READING PROVIDED BY THE MOTHER AS THE WAY TO DEVELOP LOVE FOR BOOKS IN CHILDREN AGED 3-6

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Abstract

The social situation in contemporary Russia has made issues relating to reading development more relevant. The issue of developing children's love for books in the family and communication between parents and children through reading is becoming more essential. Reading provided by the mother is part of family reading. The study of this problem allows us to diagnose the process of formation of a human personality and scientifically prove the development of intelligence. The aim of this work is to study the influence of reading provided by the mother on independent reading of children aged 3-6. The study was conducted in the Central Children's Library, Infant School 72 and Infant School 90, Yoshkar-Ola. The research findings prove that reading provided by the mother is a complex sociocultural pedagogical phenomenon which is an integral part of the socialization process of children and the development of their personality. It is quite a complex psychological process which develops the child's intelligence and helps parents teach the child to experience and share feelings, to understand other people and themselves. It is a long, continuous process of introducing a particular culture through literature. It requires a lot of parents' time (to find a good book and read it to the child) and effort (children's books are not always interesting to adults, parents have to reread books several times, make comments). The process of developing young children's love for books involves taking into account age peculiarities of the child, the selection of books for a home library, giving books to the child as a present, giving the child permission to choose a book for reading, reading with the child together, joint activities of libraries and parents to help children enjoy books and support their interest in reading. The study has identified some social factors which prevent mothers and children from communicating through books: mothers are more concerned about children's physical health than their intellectual development; most children's books are rather expensive; electronic gadgets, computer games are very popular with children; a huge range of children's books makes it difficult to choose good books, home background factors. The research shows that most mothers are aware of the importance of sharing a book with the child and encouraging the child to read on their own. According to the study, most mothers read to their children books they remember from childhood. But nowadays there are a lot of modern Russian writers that are unknown to a wide range of parents. In such situation children's libraries can be a navigator in information flow. Thus, the

study has confirmed the leading role of the family, mothers, in particular, in the formation of young children's reading tastes, preferences and their reading attainment. The survey has showed that mothers and children's libraries should be involved in joint activities to develop children's love for reading.

Keywords: children's reading, books, library, family reading.

1. INTRODUCTION

The social situation in Russia at the beginning of the XXI century is characterized by the transformation of spiritual and value foundations of the family. Public concern about the level of spiritual culture has made the issue of family reading relevant. The study of this issue allows us to diagnose the process of formation of a human personality and scientifically prove the development of intelligence. Many researchers note that family reading shows a stable family and harmonizes it. However, the influence of family reading on the process of intellectual development of a person has not been studied sufficiently. The issue of family reading is studied by such sciences as pedagogy, psychology, cultural studies, bibliology, etc.

2. METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted in the Central Children's Library, Pre-School 72 and Pre-School 90, Yoshkar-Ola, Russia. One of the research means was a questionnaire which consisted of three blocks. The study was carried out in three stages. The first search-theoretical stage was based on the study of scientific works on the research problem. As a result, the aim, the objectives, the structure of the study were identified. On the second stage, we studied the work of the children's library with mothers. Mothers of little children were interviewed. On the third stage, the analysis and systematization of research results were carried out.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

There are several methods of reading to children, teaching them independent reading, developing their imagination, speech, readers' taste. It depends on their mother how early a child starts to get acquainted with a book. Nowadays the theory about the positive influence of reading on the child in the prenatal period is getting more popular. The baby can hear sounds of mother's voice when she reads or sings, so they get an idea of the native language [3].

At the age of 3-5 the child develops curiosity, the ability to control their actions, the desire for independence. The child first realizes their own "I". Mothers are required by psychological characteristics of this age to read short cognitive stories and science-fiction. Mothers are also required artistic skills: they should present good reading performance [7]. This age period is extremely important for the intellectual development of the child. The child tries to read independently. This is a period when mothers and children do a lot of things together including reading. A particular problem is the selection of books for children. Today the book market offers a great number of children's books, but the quality of their content and printing design leaves much to be desired.

Reading provided by mother is part of family reading. It has a powerful psychological and pedagogical potential: the child receives information brought with familiar voice which ensures a good perception; this information is well-adapted to the individual capabilities of the child; mother's artistic reading performance provides high emotions of this process [3].

While studying the problem 60 mothers were interviewed whose children were 3-5 years old. The results are the following. In the family leisure time, reading ranks second after walking (58% of the respondents read to their children). 40% of the respondents sometimes read together in the family. 93% of the respondents read aloud to their children and many mothers are aware of the influence of reading on intellectual development of the child. Fathers almost never read to their children leaving this privilege to mothers and grandmothers. 11% of the respondents answer that sometimes grandpa reads. The majority of mothers (36.6%) consider home library as the basis for the education of children. Visits to libraries are not included in the priorities of parents.

The study of reading to children would not be complete without the analysis of the issue of involving men in reading. After studying this problem it should be mentioned that the issue has not been studied, special research has not been conducted, approaches to its study have not been identified, there are few publications on the topic. However, it is possible to outline the range of issues connected with the study of

men's reading.

Male readers should be considered from the point of view the influence of reading on the development of personality (reading as the need for knowledge; reading in training, education, socialization; reading and the quality of life; reading and spiritual development; the dependence of the readings on the author, reader and social conditions; motives for reading; types of reading; reading culture; reading as a means of sustainable development of society, reading in a multicultural society, etc.). It is also necessary to present the results of the survey on male reading. According to the survey of the Fund "Public opinion" (2015) on the reading and buying literature by Russians, women prevail (52%), men - 47%. 20% of the respondents buy books (20% of men and 21% of women), borrow books from friends (relatives) - 21% (24% of women, 19% of men), borrow books from the library - 9% (11% of women, 8% of men), 20% of the respondents have home library, 1% of the respondents use the Internet for reading (2% of men and almost 0% of women). The results of the survey commissioned by the Russian Federal Agency for Press and Mass Communications (2015) by the Russian Public Opinion Research Center with the participation of the Fund "Pushkin library" has showed that women read more than men spending on reading books 4.2 hours per week and men only 3 hours. Men read more whereas women read less when they are older. Men read more special and business literature, women seek to get pleasure from reading. So we see men are more pragmatic. Men prefer science fiction books, fantasy, thrillers to classic literature. Men are more interested in special literature on science, history, music, sports, travel, war, technology and IT with little difference between the preference for foreign and Russian literature [3].

According to statistics for 2013, about 40% of visitors to public libraries in EU countries are men. The same figures are for Russia [1]. Analyzing the work of libraries in Russia and abroad, it should be mentioned that there is no specific task to interest men in reading, but there is the aim to encourage people to go to the library and read books and magazines. To fulfill this task, various means and forms of work are used. Abroad, the emphasis is on technology and entertainment and educational programmes. It is interesting to note that every year (since 2004) in Finland libraries have "Men's week". They organize musical and literary events, computer and board games, discussions on careers and technology [6]. In Russia, the work of public libraries aims at developing love for books, creating conditions for it and library events are conducive to peace communication and leisure (library nights, clubs for family reading, contests). The issues of funding, acquisition, introduction of IT-technologies play an important role in the development of libraries.

Male library visitors include boys (children), students, men-specialists, older men. Boys are more intensively involved in the system of library services to support and promote reading than older men. There are some examples of the innovative approaches which aim at the problem of men's reading. So, the library project "Reading man of the XXI century" is designed and implemented in the Belgorod region. The aim of the project is to interest men in reading, self-education, to improve their cultural, professional, personal-motivated competence through reading [5].

Men also play an important role in children's reading [2]. One of the Russian children's libraries organized photo exhibition "Father and book", the exhibition of books "Reading is for real men", the action "Reading with dad", the festival "The best book dad-train in the world" [4].

4. CONCLUSIONS

Thus, the study has confirmed the leading role of mothers and the whole family in the formation of young children's reading tastes, preferences and their reading attainment. The survey has showed that mothers and children's libraries should be involved in joint activities to develop children's love for reading.

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