

TEACHING OF INDEPENDENT ACTIVITY AT ENGLISH LESSONS

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The problem of the organization of independent work is especially significant at foreign language studying. Moreover, at the present moment a developed communicative language can be seen in the majority of students. In this connection it's necessary to change the way of organizing an independent work. The effect from independent work can be received only in that case when it will be organized and realized in teaching and educational process as the complete system penetrating in to all grade levels. At the present stage such system should include information computer support. Introduction of information technology allows solving such actual methods of teaching foreign languages as: a problem of the control, an individualization and comfort of teaching foreign languages; nonlinear giving the information, the account of different types of perception in teaching foreign languages; absence of the language surroundings.

The aspiration to carry out the tasks demanding display of great intellect, imagination, desire to get knowledge, dream - here are necessary conditions of occurrence of a great interest in students. Independent work is considered to be the specific form of the students' educational activity characterizing by all its features. As a matter of fact, it is the form of self-education connected with educational activity of the pupil in a class. The concept of independent student's work in modern didactics is sure to correspond with the organizing a teacher's role.

Various kinds of individual and collective student's activity mean independent work. They are carried out by them in class and extra activity at home according to the tasks without direct teacher's participation. Learning a foreign language at home and somewhere else out of class, assumes as a basis of consideration of independent pupils' activity. It represents various kinds of educational activity and bringing up of the student's character himself, his independent work should be realized as free choice, internally motivated activity. It assumes performance by the number of

actions entering into it, the comprehension of the purpose of the activity, acceptance of an educational problem, giving a personal sense to it, submission of other interests to perform this problem and forms of students' activity, self-organizing in the distribution of educational actions in time, self-checking in the course of performance and some other actions.

Mastering a foreign language is connected with the formation of pronunciation, lexical, grammatical, spelling and other skills. This is the basis of abilities to understand oral speech, to improve speaking, reading and writing. As far as it is known, skills are developed only during regular performance of certain actions of a teaching material, i.e. such actions which allow to listen, say, read and write repeatedly in studied language.

Oral speech and first of all spoken practice is carried out directly in the presence of the interlocutors which role at university is carried out by the teacher and groupmates. However, teaching of speaking is supposed to have certain stages for which independent work is the most adequate form.

It is also necessary to include certain links of work on a language material in independent work – acquaintance to it and partially training in its usage. As to reading, this kind of activity is made by the reader mainly alone; hence, independent work quite corresponds to it. Attentive listening to English speech takes place now not only in a class, without preparation, in the presence of the teacher, from its voice or in tape recorders, but there are also audio texts for independent students' work, and this form of work is quite applicable to the given kind of speech activity. Training of writing also assumes certain stages. Speaking of independent work and students' work in a class the first one is of more significance.

The lesson-performance is effective and productive mode of study. Usage of works of art of the foreign literature at foreign language lessons improves students' pronunciation skills, provides creation of communicative, informative and aesthetic motivation. Performance preparation is a creative work which promotes the development of skills of children's language dialogue and disclosing of their individual creative abilities.

Such kind of work stirs up pupils' cogitative and speech activity, develops their interest to the literature, serves the best mastering of culture of the country of studied language, and also extends of language. Thus there is a process of storing of vocabulary. At the same time formation of the student`s vocabulary leads to the so-called passive-potential vocabulary. It is important that students are satisfied with such kind of work.

The modern approach to studying of English language assumes not only getting of any sum of knowledge in a subject, but also development of own position, own relation to the reading: mutual wondering, empathy interfaces and author's "I".

The dictionary of short terms considers the concept "essay" as a sketch version in which the leading role is played both by fact of reproduction and the image of impressions, meditations, and associations.

At English lessons students analyze the selected problem, defend their position. They should be able to estimate the read works critically, to state thoughts in written form according to the given problem, to learn to defend their point of view and to make their own decision in an understanding way in a class. Such form of a lesson develops mental students' functions, logic and analytical thinking and that is important, an ability to think in a foreign language.

The lesson in the form of a musical play promotes development socio-cultural competence and acquaintance with the cultures of the English-speaking countries. Methodical advantages of song creativity in teaching a foreign language are obvious. It promotes aesthetic and moral education of students, opens creative abilities of each person more fully. Thanks to musical singing at a lesson the favorable psychological climate is created, the weariness decreases, language activity is stirred up. In many cases' it serves also as a discharge reducing pressure and restores pupils' working capacity.

Work by a design technique demands from students a high degree of independence of search activity, coordination of their actions, active research, performing and communicative interaction. The role of teacher consists in

preparation of students for work on the project, choice of a theme, in the current control and consultation of pupils on a course of performance.

The specified forms of work are comprehensible in all classes. It is natural that its volume and character of management of it on the part of the teachers differ.

In the methods it is accepted to allocate following levels of independent work:

- Reproducing (copying);
- The semicreative;
- The creative.

Reproducing level of independent work is very important at learning a foreign language as it underlies its other levels, and it is responsible for formation of pronouncing lexical and grammatical base, for creation of samples in the student's memory.

Independence is considered in pedagogics, as one of the person's properties. This property is characterized by two factors. The first factor includes such means as knowledge, abilities, skills which the person possesses. The second factor is the relation of the person to activity process, its result and conditions of the realization, and also communicative development in the course of activity with other people.

One of significant problems in pedagogics is the problem of forming – self-dependence means to make, to organize, to generate. We hold that opinion that formation is a process in the course of which there is a creation of something new on the basis of available qualities of the person as genesis character, and acquired. In works of scientists on problems of informative independence, depending on the aspect of research, the definition of concept of informative independence is revealed a condition, methods, structure of development of students' creative abilities through independent kinds of activity.

Independent work can be carried out in various organizational forms: individually, in pairs, in small groups and the whole class.

Each of the named forms urged to create and develop organizational, information, informative and communicative abilities of pupils. These abilities will

provide advancement of students in language mastering in the unity with the development of their methods.

One of the main tasks of teaching foreign languages is a role of independent work of students at lessons and strengthening of teachers` responsibility to increase the development of skills of independent work, education of their creative activity and the initiative.

Independent work at the present stage is an obligatory part of the curriculum and one of the major components of the educational process, the result of which is the development of subject knowledge, the skills, considered as the integrated characteristic of readiness for the decision of problems. Independent students` work should be devoted to mastering the ways of their informative activity. At the same time independent work, its planning, organizational forms and methods, and also system of tracing results are not investigated in the pedagogical theory in a full way of an education modernization context.

Use of information technology allows providing the learning of foreign languages at an individual rate, to raise independence and responsibility of the children, to build teaching according to the interests and the purposes of each child, to enter an intercultural component into training process.

Independent work in turn should be considered as the specific form of educational activity of the students, characterized by all its features. It is the higher form of its educational activity. As a matter of fact it is the form of self-education connected with educational activity of the student in a class.

The list of the used literature

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Анотація

Сучасний підхід до вивчення англійської мови являє собою не тільки отримання певної суми знання з предмета, а також і розвиток мислення, власної думки та ставлення до прочитаного. Різні види самостійної роботи студентів на уроках з іноземної мови дозволяють критично оцінити, проаналізувати запропоновану проблему, викласти думки в письмовій формі, довести свою точку зору і прийняти власне рішення. Такі прийоми і форми самостійної роботи студентів на уроках та в позаурочний час розвивають функції розумових здібностей, логіку, аналітичне мислення, і що дійсно важливо - це здатність думати на іноземній мові.

Ключові слова: самостійна робота , аналітичне мислення , власна точка зору.

Аннотация

Современный подход к изучению английского языка представляет собой не только получение определенной суммы знания по предмету, но также и развитие мышления, собственного мнения и отношения к прочитанному. Разные виды самостоятельной работы студентов на уроках по иностранному языку позволяют критически оценить, проанализировать предложенную проблему, изложить мысли в письменной форме, доказать свою точку зрения и принимать собственное решение. Такие приемы и формы самостоятельной работы студентов на уроках и во внеурочное время развивают функции умственных способностей, логику, аналитическое мышление, и что действительно важно – это способность думать на иностранном языке.

Ключевые слова: самостоятельная работа, аналитическое мышление, собственная точка зрения.

Summary

The modern approach to studying of English language assumes not only getting of any sum of knowledge in a subject, but also development of own position, own relation to the reading. At English lessons students analyze the selected problem, defend their position. They should be able to estimate the read works critically, to state thoughts in written form according to the given problem, to learn to defend their

point of view and to make their own decision. Such form of independent work at lesson develops mental students' functions, logic and analytical thinking and that is really important, an ability to think in a foreign language.

Key words: independent work, analytical thinking, point of view.