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**BIBLIOTHERAPEUTIC ROLE OF FICTION
ABOUT CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES**
(on example of story "Blind Musician" by VG. Korolenko)

Keywords: *bibliotherapy, fiction, correction, children with disabilities, psychiatry.*

Annotation: *this article describes the beneficial effects of reading on the health of children with disabilities; the main purpose of such reading is to promote the correction and the development of children during the process of reading fiction. To achieve this goal, the article describes the method of bibliotherapy. This is a psychotherapeutic method that uses literature as a form of correction of the patient's mental health. While reading fiction the patient begins to associate himself with the hero of the book and the situations in which he finds himself. As a proof of his treatment the author considers this problem on the example of V.G. Korolenko's novel "The Blind Musician" analyzing the dialogue between Pyotr Popelsky and his uncle. According to the dialogue it is possible to understand that the current problem in has already been explained earlier and had a correctional as well as educational effect on children with disabilities. Thus, it is important to consider "The Blind Musician" by V. G. Korolenko as a work that can be seen as a source of knowledge of the psychology of a child with disabilities as well as a source of the methods of psychological and pedagogical influence on children.*

Introduction

The beneficial effects of reading on human health have been known since ancient times. During excavations in Egypt, over the entrance to one of the premises of the palace of the pharaoh, archaeologists discovered the inscription "Pharmacy for the soul." That golden entrance led to the library, founded more than three thousand years ago. According to the Egyptians, books could be compared to a medicine that develops a person's mind, ennobles his soul (1 p. 4). Book treatment, or bibliotherapy, received scientific substantiation only in the beginning of the XX century. According to the definition adopted by the Association of US Hospital Libraries, bibliotherapy is "the use of specially selected reading material as a therapeutic tool in general medicine and psychiatry in order to solve personal problems through directed reading." The first church libraries that contained religious books brought peace and hope to believers. It should be noted that bibliotherapy was practiced by church until the Renaissance.

During the Renaissance, doctors began actively use bibliotherapy for medicinal purposes.

As befits any scientific discipline, bibliotherapy appeared itself much earlier than it received official status. Thus, the English physician of the 17th century T. Sageidem advised his patients to read "Don Quixote" by Cervantes.

The main goals of bibliotherapy:

1. Give the reader information about the problems.
2. Help to understand their essence.
3. Discuss new values and relationships.
4. Form a consciousness that other people faced similar problems, try to understand how they solve these problems.

The main tasks of bibliotherapy

- Bible studies, bibliotherapy for patients should play the role of a factor that distracts from thoughts about the disease, helps to endure physical suffering (the goal of guiding reading of a particular reader or homogeneous reading groups is not set);
- Psychotherapeutic, bibliotherapy is a component of psychotherapeutic treatment of patients with neuroses and some of the mentally ill (carried out by a neuropsychiatric doctor or psychiatrist);
- An auxiliary, and in some cases an equal part of the treatment process for neuroses and somatic diseases (requires the participation of a psychotherapist and a specially trained librarian).

Methods

Over the past fifteen years in Russia, the number of disabled people has grown from 4 to 14 million people (2, p. 3). This is the most unprotected part of the population, limited in life and socially maladjusted (2, p. 3). Therefore, it is important for a teacher to provide assistance for such children into society and along with traditional methods of work to use the potential of fiction from a medical point of view. Bibliotherapeutic reading differs from ordinary reading as it allows you to correct both the behavior of adults and children and to contribute to the normalization of the society and personal traits of an ordinary person with an ailment: with impaired vision and hearing, musculoskeletal system.

Modern literature is rich in works where the heroes are children with such disabilities: "The Invisible Elephant" by A. Anisimova, "Solar Eclipse" by A. Likhanov, "Kostya + Nika" by T. Kryukova, "House of Brave Cowards" by Y. Ermolaev and others.

English critic and essayist William Hazlitt wrote: "When I pick up a book I've read before (the more often the better), I know what to expect. Satisfaction does not come from the fact that you anticipate it. Reading a book that I have loved for a long time I enjoy not only the richness of the author's imagination and the artistic perfection of his creation - the joy of my own memories is added to this pleasure. Books evoke the same feelings and associations that I experienced when reading them for the first time, and which I cannot reproduce in any other way. They are made for thought and memory."
"

Results

The current problem began to be considered back in the 19th century. One of the works of that time which has a correctional orientation is the story "The Blind Musician" by V.G. Korolenko. The writer shows the formation of the personality of a person with disabilities - a blind person. The difficult way to the discovery of the world of Peter Popelsky lies in central part of the plot of this work. The author pays attention to the fact that the hero's blindness is innate. V.G. Korolenko psychologically from a medical point of view reflects the perception of the world by a blind person, paying particular attention to the fact that a blind boy has a more subtle mental organization due to his illness, he is receptive to the world, extremely emotional. Korolenko writes about how difficult the process of Petrus' adaptation to life in the dark is: the hero's hearing is sharpened, the memory captures all the sounds of the world around him. The boy recognizes people close to him by the sounds of their steps. Blindness puts the hero away from people, he is attracted by loneliness. Nervousness and irritability increase every year. The writer makes the reader think about how it is important to support such people. In the plot of the story, we observe how sensitive the heart of the hero's mother is and how

she understands the needs of her son and does everything to fill the life through the wealth of sound that can convey the colors of the world, cold and warm, through love.

Discussion

The author teaches lessons in communication with such children, drawing at the same time attention to the fact that the consequence of boundless love-pity is the selfishness of the child, who believes that he is the unhappiest person. Using the example of Uncle Peter Maxim, the writer-psychologist advises: children with disabilities should not be allowed to feel their inferiority, sometimes it is necessary to be strict. Thus, his words can be addressed to all who feel unhappy: "If you could understand that in the world there is a thing a hundred times greater than yours, such a thing, in comparison with your life, provided and surrounded by participation, can be called bliss ... " (3, p. 107). The uncle invites the boy to give up all the advantages of a rich life and really experience all the difficulties. "You only know how to blaspheme with your well-fed envy of someone else's hunger! .." (3, p. 111) - Maxim says to his nephew. Korolenko psychologically immerses the reader into the world of Petrus' thoughts the result of which is the getting the meaning of life not for himself, but for others: the wonderful music with which he pleased people, the birth of a child became for the hero a revolution of the entire mental structure of a blind person, and "before the blind eyes arose both the blue sky and the bright sun ... " (3, p. 120).

Conclusion

In conclusion, the study of "The Blind Musician" by V. G. Korolenko is a work that can be considered as a source of knowledge about the psychology of a child with disabilities. In addition, as methods of psychological and pedagogical influence the use of which in life undoubtedly can help a thinking, sensitive, creative child enter the society, and adults should not only provide moral support, but also give practical advice on how to make the life of a person with disabilities meaningful to bring the joy of life.

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