

Efficiency Of Using The Method Of Illustration In The Classes On Phonetics Of Modern Russian Literary Language In Higher Educational Institution

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Abstract – The article attempts to analyze and describe the application of the illustration method in the classroom on the phonetics of the modern Russian literary language. The effectiveness of the application of this method in the modern educational process with the aim of developing abstract thinking and enhancing the cognitive activity of students is traced. The necessity of using the illustration method at the present stage is proved.

Keywords – Teaching, Phonetics, Visualization, Visual Methods, Illustration, Graphical Diagram, Table, Modern Technologies, Techniques Cluster, KWL (Know, Want To Know, Learned), Venn Diagram, Visual-Figurative Thinking, Abstract Thinking, Teaching Methods

Modern didactics requires the most rational options for the use of visual means, allowing to achieve a greater educational and upbringing effect. It orientates teachers to such an application of visual teaching methods in order to simultaneously be able to develop the abstract thinking of students.

Teaching Russian language / literature at the present stage is impossible without the widespread use of various teaching aids. A sufficient variety of visual teaching aids, skillful and reasonable use of them enables the teacher to involve students in active work. They allow you to touch the emotional sphere of life of students, activate their thought processes (analysis, synthesis, comparison, inference) and stimulate their speech activity. [1]

Studying the course "Modern Russian literary language" begins with phonetics. It is no coincidence that R. I. Avanesova noted that "the sound system is a necessary and important element of the structure of the language, and such an element of it [2], without studying which it is impossible to study the grammatical structure and vocabulary ... study". [3]

Phonetics is the science of speech sounds, which are elements of the sound system of a language (Greek phone - sound). Phonetics is a branch of linguistics that studies sounds in the stream of speech, their compatibility and their positional changes. The sound side is a necessary form of the existence of words, a material expression, without which the existence of language is impossible. The sound structure of a language is a special tier in the structure of a language, and therefore phonetics is an independent section of linguistics, which has its own special subject and tasks. In accordance with the structure of the sound side of the language, phonetics studies sounds, syllables, various types of stress (i.e. accentuation) and intonation.

In phonetics classes in the course "Modern Russian Literary Language" it is difficult to do without such a visual method as illustration. The function of illustration consists in figurative recreation of the form, essence of the phenomenon, its structure, connections, interactions to confirm the theoretical provisions. This method develops visual memory, helps to remember the image. In some cases, the illustration method is illustrated, in other cases it facilitates the process of forming abstractions. This method helps to systematize and generalize knowledge, as well as enhance the mental activity of students.

When studying phonetics at a university, a blackboard is widely used as one of the means of illustration, which serves as an area for writing words, their transcription, and not only individual words, but also the whole text can be transcribed on the blackboard. Some illustrative aids such as paintings, posters, tables, drawings, diagrams, banners, etc. also find their application.

So, for example, in a lesson in the study of the speech apparatus and the role of speech organs in sound production, a poster or drawing is effectively used, which depicts the articulatory apparatus - the anatomical and physiological system of organs, including the larynx, vocal folds, tongue, soft and hard palate (oropharynx), teeth of the upper and lower jaw, lips, nasopharynx and resonator cavities, involved in the generation of speech and voice sounds. With the help of this picture, it is possible to explain to students that, depending on the position of the vocal cords, tongue, lips, soft palate, sounds are pronounced that are different in their physical properties (vowels and consonants - what they consist of - the participation of voice and noise).

In the classroom on the phonetics of the modern Russian literary language, it is appropriate to place the material in tables that can be technically performed by the teacher or students. Many lesson topics involve the arrangement of the material in the form of tables, for example: speech sounds, syllable, stress, intonation, alternation of sounds, etc.

So, when studying vowels in the lesson, a table of Russian vowels can be presented for students, in which the vowels are classified according to a series (front, middle, back) and rise (upper, middle, lower). When studying consonants - a table in which the characteristics of consonants are given according to four main features: place and method of formation, participation of voice and noise, hardness - softness of a consonant.

In the lesson, when studying phonetic transcription, a table with the basic principles of transcription can be illustrated, which will help students to convey the sounding speech in writing.

When studying a syllable, drawing up a graph according to the sonority theory of a syllable finds its application. According to this theory, proposed by R.I. Avanesov, a syllable is a wave of sonority, sonority. Sounds by the degree of sonority are indicated in the following order: vowels - 4, sonorous consonants - 3, voiced noisy consonants - 2, voiceless noisy - 1. Students distribute sounds on the lines corresponding to these indices, denoting them with dots.

To carry out purposeful work with information, graphical diagrams, tables (techniques Cluster, Fishbone, KWL), which, unlike traditional ones, have their own advantages and features, are excellent in teaching.

The study of phonetic laws, sounds, phonemes, etc. help table "KWL", "Cluster", "Venn diagram".

The KWL technique (know, want to know, learn) was developed by a professor from Chicago Donna Ogle in 1986. The graphic form of the method reflects the three phases according to which the process is built in the technology of developing critical thinking: challenge, comprehension, reflection. Forms the ability to determine the level of their own knowledge; ability to analyze information; the ability to correlate new information with their established ideas. Allows you to conduct research work on the text, topic, section; develops thinking, analysis skills, structuring.[4]

A cluster is a way of graphically organizing material, which makes it possible to visualize the thought processes that occur when immersed in a particular topic. A cluster is a reflection of a non-linear form of thinking. Sometimes this method is called "visual brainstorming".[5]

In phonetics classes, filling in the table "KWL" and compiling a cluster can be used practically when studying various topics. The cluster can be used as a way of organizing work in the classroom, and as homework.

Venn diagrams are the generic name for a range of visualization techniques and graphical illustration techniques through intersecting circles or ellipses. The technique was first described by the English scientist John Wenn in the book "Symbolic Logic". This is a graphic method that is used when you need to compare two or more concepts, phenomena, methods, objects.[6]

In phonetics classes, this diagram is used to compare vowels and consonants, syllable theories, etc.

"Venn diagram" helps to identify the common, highlight differences and generalize knowledge on the stated topic, and most importantly: to visualize information.

The use of the techniques "Cluster", "KWL" and the graphic organizer "Venn diagram" in the classroom on the phonetics of the modern Russian literary language contribute to the development of reflexivity and thinking abilities of students in the process of cognition, to develop their own position on the topic under study.

Thus, in the classroom when studying the phonetics of the modern Russian literary language, students using illustrations involve mental processes: visual and auditory memory, thinking, imagination, which contributes to the formation of clear ideas about the rules and concepts, develops logical thinking and speech, forms generalizations that then applied in practice, based on the consideration and analysis of specific phenomena.

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