

Psychological and Pedagogical and Innovative Bases of Development of Students' Reading

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Abstract: The article is devoted to a comprehensive study of modern methods of teaching students to read faster. Analyzed the characteristics of the learning process and students' reading based on the study of self-improvement and self-development. Particular attention is drawn to the psychological characteristics represented social groups. The reading subject became in recent years in one row with problems of protection of intellectual potential of the nation. An attempt to uncover the underlying causes and get an intelligent portrait of young students. We generalize the experience and self-education, a program associated with the implementation of the individual life plans. The creative thinking, ability to process knowledge, to give rise to new decisions, technologies and innovations becomes the most valuable knowledge today. Article brings some results of studying of socially significant motives, connected with implementation of vital plans of the personality. Based on the research findings avtoromi can be used to analyze the motives of respondents studying students' adaptation to the educational process. The obtained data allow us to recommend the program made by us as an effective development tool of skills of reading. Results of researches allowed to make active interest to reading. On the basis of the analysis drew a conclusion that developments of skills fast reading intensifies thinking processes.

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1. Introduction

In annual Messages of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan more than once it was emphasized that development of the country is directly connected with growth of intellectual potential of the nation, preparation of highly professional shots that forces to speak about an increasing role of information, its quality, including about increase of level of literacy, book culture of the population [1]. In recent years the subject of reading became equal with problems of protection of intellectual potential of the nation. As the president noted, in the idea of the national project "The intellectual nation - 2020" which concerns innovative development of an education system: "It is necessary to achieve that our youth was able not only to receive, but also to create new knowledge. The creative thinking ability to process knowledge to give rise to new decisions, technologies and innovations are becoming the most valuable knowledge today, " - the president noted. "The new techniques, new forms of the teaching, new experts are necessary for this purpose, " - he explained. Adoption of the national program «Reading Kazakhstan», carrying out annual Actions «One country — one book», scientific conferences became the result of understanding of an urgency of this problem. Tasks of the Program are development of a complex actions for the following directions: development of scientific and reasonable practical recommendations in the field of pedagogics,

psychology, and reading sociology; development of skills of reading through promoting of family reading; expansion of repertoire of reading by orientation of publishing branch of Kazakhstan to release of literature attractive to reading (entertaining, popular scientific, art, nonfiction, interactive) and the film industries on the screen version of the best examples of world and domestic art thought; use of new technologies in reading promoting, revival of tradition of reading in work collectives on the basis of use of progressive technologies; development of a network of the children's libraries organized as the informative centers and the organization of salons of children's reading in large shopping malls; stimulation of literary work with establishment of competitions, literary awards on the various nominations; involvement of mass media in process of creation of appeal of reading by the regular publication of reviews of books, literary criticism, reader's reviews. The Kazakhstan system of the higher education develops in the tideway of universal tendencies, using the best achievements of world practice for formation of the society based on knowledge [2, 3]. The Republic of Kazakhstan is the first Central Asian state which was honored to join the Bologna declaration and became the full participant of the European educational area. Bologna Process promotes involving of new mechanisms in educational process which represent the facts on a labor market. In the modern, dynamically developing

world, before the Kazakhstan higher education institutions there is a problem of improvement of quality of products offered by users and services. Planning and the organization of educational process is carried out on credit technology of training. Nowadays teaching and up-bringing process of students should correspond to implementation of the new social order which consist of formation of the independent, initiative, creative and healthy person. Considering that in each higher education institution there is the system of teaching and up-bringing work with the students, in recent years one of priority activities of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan became development of teaching and educational system within the state youth policy and formation of valuable orientations which are accumulated by students in the course of training in higher education institution. Methodological basis of research concepts of a development of education in new social and economic conditions, philosophical, psychological and pedagogical ideas and theories about knowledge of essence of the personality and ways of its improvement, about different approaches to understanding of process of socialization and different aspects of its manifestation [4,126]. Reading is a difficult psycho physiological process. In its act take part such visual, hearing and speech analyzers [5, 292]. In foreign researches much attention is paid to studying of motives. Atkinson and Byorch consider not reactions, and actions (including verbal). Influencing incentives will be transformed depending on motives, their importance and an assessment. It defines an effective condition and the characteristic of actions [6, 10].

2. The main part

Peculiarities of reading are defines with the help of questioning, interviewing, the analysis of reader's interests [7]. Researches were carried out with students of humanitarian and technological faculties of Semey State university names after Shakarim for comparison of reading. In total 200 students took part in experiment, on 100 people from each faculty. Experiments were carried out with triple repetition. On experimental data factors of a dictionary variety, a glagolnost, logic connectivity and an emboliya were calculated. Calculation of factors was carried out for average values of the corresponding indicators of students of humanitarian and engineering and technological faculties by results of the first and second experiments. As V.M.Avdeev notes, "Nowadays it is needed the active type of the personality, capable to make decisions in the most different situations connected with risk, a lack of information, dynamic market of conjuncture» One of the solutions of this important psychological task is

studying adaptation of students to educational process which is real basis of purposeful activization of reserve possibilities in training to overcome difficulties" [8, 302].

The coefficient of a lexical variety is defined as follows:

$$\hat{E}_{of.l.} = \frac{N_{dif_words}}{2 \cdot N_{dif_words}}$$

Taking into account that the number of all words lies in the range from 250 to 300, the factor of a lexical variety accepts the following values:

– humanitarian faculty till:
 $\hat{E}_{of.l.} = 0,023$ after: $\hat{E}_{of.l.} = 0,029$;

– technological faculty till:
 $\hat{E}_{of.l.} = 0,015$ after: $\hat{E}_{of.l.} = 0,019$

For researching the coefficient of variety of respondents of experimental and control groups the technique «An assessment of rationality coefficient of reading» was used. For detection of statistical reliability of distinctions between level the coefficient of a lexical variety in control and experimental groups t-criterion Styudenta was applied. Results on a technique «An assessment of coefficient of rationality of reading» on experimental groups and control groups are presented [9].

Comparative datas on change of coefficient of variety in experimental groups of humanitarian faculty are presented in Figure 1.

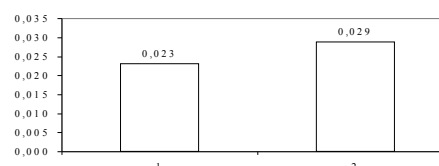


Figure 1. Change of coefficient of variety for students of humanitarian faculty before and after application of technique.

Research showed that it is possible to regulate and direct process of training and reading students through change of installations and importance in educational process: when training becomes not result, and means for self-improvement and personality self-development when the student becomes the active participant of this process, instead of the indifferent contemplator; when professional skills are comprehended and accustom through own "I"; as studying itself, knowing and considering the individual psychological qualities, characterologic

features, students understand surrounding reality better, adapt for new conditions of professional activity easier, adequately estimate the possibilities, the place and mission in modern society, aspire to become the personality which is capable to influence the world positively[10].

Comparative datas on change of coefficient of lexical variety in experimental groups of technological faculty are presented in picture 2.

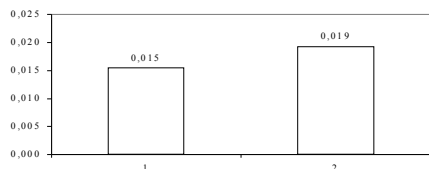


Figure 2. Change of coefficient of lexical variety for students of technological faculty before technique application.

The doctrine as training are activity forms for the sake of that they generate the meaning subjects corresponding to personal requirements. The problem of innovative development of the Republic of Kazakhstan became the central dominant in understanding of the purposes and ways of reforming of economy, science and education. «Kazakhstan is one of most dynamically developing states, building real economic space. The ambitious task - break of Kazakhstan in number 50 of the most competitive countries of the world, put by the country leaders, compels to be engaged in development in the republic of complete policy in management of research and developmental development and formation of strong National innovative system with effective mechanisms of interaction of the state, business, science and education that is considered as one of key priorities of all strategy of development of the country. The mechanism of assimilation of language determines the volume of admissible grammatical designs and helps the child to master new grammatical designs from the speech heard by it. [11]. All these innovations also are the main motives of self-education. For self-education socially significant motives connected with implementation of vital plans of the personality are. They give to self-education necessary stability, focus, a system. These wide, social and significant motives are expressed in formation of outlook, the moral credo, preparation of for mastering of the fallen in love profession and respectively in aspiration to realize the possibilities, in this regard. They include also informative interest to a subject, connected with vital plans of the

personality [12, 87]. Informative interest as incentive force accepts the steady developed self-educational activity of the personality when joins in its vital plans and is expressed in aspiration to continue the training and education to improve the knowledge in this area. The presented methodical receptions and means in educational space of higher education institution gave positive results: students of experimental group in research and after it show more public activity in higher education institution life, than other students. Following the results of a forming experimental cut it is possible to tell that in control group in which forming influence wasn't carried out, there was only small development of skills of reading, whereas in group experimental in which forming influence was carried out, improvement of skills of reading more than obviously. The obtained data allow us to recommend the program made by us as an effective development tool of skills of reading. During research we considered such questions as: reading process, considered an essence of reading. We studied and considered shortcomings of traditional techniques of training to reading, and as value of mastering by a technique of fast reading for students. Results of researches allowed to make active interest to reading. If the speaking considers that his information is more, than information of the listener; it will be in the form of a question if it feels that its information less, considers Carroll [13, 51]. To increase speed of reading, the first is necessary - strong desire; the second – an individual approach within existing receptions, the third - daily trainings [14, 3]. Today the most modern receptions of training to fast reading are based on development of ability to understand read and the appropriate organization of process of reading. Reading is a training. And training — is digestion process [15, 129-131]. The brain can digest only certain doses, no more and not less these doses. After completion of experiment the majority of students increased the level of speed. Students increased speed of reading on the average by 50 percent, and their level of understanding of a material increased for 20 percent.

3. Conclusion

The experiments which are carried out, showed that fast reading makes active, processes of thinking and are one of means of improvement of educational process for the most various levels of training.

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