



THE INFLUENCE OF LITERATURE ON PERSONALITY IN MODERN CONDITIONS

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Abstract: *This article talks about the influence of fiction on people, since without reading there is no person, no personality. Reading is an indispensable tool that helps to form moral principles, moral foundations and cultural values, master information accumulated over centuries, develop imagination, teach how to think, analyze, evaluate one's own and others' actions, and learn to write correctly.*

Key words and expressions: *literature, large place, theoretical, deep stable generalizations, main function, predominant form The influence of fiction on people is multifaceted.*

Literature expands the intellectual horizons of readers of all ages, highlights emotional experiences that go beyond what a person could acquire in his life, shapes artistic taste, and provides aesthetic pleasure, which occupies a large place in the life of a modern person and is one of his needs. But the most important, fundamental task of fiction is the formation in people of deep and lasting feelings that encourage them to think through, crystallize their worldview, define this worldview, transform it into an effective force directing the behavior of the individual.

After reading books, the reader develops emotional-volitional impulses, the addition of these impulses is the final impact of fiction on people, and they themselves cannot identify how each book influenced them and what feelings they use at a given time. L.I. Belyaeva made an analysis of 1,200 adult readers, the majority wrote that fiction played a large and major role in their spiritual development, but that they could not choose or highlight certain books. Also among the scientists S.A. Petukhov and M.A. Sevryugina, many workers spoke about the general influence of books on them.

At certain stages of personality development, the influence of books read may not yet merge, be inconsistent with life experience and interact with it as a certain spiritual force, determining personal attitudes and attitudes towards life. This is very vividly described by M. Gorky: "I often tell him various stories I read from books; they were all confused, boiled into one long story of a restless, beautiful life, saturated with fiery passions, full of crazy exploits, purple nobility, fabulous successes, duels and deaths, noble words and vile deeds. Without preventing me from seeing reality as it was, without cooling my desire to understand living people, this book chaos covered me with a transparent but impenetrable cloud from a lot of contagious dirt, from the poisonous poisons of life. Another, less frequent, form of influence of fiction is that the hero of a certain work, forming the ideal and basic personal attitudes of a particular reader, becomes for him a concrete embodiment of this ideal and these basic personal attitudes, condenses his life experience and worldview. Thanks to this, the image of a hero becomes a special moral force within a person, determining his assessment of his behavior, particularly responsible actions and decisions.



Typically, readers talk about such heroes as a living person, a friend and adviser, as a measure of their behavior and thoughts. The influence of such a hero can last a very long time, sometimes throughout his life. Books are a source of inexhaustible knowledge, endless, exciting adventures and secrets. Books are something incredible, unearthly, magnificent. They can make us laugh, cry, worry, rejoice along with the characters in the book as if it were happening to us ourselves. When reading a good book, it's as if you find yourself in another world, meeting different characters, traveling with them. In our opinion, at all times, books have a very strong influence on people, no matter whether you are a teenager or an old man, a boy or a girl. In some books we gain knowledge, take the same school textbooks or encyclopedias, and some we read just for pleasure, some take our breath away from reading detective stories, some like fantasy, and some love romance novels, but even taking into account, Since everyone likes different genres, books have a very strong influence on us all. Someone can be very shy, quiet, indecisive, but after reading a book with an arrogant, confident character, they themselves gain confidence in themselves. By reading books, memory improves and vocabulary increases, your view of the world changes, and a good book will definitely change something in a person. It's a pity, but nowadays few people read books; such people prefer to spend time on the Internet, or watch TV, and in the evenings go to bars or clubs. And then some are surprised that the population is degrading. The speech of such people leaves much to be desired; when talking, they always use obscene language, parasitic words, or simply stumble during a conversation. This does not happen with people who read books, especially if you read the book out loud, then the diction becomes close to ideal. As they say, "The book is our friend and our teacher." The decline in the level of literary culture is associated with the penetration of Western culture into our country and with its increasing pressure on the consciousness of our compatriots, especially on young people. We must remember that the moral values that will prevail in our country depend on today's youth and on them. That is why we are interested in the opinions of people, not so much the elderly as the young.

In the 21st century, the attention of scientists, linguist teachers and specialists in the humanities "is increasingly attracted by the phenomenon of linguistic personality, issues of various levels in the structure of linguistic personality are discussed" [3, p. 11], methods and pedagogical technologies for its formation and development in modern conditions are being developed globalization and internationalization of education. The problem of the formation and development of a linguistic personality throughout life is one of the most important problems of modern society and pedagogical science, which is reflected in the Federal Law of the Russian Federation, which mentions that one of the main goals of higher education is "satisfying the needs of the individual in intellectual, cultural and moral development, deepening and expanding education, scientific and pedagogical qualifications" [7].

The phenomenon of linguistic personality in literature is associated with the name of linguist and linguist, Doctor of Philology Yu.N. Karaulov, who considers it as "a set of abilities and characteristics of a person that determine his creation of speech works" [4, p. 23]. Theoretical issues in the field of studying linguistic personality related to its social



status are considered in the works of V.I. Karasik and V.G. Kostomarov [3;6]. Works by N.D. Galskova and N.I. Gez are devoted to the analysis of the phenomenon of linguistic personality and its role in teaching foreign languages. They define a linguistic personality as a readiness to create and manage “sign systems, as the human correlate of Language with a capital L” [2, p.56].

From the point of view of pedagogical science, a linguistic personality is a multi-layered and multi-component set of linguistic abilities and skills, readiness to perform speech acts of varying degrees of complexity, acts that are classified, on the one hand, by types of speech activity, and on the other hand, by language levels [1 ;3;4]. Researchers believe that a linguistic personality can be represented as a person who carries out speech activity aimed at the introverted and extroverted development of the individual, at his “ability to implement linguistic behavioral strategies in a specific life multicultural situation; on the development of spiritual maturity and formed spiritual and moral qualities, the ability to act as a participant in communication [1, p.97].

Analysis of special pedagogical literature on this issue made it possible to identify levels in the formation and organization of linguistic personality. A number of works [2-4] present a program for the formation of a three-level structure of a linguistic personality, based on the principle: from lower to higher. The zero level represents the individual’s information-sign perception of the picture of the world and is called verbal-semantic, because it corresponds to the degree of proficiency in ordinary language. At this stage, the formation of a linguistic personality involves individual words, simple phrases and sentences, and the connections between them - grammatical, semantic and associative.

The first level involves the intellectual cognitive activity of the individual in the form of verbal communicative interaction, which is based on the individual’s possession of a certain vocabulary, enriched with description to reflect the picture of the world. It is from the first level that the formation and development of a linguistic personality begins, because it is at the first level that the individual choice of linguistic means is realized in the form of preference for one concept over another.

The second level characterizes the activity behavior of an individual (goals, motives, attitudes) in intercultural communication and social interaction, the ability in a given situation to correctly formulate a problem and coordinate one’s speech behavior for successful communication. Research scientists [2;3;6] consider linguistic personality from the point of view of language awareness and the development of speech behavior, based on the conclusion that linguistic consciousness is realized through human speech activity, i.e. expressed in the processes of speaking, writing and understanding. From the perspective of discourse theory [4], researchers identify five main aspects in human speech organization: language ability, communicative need, communicative competence, linguistic consciousness and speech behavior. Language ability is considered as a personality trait to organize successful linguistic communication using the mental and somatic abilities of the individual. The communicative need is aimed directly at participants in intercultural and sociocultural communication. Communicative competence is the ability to communicate under given conditions to achieve successful communication. Linguistic consciousness is



considered as a reflection of the external world in the inner world of a person. Speech behavior is a system of actions that reveal a person's character and lifestyle.

The problem of reading is one of the most pressing and pressing problems of the modern world. In connection with the development of computer and other information technologies, one of the consequences is a decline in interest in literature in general. Children have stopped reading, which means their literacy, intelligence, emotional and moral education suffer. Statements about a crisis in children's reading are not accidental and have a basis in reality. Nowadays, children, teenagers and young people read differently than previous generations. There is a process of radical change in reading habits. Teenagers prefer fantasy and detective stories to classic literature. They are poorly oriented in the book "kingdom". In our 21st century, there is no need to be afraid to stand out with your love of reading books; this is a very exciting and fashionable activity. As mentioned above, your horizons and vocabulary expand, and interest in your interlocutor appears. You can find time to read fiction at any time, for example in parks, on public transport and even before bed, the most important thing is to just have the desire. Reading books is great! Thus, humanity cannot refuse to read literature, since a person will stop developing and will not be able to express his thoughts. Today, people read books using gadgets. And therefore everyone has the opportunity to read books. Reading enriches the spiritual world and improves everyone's worldview.

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