

SCIENTIFIC AND THEORETICAL BASES OF TECHNOLOGIES FOR IMPROVING THE METHODS OF TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN PRESCHOOL EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

In this article the meaning of a method of teaching a foreign language and its using in practice are discussed. This article discusses using innovative technologies in project method of teaching foreign language. This article provides various guidelines, corresponding to different stages of training. Interactive forms are offered for the formation of various speech training skills. The system of exercises presented in this article contributes to the development of oral communication. Teaching is a complex and multi-pronged process. The activities of the teacher should be aimed to maximize the learning process. Taking into account these moments they allow the teacher build a class methodically competence, adjust their pace, alternate forms of work that means to intensify the activities of the students. Communicative principle, which became the base for most of didactic concepts and successfully implemented in almost all stages of education, strengthened ties methodology and linguistics largely, increased interest in teaching communicative process parameters. In the article, various methodic recommendations are provided, which correspond to various stages of education. They give attention not only to linguistic form of expression, but to informal form. Interactive forms of teaching are proposed for speaking. System of exercises, provided in the article contributes to development of oral communication.

Keywords: innovative, method, teaching foreign language, innovative technologies, module

In today's world thousands of people speak a foreign language as secondary language at work and study and know it as mother tongue. The foreign language has gained its importance in the 21st century because it has become the language of science and technology. Foreign language is a world wide spread international language. Foreign language nowadays is used in all spheres of international relations, scientific-techniques, mass-media and business. Foreign language is a key object of information technologies and computer science. In development of the project

“Тілдердің үш тұғырлығы” (“Trinity of languages”) academician S.S.Kunanbaeva introduced theoretical-methodological basic of studying foreign languages. She introduced professional model of workers who embodies the qualities of knowledge of both the Kazakh and the English language, has new kinds of reasoning to English language: a) preparation of scientific pedagogical professionals through the use of modern innovative and interactive materials; b) training interpreters based on their native language is the conceptual universality of higher education (Kunanbayeva, 2005, p.185). That means the conduction of international relation will be connected with the preparation of specialists. The fact that human resources, which act as the main factor of economic and social progress, “are becoming the fortune of the society in the conditions of modern market economy and information technology development” is more and more understood (Galskova, & Gez, 2006, p. 7). Nowadays, new conditions of society development make the system of higher education face new challenges of creating a whole new level of training qualified specialists, which would contribute to their development and becoming creative personalities possessing their own thinking style, as well as the capability to solve the tasks they face creatively and on their own. Intentional development and systematic reforming of higher education implies special role of language education, developing communicative competence of a person capable of using a foreign language as a means of communication. E.I. Passov considers a foreign language as a “productive power”, and the foreign language literacy – as an “economic category” (Passov, 2007, p.17). The formation of linguistic and communicative competences is of equal importance when teaching a foreign language. With the growing requirements to the quality of specialists training, these competences have become essential qualifications. Communicative competence is the leading competence in the above-mentioned list, whereas it is, first of all, the key competence which determines the language command level. According to A.K. Krupchenko and A.N. Kuznetsov, communicativeness is the ability of speech to express definite content with the aim to satisfy specific needs of communicators (Krupchenko, 2015, p. 167). The key to the communication between people is in their striving to understand each other. Each culture is formed in accordance with its basic characteristics, one of which is the language. According to S.G. Ter-Minasova, by learning one foreign word a person extracts a piece of a puzzle from a strange picture, not completely known to him yet, and tries to reconcile it with the picture of the world existing in his consciousness, which has been set by his native language (Ter-Minasova, 2008, p. 48). Use of

innovational technologies in studying foreign languages gives students an opportunity of diverse means foundation of relation in foreign language. Studying a foreign language can give a chance to students to know the culture, history, achievements in science, literature of studies language. If in secondary schools pupils were studied a foreign language in practical level, it would give the possibility to higher schools to train students at lessons of an independent work, to use their knowledge in practical way. Methodology of teaching a foreign language has changed at the request of the society. Nowadays teaching a foreign language follows given aims of teaching: communicative, educational, developing and up bringing aims. Among these aims communicative aims takes the leading part. Other aims are used to complete the tasks in communicative aim. In studying foreign language six levels are used: "beginner", "elementary", "pre-intermediate", "intermediate", "upper-intermediate", "advanced". At lessons of a foreign language elements of multi-language teaching are used. Some lessons are conducted by using integration. Integration means the relation of subjects with each other at higher level. Integration gives the opportunity to join several subjects together and plays an important part to preparation of qualified lesson. In development of students, speaking in foreign languages such tasks are solved: correct usage of innovational materials in teaching, using modern innovational techniques, training students to communicate in foreign languages, to have an individual approach to each student, using dictionaries and vocabularies in translation, to develop the interest of studying language. There are several teaching techniques that are highly evaluated: modular technology, problem teaching, accelerated learning, and individual approach, informational teaching, training according to the level of students, games and communicational technology. Nowadays a lot of Universities are using modular technology of teaching. Importance of this teaching in all parts of lesson is great. Students can have an opportunity to work independently. Also the main aim is not only teaching but also to give students a chance to develop listening, speaking, reading, writing, analytic thinking skills. Training module consists of three structural parts which are often repeated as a learning cycle: introduction, speaking (dialogue) and the final part. Introduction part (introduction into the module of a subject). Speaking part (usually a dialog to form cognitive skills of students.) The final (reference work, test, dictation, etc.). More precisely, in the introductory part the teacher introduces students the general structure of modular training, its purpose and responsibilities. After that, the teacher briefly (for 10-15 minutes), explains the study material of the module using drawings, tables, and data samples. In the part of

speaking using 4 levels of Technology Study of the Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, Professor Zh.A. Karaev (reproductive rate, heuristic level, the creative level) focus on learning level of knowledge of students. In the final part a control test may be given. The main performance of modular technology is: - To increase the activity of the student in school; - To develop the student's interest in the subject; - The student is committed to uninterrupted self-knowledge; - The student masters the language categories vocabulary and grammatical structures; - Allows far as possible to expand an oral and written language; - Student forms the necessary skills gradually attaining goals. So, module is one of the largest systems, here the student is educated not only by sections, but systematically in the form of exact order. They are trained to work, to awaken an interest in science to develop the skills of independent work. The training process is conducted in different ways: explanation, speaking, reading, lectures, practical lessons (practical laboratory, graphics, vocabulary and grammatical exercises), clarity (charts, tables, illustrations and demonstration), etc. The learning objectives of foreign languages vary with the demands and needs of society. Now a foreign language teaching has four objectives: communicative, knowledge, education and the goal of improvement. The main of them is the communicative purpose; other objectives are achieved through the implementation of communicative purpose. Forms of study: a) the total or structural: group or individual group, pair, team, and b) the exact or special: tutoring, conferences, debates, group discussion. Every day the numbers of people desire to study a foreign language. This determines a huge role of a foreign language in the education system of our country.

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