

## **STUDYING FOREIGN LANGUAGES AS CHANGING AND WIDENING OF LOGIC MODEL OF THINKING**

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English sentence is known to have the tough grammatical structure. While translating into Russian we enlarge and water this structure with additional words and sentences making the sentence longer and heavier. When translating into English at first we must determine the Subject and the Predicate. The process of structuring a Russian sentence with English grammar represents an important stage of translating and at the same time breaking an old (native) model and appearing a new logical model of thinking. The ability to speak much, long, eloquently about nothing is a characteristic feature of a Russian speaking person. But this is not understandable for an English speaker. If one has enough of practice the rigid grammar structure rejects all unnecessary words adjusting the English language of a Russian person to the English standard. And this in its turn gives the analogous effect in the native language – man starts to think and build shorter and sharper sentences in Russian.

We take for granted the fact that representatives of such sciences as mathematics and physics in everyday life speak more clearly and sharply than all other people. The language of maths influences their everyday language not only by purely outer manifestation of shorter sentences but more by mode of thinking that is shown up in speaking. Just in the same way any foreign language carries in itself first of all a new structure of thinking which results in language grammar. In grammar paradigm “subject-predicate” in all languages there are three coordinates without which it is impossible to understand each other, they are Time, Person and Number. As in our three-dimensional space one can't locate the body not knowing three coordinates so in any language it's rather hard to make the simplest understandable sentence without giving it categories of Time, Person and Number. In English language to this base the “4<sup>th</sup> dimension” is attached – it is category of voice – Active Voice and Passive Voice. The paradigm “Subject–Predicate” is widened in comparison to Russian grammatical structure. Such characteristics of the Verb as Simple, Continuous and Perfect make it more multifaceted than Russian Predicate. So an adult person studying English who has got already stable matrix of native language should get not only explanation of English grammar but also know and understand it in comparison with Russian grammar.