

КУЛЬТУРА ВНЕАУДИТОРНОГО ЧТЕНИЯ СТУДЕНТОВ В ЭПОХУ ИНТЕРНЕТА

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Аннотация: В статье рассматривается феномен внеаудиторного чтения как потенциального образовательного ресурса для студентов вузов в эпоху Интернета. На основе исследования социологически репрезентативной выборки группы студентов Наньчанского университета (Китай) было выявлено, что внеаудиторное чтение студентов характеризуется следующими особенностями: 1) отсутствуют четкие и осмысленные цели выбора тематики и объема читаемой литературы; 2) среди выбранной номенклатуры чтения преобладают электронные СМИ; 3) при выборе тематической направленности читаемой литературы приоритет отдается изданиям, в которых преобладает развлекательное содержание; 4) клиповый характер и визуальные формы подачи информации также являются важным аргументом при выборе литературных источников для внеаудиторного чтения. Эти особенности достаточно убедительно свидетельствуют о том, что проблема формирования читательской культуры студентов в эпоху Интернета стоит очень остро и требует принятия и реализации комплексной системы образовательных и организационных мер.

Ключевые слова: читательская культура студентов; внеклассное чтение как образовательный ресурс; читательская грамотность; эпоха Интернета в современном китайском образовании.

THE CULTURE OF EXTRACURRICULAR READING AMONG STUDENTS IN THE INTERNET ERA

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Abstract. The article examines the phenomenon of extracurricular reading as a potential educational resource for university students in the Internet era. Based on a study of a sociologically representative sample of a group of students at Nanchang University (China), it was found that students' extracurricular reading is characterized by the following features: 1) there are no clear and meaningful goals for choosing a subject and the amount of literature read; 2) among the selected reading nomenclature, electronic media dominate; 3) when choosing the

thematic orientation of the literature being read, priority is given to publications in which entertaining content predominates; 4) the clip nature and visual forms of presenting information are also an important argument when choosing literary sources for extracurricular reading. These features quite convincingly indicate that the problem of a reading culture among students in the Internet era is very acute and requires the adoption and implementation of a comprehensive system of educational and organizational measures.

Keywords: reading culture of students; extracurricular reading as an educational resource; reading literacy; Internet era in modern Chinese education.

In the Internet era, people's reading has seen new changes, and the reading of contemporary university students has also shown some phenomena such as with shallow reading, fragmented reading and micro-reading and even short-lived screen reading. These phenomena have a relatively profound impact on the improvement of university students' reading literacy. Studying these phenomena and exploring the reasons for them will help to further educate and guide the reading behaviour of university students and continuously improve their reading literacy. For this reason, we take the students of Nanchang University majoring in liberal arts in all grades as the research object, and analyse the tendency of extracurricular reading of university students majoring in liberal arts and the reasons for this phenomenon. This article is based on a study of a sociologically representative student sample of Nanchang University.

1. Studies on Reading Literacy of university Students

Good reading literacy is the foundation of university students' learning and development, and reading literacy refers to the ability to "comprehend, apply, evaluate, reflect on, and participate in reading activities in order to achieve personal goals, increase knowledge, explore potential, and participate effectively in social life"[1, P.46-58]. Regarding reading tendency, its meaning refers to "a tendency of readers to put their reading needs into reading behaviours and express their reading characteristics in order to achieve their reading desires" [2, P.30-43], it means the relatively stable tendency or pattern shown by readers' personal or a reading group in terms of their choice of reading methods and reading content preferences. In the digital era, the reading tendency of university students presents some new changes and new features, which need to be further explored and studied.

Reading can increase all kinds of cultural knowledge, improve personal cultivation, broaden their horizons. This is especially true for extracurricular reading, which not only extends the learning of professional knowledge, but also enriches other insights. From the research of many scholars and the actual

situation of reading in recent years, it can be seen that reading literacy has become an important aspect of the new era to improve the quality of nationals, scientific and technological progress and development of the quality of all the people in all aspects of the higher requirements.

2. Survey on Reading Tendency of university Students in the Digital Era

2.1 Time and quantity of extracurricular reading

In terms of reading time, there is a difference between the time university students spend on paper book reading and e-book reading. In terms of reading paper books, the proportion of university students who read less than half an hour a day is 43.46%, the proportion of those who read more than 2 hours a day is 13.85%, and the proportion of university students who read 1 to 2 hours a day is 42.69%; in terms of the reading time of university students for e-books, 25.38% of the university students read more than 2 hours a day, 40.38% of the university students read 1 to 2 hours. It can be seen that most of the students read more than 2 hours a day through e-books, reflecting the fact that in the digital age, university students gradually tend to read e-books as their medium of choice. In terms of the number of reading, there is a difference between the number of paper books and electronic books read by university students.

2.2 Purpose and content of extracurricular reading

Regarding the purpose of extracurricular reading of university students, the study shows that the purpose of extracurricular reading of university students is as follows: most of the university students read for hobbies and recreation, followed by "broadening the coverage of their own knowledge", "deepening their professional knowledge" and "preparing for exams". The second is to "broaden their knowledge coverage", "study professional knowledge in depth" and "prepare for exams", in order to master more professional knowledge and obtain certificates through exams to improve their own content.

From the survey of the type of reading content, education class ranks as the most favourite reading material for university students, with a proportion of 49.23%, followed by detective class (36.54%), romance class (35%), philosophy class (32.31%). Among them, 20.77% of university students chose entertainment and fashion books, reflecting that some university students tend to choose entertainment as their reading content. It can be seen that under the pressure of academic stress and employment, university students' extracurricular reading is more fond of literature and art, on the contrary, they are relatively less fond of books on examination and counselling.

2.3 Source and process of extracurricular reading

Currently, university students' extracurricular reading channels are mainly

through Internet reading and purchasing by themselves, followed by library borrowing, borrowing from others is 27.69%, of which the proportion of reading through the Internet reaches 67.31%. These data show from a certain point of view that the channels of extracurricular reading of university students are diversified, and that reading on the Internet, borrowing from libraries and purchasing by themselves are the main channels for university students to acquire extracurricular reading.

The formalisation trend of university students' extracurricular reading process in the digital era is obvious. From the record of university students' extracurricular reading process, 44.62% of university students will "extract good words and sentences and read them over and over again", followed by circling and annotating in the process of reading (the proportion of 38.46%) and writing reading tips and notes (the proportion of 36.92%), and even 26.54% of university students do not form a better reading habit. Even 26.54% of university students do not form good reading habits. This shows that the reading habit of university students presents the characteristic of diversified forms, university students will have some good habits to assist the comprehension and memorisation of extracurricular reading.

3 Problems of extracurricular reading of university students in the digital era

3.1 Ambiguous reading goals and low reading volume

From the analysis of the survey data, some students do not have a clear objective of extracurricular reading, and some students are not clear about the purpose of their extracurricular reading. Reading is not only to get all kinds of certificates or pass a series of exams, reading can also give university students a wide range of knowledge and horizons, so as to improve the personal qualities of university students. Zhu Yongxin said that: "a person's spiritual development is his reading history, a nation's spiritual realm depends largely on the reading level of the nation" [3, P.16-19]. Reading can keep one's mind alive and inspire one's wisdom. Truly take reading and learning as a life attitude, a work responsibility, a spiritual pursuit, consciously develop the habit of reading, really make reading and learning become an important part of work, life, so that all the beneficial knowledge and culture into the brain into the heart [4, P.56-58]. Therefore, university students need to further clarify the goal of reading in extracurricular reading. From the results of the questionnaire most of the university students read outside the classroom for less than two hours, which shows that university students have little time for extracurricular reading, and some of them have difficulty in arranging their study time reasonably, which leads to the lack of time

for extracurricular reading, the amount of extracurricular reading is also reduced, and the scope of extracurricular reading also becomes narrow. Some university students have bad reading habits, some students even have no reading habits, which is difficult to control the understanding and mastery of the article, reading accompanied by manual writing or sketching will deepen the memory and understanding.

3.2 The reading medium tends to be electronic, and the reading content tends to be entertaining.

Through the questionnaire, it can be found that contemporary university students focus more on the way of reading electronic books, while the traditional paper books are far away from reading, the traditional paper books have slowly disappeared from the public's field of vision, in order to university students need to do more reading of paper books, the reading of paper books can effectively avoid the reading of the fragmentation and superficial. The content of extracurricular reading tends to be entertaining, most of the university students are more inclined to popular entertainment readings in extracurricular reading, and interesting books and newspapers are the first choice of the university students, but they are very indifferent to traditional masterpieces and professional books, and have a high demand for the books of examination counselling. In the questionnaire, it can be observed that most of the university students are more interested in entertainment and interesting books, but less interested in extracurricular reading of professional books, even if some extracurricular reading of professional books is to cope with the tasks assigned by the teacher.

3.3 Inaccurate Screening of Reading Information, Reading Literacy Needs to be Improved

The development of new media, the type of network reading endless, a variety of forms of literature appeared in the field of vision of university students, which requires university students to have a pair of eyes that can distinguish between right and wrong, and learn to grasp the quality of information to read [5, P.599-604]. Shallow reading has emerged with the media network, but in the short time of shallow reading, can university students really appreciate the core ideas in the extracurricular reading content? Can they really think deeply about the issues raised in the reading? This is the need for university students to learn to sift through the information, whether it is light reading or verbatim reading, they need to learn to use efficient and correct methods of reading. At present, most of the university students are involved in extracurricular activities and preparation for exams and grades in school, and there is a lack of awareness of their own cultural quality and reading literacy. In addition, universities organize fewer

extracurricular reading activities, libraries are less attractive to university students, and students rarely participate in extracurricular reading activities, so whether university students read extracurricular relies on their own interest in reading, coupled with the rise of network reading, it is difficult for university students to read extracurricular in a good collective reading environment, and university students are rarely involved in reading in the courses they study in universities. Universities need to carry out extracurricular reading activities to improve the reading literacy of students. The conclusions of this paper are mainly concerned with Chinese students and the specifics of using Internet information resources in China. As such, the Chinese experience is unique and requires a certain amount of standardization and adaptation relative to other countries and universities.

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