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INNOVATIVE METHODS OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES TRAINING

In modern society, foreign languages become the most important components of vocational training. Experts in different fields are interested in a high level of language proficiency, as this affects the successful resolution of issues and professional growth. In many industries, it is necessary to establish contacts with foreign partners. Today there is a large set of training materials for people with different levels of language knowledge. The success and achievement of this goal depends on the qualifications of teachers, the ability to use information technologies and modern teaching methods that contribute to a quick understanding of the new material. By combining different methods, the teacher will be able to solve specific educational programs. Also, students themselves should be familiar with modern methods of teaching foreign languages, because the educational process provides for cooperation. The present theses contain several methods that can be selected for the specified purpose.

Humanistic approach

In 1960-1970, a humanistic approach to learning was formed. According to it, the learning process is directed directly to the identity of the student. The introduction of interests and needs contributes to faster learning of foreign languages. Imitation of real situations using a foreign language taking into account the individual

characteristics of a person contributes to active mental work and thinking. In this approach, the teacher's personality becomes less important, although it is still quite influential. The humanistic approach led to the formation of alternative methods for improving language proficiency, namely: reliance on physical actions, the «Communities method», «Quiet learning», «Neuro-linguistic programming». Some methods have proved value in practice.

Communicative approach

With the development of high-tech teaching methods, similar grammatical exercises, reading and translation of texts become irrelevant. The humanistic approach eventually led to the emergence of a communicative approach, on which the whole process is based. Traditional methods of grammar-translation will not form language skills. The student is able to read and translate various texts at a high level, but he is not able to apply knowledge of a foreign language in real life situations. A communicative approach allows you to use grammatical knowledge in the form of speech and writing skills. One of the key tasks is to enrich vocabulary. However, new words should be preserved not only in a liability, but also in an active form. In other words, the student should not only know the translation of the word, but also be able to use it in dialogue or in writing his own texts. As a simple skill development exercise, you can mark spontaneous group dialogs. Students are divided into couples and try to communicate on different topics. Usually the teacher controls the conversation or helps. In a communicative approach, there is almost no simple reading and translation of texts. Most often, teachers organize a group discussion. One of the options is the development of opinion, not standard answers to the question of the material studied. Students use grammatical knowledge to build conversational skills. Exercises include listening, reading, writing, and so on.

Cultural approach

When creating a methodological system for teaching a foreign language, a cultural approach is often taken into account. Its main goal is the formation of

intercultural competence. This method is based on the principles of private education, which describes the cultural direction of learning a foreign language. Experts define the following principles: verbal orientation of training, taking into account the features of the vocabulary of certain branches, modeling situations of intercultural communication, taking into account consciousness and modularity, rational use of the native and foreign language, taking into account the personal needs of students, the desire for systematic preparation for lessons. Verbal and conditionally verbal exercises always have great priorities. This enables us to build skills in intercultural communication. However, the practical goal of learning continues to seek directly the ability to maintain sociability. It is also necessary to take into account culture, values, communication intentions, expectations and background knowledge. The teacher should train students to communicate with various segments of the population and figures of various industries.

Modernization of the foreign language learning process

The social, economic and spiritual development of government requires mobile and skilled people. To solve the problem, the educational process is being modernized in accordance with the relevant requirements. In particular, we are talking about the teaching of foreign languages. Modernization involves changing the goals, volume of mandatory content, as well as methods and tools for the development of new knowledge. Today, there is a tendency to individualize the process of learning and the use of new information technologies in the education system. Modern processes are focused on preserving fundamental education. In this case, in the study of foreign languages, there is a problem of strengthening practical and active orientation. As a result, the traditional knowledge and skills system will undergo some changes. A competent and active approach involves changing the content of education in order to create the competence of the student. The development of new knowledge has a method of activity, so students try to put knowledge into practice in various ways. The peculiarities of competencies are: universality and the possibility of use in

everyday life, interdisciplinary and universal, the formation of the basis for the further development of opinion, self-esteem and discussion. We can conclude that the formed competencies are a valuable asset in the training process. In the future, the student has the opportunity to develop skills and analyze new information. Various methods were used to solve the problem and to develop the competence of students. Teachers should organize the training process according to various requirements. They actively implement approaches and use various tools to solve key problems. The key to the modernization of the educational process is the introduction of modern information and communication technologies. Nowadays, they not only help in learning, but also become means of communication for millions of people around the world. The computer simplifies situation modeling, access to a variety of educational materials, exercises and multimedia data. Therefore, the formation of systemic thinking takes place. In foreign language studies, students can use educational programs and perform various exercises. Teachers, in turn, better control the learning process. At different stages of the training, students will use the Internet and various multimedia tools. This facilitates the use of humane methods and cultural research. Teachers will be able to model problem situations much faster and easier, and students will become more involved in the learning process. Using modern technologies, it is much easier to collect, analyze and organize information. Many institutions are taking a new level of use of multimedia capabilities to send and receive information. The use of computers and other devices determines the success of the entire educational process. Multimedia tutorials and learning materials are available in digital format. The Internet offers opportunities to communicate with native speakers almost anywhere in the world. It was almost impossible even 10-15 years ago. Most teachers today are actively developing these technologies, because this concerns the issue of professionalism and career development.

Conclusions

It has been proven that traditional research aims only to transfer and maintain knowledge, skills and abilities and does not demonstrate sufficient executive effectiveness.

Modern language education aimed at the formation of multicultural identity, with the skills of introspection and systematization of new knowledge. Information and computer technologies can increase efficiency and create the conditions for self-study. Innovative methods are an integral part of the modernization of the entire system. Teachers should familiarize themselves with the most progressive approaches and later combine them and use them in their work

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