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ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБУЧЕНИЕ ИНОСТРАННЫМ ЯЗЫКАМ В ВУЗЕ

Статья посвящена профессиональной направленности обучения иностранным языкам студентов вузов. Анализируются современные методы обучения в университетах, в частности, активные и интерактивные методы обучения, которые в результате обнаруживаются одними из основных способов развития аналитического и творческого мышления учащихся.

Ключевые слова: профессиональное образование, активное обучение, пассивное обучение, интерактивное обучение, методы.

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PROFESSIONAL TEACHING OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN HIGHER EDUCATION

The article is concerned with the foreign languages professional orientation of learning students in high schools. Modern methods of education in universities are analyzed along with interactive teaching approach. As a result, one of the main ways to develop analytical and creative thinking of learners lies in the active and interactive forms of teaching methods.

Keywords: professional education, active learning, passive learning, interactive teaching, interactive teaching, methods.

The solution of the main tasks of the socio-economic development of the country requires a radical improvement in the professional training of specialists. The qualifications, competence of personnel and their high civic responsibility largely determine the scope and pace of scientific and technical progress, the intensification of the educational industry. Professionally-oriented training is one of the urgent, most important tasks of the development of education at the present stage. High School provides extensive international cooperation, assists many countries of the world in the preparation of national personnel. Learning foreign languages follows the path of intensive development. The professional orientation of specialists helps them to successfully solve the most complicated tasks of creating a modern, powerful economic, scientific, technical and defense potential of the country.

High school is not only an important component of the country's research complex, but also a source of replenishment of economic sectors with qualified personnel. Russian scientists and engineering and technical workers are given priority in the development of a number of new areas of science, the creation of many types of advanced engineering and technology [1; p. 98].

Methods of education in preschool institutions, schools, universities are divided into two large groups – passive and active. The passive model provides for the transfer of knowledge from the teacher to the student through a lecture and study of the material in the textbook. The test of knowledge is carried out using survey, testing, control and other verification work. The main disadvantages of the passive method are as following:

- poor feedback from students;
- low degree of personalization - students are perceived not by individuals, but by a group;
- lack of creative tasks that require more complex evaluation.

Active learning methods stimulate cognitive activity and creative abilities of students. The student in this case is an active participant in the learning process, however, he mainly interacts only with the teacher. Active methods are actual for the

development of independence, self-education, but they practically do not teach to work in a group [2; p. 936].

Interactive learning is one type of active learning method. Interaction with interactive learning is carried out not only between the teacher and the student, in this case, all the students contact and work together or in groups. Interactive learning methods are always interaction, collaboration, search, dialogue, the game between people or a person and the information environment. Using active and interactive teaching methods in the classroom, the teacher raises the volume of material learned by students to substantial percent.

The use of interactive teaching methods began with ordinary visual aids, posters, maps, models, etc. Today, modern interactive learning technologies include the latest equipment:

- Interactive whiteboards;
- Tablets;
- Computer simulators;
- Virtual models;
- Plasma panels;
- Projectors;
- Laptops, etc.

Interactivity in learning helps to solve the following tasks: avoiding the presentation of the material to the interaction with the inclusion of motility; saving time by not having to draw formulas and diagrams on the board; improving the efficiency of the material being studied, because interactive learning tools involve the student's various sensory systems; ease of organizing group work or games, full involvement of the audience; establishing deeper contact between students and the teacher, improving the climate within the team [3; p. 493].

Interactive teaching methods - games, discussions, dramatization, training, etc. require the teacher to use special techniques. There are many of these techniques, and different techniques are often used at different stages of the lesson: for inclusion in

the process using «brainstorming», discussion, playing up the situation; during the main part of the lesson, clusters are used, the method of active reading, discussions, advanced lectures, business games; for receiving feedback, such techniques as “unfinished sentence”, essay, fairy tale, mini-essay are needed.

The level of training and education should meet the objectives of improving the socio-economic development of the country, the rapid development of science and technology. In teaching foreign languages, it is necessary to strengthen the individual approach, develop the creative abilities of future specialists, based on their independent work, active forms and teaching methods: seminars and workshops, discussions, modeling of production and practical situations. One of the main ways to develop analytical and creative thinking can be the indispensable participation of students in scientific research, real design and technological developments in a foreign language. A reliable means of comprehensive intensification and improvement of the quality of the educational process is computerization. Life urgently requires the introduction of differentiated training of specialists in relation to the main types of their future professional activity, and fluency in a foreign language is an inseparable part of these requirements.

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