The Methodology of Teaching Expressive Reading

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Abstract: With the help of various pedagogical and methodological tools, the teacher facilitates the active learning of the language: selects the appropriate educational material for a given age, uses various teaching methods and techniques, organizes classes in the system. When choosing methods and techniques, the content of the program, the specifics of the concepts and ideas that need to be formed during training are taken into account. The article reveals that the methodology for teaching expressive reading includes several key aspects such as scene interpretation, role reading and staging literary works, and the principles of historicity and continuity of the methodology for teaching expressive reading and the application of modern educational methods throughout the lesson. As a result of the study, it was analyzed that the correlation between elements expressed by the strategic importance of creating expressive reading skills for the future development of students is used in theory and practice.

Keywords: Methodology, Training, Expressive Reading, Skill Formation, Art of Creative Embodiment.

Introduction

Expressive reading work at school does not require special hours, it is combined with a variety of activities in Russian language and reading lessons. At the same time, organizations and methods of work on expressive reading are of particular importance. The degree of the artistic work's impact on the mind, will, and feelings of students largely depends on the teacher's skillful imaginative and emotional reading. Teachers are required to work in a way that develops the children's need and ability to independently implement the acquired knowledge and skills.

The main focus is on the laws of artistic reading, which help students artistically and creatively embody a literary text. Techniques such as juxtaposition and oral drawing are used to develop the expressiveness of oral speech.

Methodology

Various methods and techniques are used to teach expressive reading, which help to develop text interpretation skills and improve the expressiveness of speech. Here are some of them:

1. Reading aloud: Regular reading of works aloud helps to develop the skills of intonation, tempo and pauses. The teacher can conduct reading contests or poetry readings.

2. Reading by roles: This technique involves the distribution of roles among students, which allows them to better get used to the images of characters and apply expressive means of language.

3. Dramatization: The translation of literary works into stage form promotes a deep understanding of the text and the development of acting skills, which also affects the expressiveness of reading. Work analysis: An in-depth discussion of themes, characters, and emotions helps students understand the content of the text and choose the appropriate intonation.

4. Working with dialogues: Exercises based on reading dialogues help develop skills in interpreting various emotional states.

5. Recording and analyzing their own speeches: Audio or video recordings of speeches allow students to analyze their own intonation, tempo, and other aspects of expressive reading. Using expressive means of language: Practicing such means as metaphors, comparisons, and epithets helps students better express their thoughts and emotions.

6. Working with artistic expression: Acting exercises, such as working with voice and movement, can significantly improve the expressiveness of reading.

7. Game methods: The use of games related to reading and interpretation helps to relieve tension and liberate students. These methods can be adapted depending on the age and level of education of students, creating conditions for creative and deep perception of literary material. The main techniques of expressive reading include the following elements:

8. Intonation: Changing the pitch and emotional coloring of the voice depending on the content of the text and the emotions of the characters.

9. Tempo: Adjust the reading speed. Speeding up or slowing down helps convey tension, calmness, joy, or sadness.

10. Pauses: Using pauses to focus on keywords and phrases, as well as to create a dramatic effect.

11. Articulation: Clear pronunciation of sounds and words, which makes speech more understandable and expressive.

12. Emotional coloring: Conveying feelings and moods through voice and facial expressions, which helps listeners better understand the content.

13. Expressive dynamics: Changing the volume of the voice to emphasize important points or create emotional contrasts.

14. Gestures and facial expressions: The use of body movements and facial expressions to visually complement verbal expression.

15. Variability: The alternation of different techniques (intonation, tempo, pauses) to maintain the interest of listeners and create expressiveness.
16. Working with text: Selection of expressive means of language (metaphors, comparisons) and their conscious use during reading.
17. Stage work: Maintaining the correct body position, eye contact with the audience, which helps to create an atmosphere of communication.
18. These techniques help the reader not only convey the content of the work, but also evoke an emotional response from the audience, making the reading truly expressive and memorable. Expressive reading plays an important role in learning and has several significant aspects.:
19. Development of speech skills: Expressive reading helps to improve articulation, intonation and tempo of speech, which contributes to the formation of a competent, expressive and confident speaker.
20. Emotional Literacy: Reading with expression develops the ability to recognize and communicate emotions, which is important for emotional intelligence and interpersonal communication.
21. Understanding the text: When working with literary works, students learn to comprehend the content more deeply, analyze characters and themes, which contributes to a better understanding of literature and culture.
22. Imagination and creativity: Expressive reading promotes the development of imagination and creativity, as students learn to interpret text, visualize images, and construct their own perception of a literary work.
23. Confidence Building: The practice of expressive reading helps children overcome their fear of public speaking, increasing their confidence and self-expression.
24. Social skills: Expressive reading is often done in groups or classes, which promotes teamwork and collaborative skills.
25. Critical thinking: Analyzing literature, working with text and attempts at interpretation contribute to the development of critical thinking and the ability to analyze.
26. Cultures of speech and language: Expressive reading introduces students to the richness and diversity of the literary language, which contributes to the formation of a culture of speech.
27. Fostering aesthetic perception: Students learn to appreciate the beauty of language and literature, which shapes their aesthetic tastes and preferences.
28. Preparing for the future: Expressive reading skills are useful not only in studies, but also in professional activities, where good communication and the ability to convey your thoughts to the audience are required.

Thus, expressive reading not only develops language and speech skills, but also contributes to the personal development of students, strengthens their confidence and improves communication (Александрова, 2015).

Result and Discussion

Reading is an acquired skill and contains several components, namely: correctness, awareness, expressiveness, fluency. Expressive reading forms a correct understanding of the subject of reading, provides meaningful images and the opportunity to capture the emotional plot of the work. Expressive reading successfully develops the imagination, is an accessible and effective means of speech development, and enhances the meaningful and ideological meaning of a work [3, p. 15]. Reading refers to speech activity and has the following structure:

1) motivation: the reason for developing reading skills, the desire to learn something new;
2) planning: research and organization, familiarization with the content, anticipation of reading, topic research;
3) execution: intelligent text processing, comprehension of what is written, understanding. Based on the structure, it can be said that understanding what is written is a key goal of expressive reading. The conclusion of a thought, the conclusion, the formation of one's own attitude to a work are the basis for personality formation, which occurs due to the correct processing of the text and the punctuation marks contained in it.

The necessary reading skills when working with text include:
- the rhythm of reading;
- pauses;
- stress force;
- voice tempo;
- tone;
- intonation.

The main importance in the methodology of teaching expressive reading is diction, correct pronunciation. Tongue twisters, sayings, and proverbs play an important methodological and functional role in the formation of correct pronunciation. Pronunciation of tongue twisters trains the speech apparatus, develops diction, makes speech fast and clear. Equally important in teaching expressive reading are pauses that create an emotional coloring of the plot. They can be logical, imposing a semantic factor, and psychological, causing emotions and feelings. The technical aspects of the teaching methodology consist of the method and speed of reading, and the dynamics of reading.

Psychologists, while researching the reading process, have identified a mutual connection between all these elements. Everyone has different ways of reading when they come to elementary school. Some use the technique of syllabic reading, others use syllabic reading and whole words, while others have the skills to read words and groups of words. Imperfect reading technique causes a reduction in reading speed. The main methodological task of the teacher in the light of such a difference in the levels of training of younger schoolchildren is to work with each student at his level for the subsequent transition to a more perfect mastery of expressive reading skills [2, p. 107]. The most

important principle of this technical aspect of training is consistency. From the stages of difficulty overcome and mastery of the technique of expressive reading, the dynamics of reading is formed, which is recorded by the teacher. The technical side of the methodology of teaching expressive reading also consists in the correctness of reading, which assumes infallibility - the absence of omissions, substitutions, and distortions. To do this, it is necessary to develop readers' consciousness, that is, to develop speech. This is a necessary condition for learning expressive reading, which resonates with the level of psychological and emotional development of the reader. It is necessary that the child has some experience and knowledge in order to understand the general trends of the work in changing its emotional background.

Conclusion

The methodology of teaching expressive reading skills involves the automation of reading techniques. In fact, the teacher should show the students how the meaning of the phrase and the work as a whole changes if you read it in different ways. Thus, the methodology of teaching expressive reading consists of many aspects related to emotional, technical, and psychological-pedagogical work. In each element of the expressive reading learning package, it is necessary to adhere to the rule of consistent, progressive learning, which guarantees high efficiency in the future. The importance of expressive reading skill is excessively high in the context of personality formation, since it provides the minimum necessary level of student's emotional development.

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