

of understanding. Correct comprehension enables to concentrate on the message of what you are reading and avoid the abovementioned drawbacks.

4. Non-linguistic skills such as breathing, voice, clear articulation and appropriate volume play an important part in public performance. That's why identify the problem and solve it using a system of exercises or training techniques for a corresponding area.

5. If there is a recorded model of the text for reading aloud it is desirable for students to listen to it as many times as possible.

6. It is advisable to rehearse the reading beforehand and make the recording of the performance so as to recognize and correct some faults in it.

7. If students' nervousness prevents them from performing well, use psychological recommendations to cope with his delicate problem.

Conclusion. Reading aloud is a very complicated and important phenomenon. It is based on the technique of reading and at the same time essential for all possible methods of reading and development of speaking skills. As the prevailing majority of students recognize the necessity to master it, clearing up the drawbacks and the factors which cause them becomes of paramount importance. Teachers should approach individually each student. All individual peculiarities are relevant here. Special attention should be paid to high level of nervousness during reading aloud. This issue requires detailed analyzing and studying and must be the topic of further investigation.

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SYSTEM OF MORAL AND ETHICAL VALUES IN MAXIM TANK'S LIFE AND POETRY

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When you think about the development of Belarusian national poetry in the 20th century, considering its content and form, you unwittingly come to realize the considerable influence that the national poet Maxim Tank made on it. The notion of "Tank's poetry" includes the following: poems, which were composed at the highest level of modern poetic culture, the problematic

material for understanding innovative ways, genuine art and innovative essence of the poet himself. The notion also embraces his implementation of the most important conclusions of the aesthetic concept, his philosophy of poetic creativity. During a complex process of comprehension of distinguishing features of Maxim Tank's life path and creative ascent, we assumed that the poet lived in hard times. What gave him spiritual support, strength, self-confidence, despite countless trials of fate? This paper considers the personality of the poet not so much as an artist, a creator, but as a person, a son, a husband, a relative, in general, a person.

Maxim Tank's poetry has been analyzed by numerous researchers, but the thing that formed the personality of the poet, that inspired and helped him to live, served as an inexhaustible source for understanding his own life and public experience, has not yet been studied and described.

The purpose of the study is to analyze the system of moral and ethical values, its influence on the formation of the poet's personality and his creativity.

Material and methods. Poems, Maxim Tank's diaries, exclusive materials from the archive of the Skurko family, editions of his early books (originals), as well as the original letters to his brother Fedor, Maxim Tank's letters from his father, greeting cards for various holidays.

The subject of the study is a system of moral and ethical values in the personal life and creativity of Maxim Tank.

Results and their discussion. At the core of the research work are the memories of the poet's nephew, Ivan Fedorovich Skurko about his family which should be interesting and valuable for the whole Belarusian nation, and for him is a family history; about things that inspired the soul of the great Belarusian poet, things that supported him in hard times for all his life. What did Ivan Fedorovich tell us about this? All members of the Skurko family maintain close ties. The relationship of the creator with his numerous relatives, family life, relations with his fellow writers provided material for our study. It turned out that the most important moral and ethical values of the Skurko family are simple and understandable to everyone: this is a great respect for work, immense love for Belarus and its people, for the native Naroch lake, the native village of Pilkavshchyny, for the country life, and, of course, for the closest ones: great-grandparents, great-grandfather and grandfather, uncle Faddey, his mother, sisters and brother. We met the poet's nephew, Ivan Fedorovich Skurko, and he gave us the first book by the young Maxim Tank – "On the stages" (Vilnius, 1936). The book was seized, only a few copies remained, one of which we held in our hands. We decided to find the reflection of the poet's values in his creative works by analyzing the Collected Works of Maxim Tank, published by the Library of the Writers' Union of Belarus in 2010. The book includes all his famous pieces of poetry.

The native land for Maxim Tank was always the source of inspiration for the poet. Each creator has his own corner, as they say “the promised land”, through the prism of which he looks at the world. Throughout his creative career, the poet constantly returned with his thoughts to his native Myadel district. An important archetype of his poetry is *bread*, which serves as a symbol penetrating lots of Maxim Tank’s poetic works. In the concept of bread Maxim Tank always implies a lot more than just a type of food or the means of subsistence, it is, above all, a concern for everything that determined the poet’s life and creative program. In the image of bread one can trace the history of his native land, the fate of the poet. Exploring the works of Maxim Tank, we have come to the conclusion that the poet is deeply convinced: all his work, all his songs stem from his native land: *І калі пачаў я – // Жменьку за жменькай // Прасяваць нашу зямлю, // Убачыў на дне рэшата // песні* [1, p.196].

Maxim Tank devoted a lot of poems to his relatives: his grandmother Ulyana, his grandfather, his father and mother, his beloved wife, his children and grandchildren. The poet cherished every detail, every moment connected with his loved ones. We established this by analyzing his works. For instance, the image of the mother was feeding the poet’s social and moral energy throughout his life: «Матчына малітва ... не раз вяртала” мастака “нават з-за свету» [2, p. 241].

Conclusion. More than 100 poems by Maxim Tank from different periods of his life have been studied. As a result of the study of moral and ethical values in Maxim Tank’s poetry, the following conclusions have been made. Since childhood, the poet’s personality was evolving in the family. Formation of the poet’s personality is based on the principles of family laws of the Skurko family: respect for the parents, fidelity to motherland and family traditions, great value of bread as it is the result of man’s labour.

The system of moral and ethical values of the Tank-man and the Tank-poet are simple truths: great love and gratitude to the native land, native language, bread, the house that brought him, and to the closest people, to his family.

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