language at a «basic level» and read at a higher level.

When mastering the ability to read in a foreign language, there are three important rules:

- Find out the meaning of unfamiliar words.
- Save these values immediately, in the margins of the book (newspaper, magazine), or, preferably, on a separate sheet.
- Repeat and memorize them.

It is more difficult to read fiction in a foreign language than texts in your specialty – this is a general rule. But this does not mean that the reader a priori can't choose fiction to read. A good choice would be if the reader takes the novel in the original, which has already been read in the native language (translated). This action will be aimed at gaining some experience in a foreign language aspect in the form of comparing the author's language through the prism of the translator and the author's language in the original.

Reading fiction in the original will gradually make your level of foreign language proficiency higher: from basic level (reading causes difficulties, frequent access to the dictionary in search of translation) to a free speaker, the so-called native speaker (reading is easy, unfamiliar words are rare). Fiction will also help you gain some lexical knowledge of the language.

For example, certain abbreviations of words that are often found in English, slang words that are mostly not represented in the study of the language will also be an interesting aspect of constructing the structure of sentences. After all, when translating, this uniqueness is to some extent wasted. Reading of fiction have a lot of positive side.

In general, reading fiction occupies an important place in the culturological aspect of learning a foreign language.

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