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MODULAR TRAINING TECHNOLOGY AS AN EFFECTIVE WAY OF THE TEACHING

МОДУЛЬНАЯ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ ОБУЧЕНИЯ КАК ЭФФЕКТИВНЫЙ СПОСОБ ОБУЧЕНИЯ

МОДУЛЬДІК ОҚЫТУ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯСЫ ОҚЫТУДЫҢ ТИІМДІ ӘДІСІ РЕТІНДЕ

Аңдатпа. Бұл мақалада техникалық университет студенттері үшін кәсіби шет тілінде модульдік оқытуды қолданудың негізгі принциптері мен әдістері қарастырылады, олар мақсатқа жетуде оңтайландыруға және оқу үдерісінің тиімділігін арттыруға ықпал етеді.

Түйін сөздер: модульдік білім беру, модульдік оқытудың принциптері мен технологиялары, модульдік бағдарлама, коммуникативті-мәдени құзыреттілік, мәдени-тілдік тұлға, кәсіптік оқыту.

Аннотация. Данная статья рассматривает основные принципы и методы применения модульного обучения профессиональному иностранному языку студентов технического вуза, которые способствуют оптимизации в достижении поставленной цели и повышают эффективность образовательного процесса.

Ключевые слова: модульное обучение, принципы и технологии модульного обучения, модульная программа, коммуникативно-культурная компетенция, культурно-языковая личность, профессиональное обучение.

Abstract. This article considers the basic principles and methods of using modular training in a professional foreign language for students of a technical university, which contribute to optimization in achieving the goal and increase the efficiency of the educational process.

Key words: modular education, principles and technologies of modular education, modular program, communicative and cultural competence, cultural and linguistic personality, vocational training.

Introduction: The modern education system requires constant updating and improvement, over time there is a reorientation of education at the state level, focusing on the training of a new generation of specialists - professionals, carriers of scientific and technical information and progress, in which there is critical thinking and a creative approach to solving professional problems. This renewal process shapes the creation of global technologies, promotes continuous self-education, creative self-development and self-improvement. As a result of the rise of globalization in all spheres of human activity, a modern specialist must not only speak a foreign language, but also be able to integrate it into the structure of his professional activity. To achieve new educational goals, new pedagogical technologies are being developed that are widely used to train specialists in the system of higher professional education.

Main body: Modern researchers T.I. Shamova, P.I. Tretyakov, T.M. Davydenko, G.N. Shibanova emphasize that modular technology transforms the educational process in such a way that the student independently learns according to the target individualized program. The content of

modular training is a training module that includes: a complete block of information, a student's target program of action and teacher's recommendations for its successful implementation.

Modular technology provides individualization of training:

- according to the content of training;

- by the rate of assimilation;

- according to the level of independence, according to the methods and methods of teaching, according to the methods of control and self-control. The purpose of modular learning is to promote the development of students' independence, their ability to work taking into account individual ways of working out educational material. [1] Analyzing the concept of "modular learning" it should be emphasized that in modern pedagogy it is defined as" the organization of the educational process, in which educational information is divided into modules (relatively complete, independent units, parts of information) A set of several modules allows you to reveal the content of a particular academic topic or the entire academic discipline". [2] A module may include several modular units - educational elements. The content of the educational element is a complete, relatively independent volume of educational information intended for teaching one technique (knowledge, skill) and is part of the whole content of the module.

In the structure of the content of the module is usually distinguished:

1. Coordinating component - didactic goals;

2. Information and methodological component - theoretical material, guidelines, didactic material;

3. Controlling component - control tasks, tests.

Modular learning is the main content unit of a modular foreign language teaching program. This program includes an element of independent learning with individual content, also considers the method of teaching and the level of independence corresponding to the pace of learning and cognitive activity of students. Given that each module has its own didactic purpose, it includes the integrity of the educational material, which is united by one topic and is designed to be studied by students with different language levels. The program allows you to step by step to identify the success of student learning, to make adjustments to learning activities between the student and the teacher. Modular technology involves the use of different ideas in the content of student learning, as well as the use of educational activities in various forms, such as from individual to group and pair.

Thus, the positive aspects of the modular technology program include the fulfillment of certain conditions:

• fundamentally important content of educational information;

• an explanation of this information is provided;

• it is necessary to indicate the conditions for immersion in information (TCO, literary sources and reference books);

• provided theoretical material with recommendations;

• designated practical tasks;

• use of independent and external control.

Usually in modular training theory with practice goes in the ratio of 20% to 80%.

Modular technology is also based on programmed learning, which provides technologies for optimizing the learning process when the best result is achieved with the least effort, time and money. Using modular technology, it is necessary to note the principle of psychological comfort, as a result of which favorable conditions for learning are created: students are not compared with each other due to differentiation in terms of knowledge, but their progress is compared with the personal result achieved in the learning process. It is important to note that there is maximum independence in learning when conditions are created for working on educational material at the choice of the student himself, with the least expenditure of effort, time and money. It can be argued that these

factors give confidence in one's strength and success and minimize stressful conditions. Independent work in the assimilation of educational material implies the repetition of work on the module, as a result of which the goal is achieved. Thus, the student in the process of self-learning realizes himself, can determine the level of learned material, recognize gaps in his educational achievements. The presence of modules allows the teacher to individualize the work with the student, to conduct consultations to consolidate knowledge. The training program is adapted to the student's level of preparation to a higher level, using various forms of work on the topic under study, different methodological approaches are used that create the prerequisites for creative activity, as well as step-by-step monitoring of learning outcomes, as a result of which the student's rating is tracked individually. The content of modular training is structured on the basis of the systemic assimilation of educational material, by expanding background knowledge, which is based on their complex formation, as well as the development of knowledge, skills and abilities in all types of foreign language speech activity. The content of training is presented in separate blocks, the assimilation of which is carried out in accordance with didactic goal, which shows not only the volume of the studied educational material, but also the level of its assimilation [3].

It should be noted that the educational learning process in language disciplines based on modular technology has a number of advantages over the traditional approach to teaching a foreign language in a technical university. One of the most important advantages of modular training is to improve the quality of training, where practical skills are mainly worked out, and to reduce the duration of training, since the individualization of training involves rapid adaptation to educational and methodological material. The value of this type of training is to create favorable conditions for the training of people who are able to adapt to changes in production in new conditions, fulfilling their goals.

Thus, the teacher has the opportunity to individualize work with individual students and, in the process of mastering this technology, grows professionally significantly. The technology of modular learning is adaptive, has a positive psychological impact on students, helps to maintain the level of psychophysical health, reduces anxiety, promotes the growth of independence and the quality of education. This technology has scientific relevance: it combines new approaches to learning and traditions accumulated since the advent of the usual combined lesson, and also creates a wide range of internal self-development. Thus, we can present the following sample of a modular lesson in a technical university. The structure of the modular lesson and the stages of mastering knowledge:

• Purpose of the session. Here is a summary of this topic. At this stage, students are motivated to learn and study new material.

• Control at the entrance (revision of the previous material for the preservation of knowledge) Here, as a rule, the teacher gives a test to identify residual knowledge in order to move on to a new topic.

• Learning element (practical tasks) This stage includes theoretical aspects that are supported by examples and evidence. At first, the student and the teacher work together, then the student independently performs more complex tasks and assignments.

• Exit control (tests, examinations, preparation of presentations on the topic) This stage carries out the correction of knowledge and skills, shows how correctly and successfully the student mastered the new material.

• Summary (brief conclusion) At this stage, the teacher conveys to the student information about his typical mistakes and indicates ways to fill in the gaps.

Reflection (expression of one's own opinion, introspection) The teacher provides feedback to the students, which allows you to see the level of students' preparedness, choose new forms, methods, and means that correspond to the content of the training. At this stage, the teacher

monitors the pace and quality of the learned modules, and on this basis, he can correct the learning process in time.

Conclusion: Summarizing the conclusion on this topic, it should be noted that the experience of using modular technology inevitably leads to an increase in the competence of the student and teacher. Formation of knowledge mobility, critical thinking of students, variability of the modular structure, differentiation of the content of educational material, individuality and independence in educational activities, a variety of methods and forms of teaching leads to a high level of improving the quality of education, which makes it possible to expand and apply knowledge in research and project activities, increasing the intelligence and self-management skills of trainees. Obviously, for a graduate of a vocational educational institution, in addition to professional knowledge, skills and abilities, other qualities are also necessary, such as: professional competence, mobility, development of skills to improve self-education, advanced training, implementation of professional features, initiative, the ability to introspection and self-discipline , the ability to make responsible decisions, the manifestation of personal responsibility in the conditions of organizational work. [4] A new generation specialist must have a good theoretical background, quickly switch to the development of new technologies, as well as the ability to adapt to new changes in the industrial and social spheres. The technology of modular training, as well as possible, meets the modern requirements for the training of competitive specialists in a market economy.

Using this pedagogical technology, we can definitely say that the teacher also grows professionally, performing creative work in the educational process. Currently, a large role is given to the use of information technology in modular education. For example, computer technologies stimulate the interest of students, activate their mental activity, allow them to effectively master the educational material, and also enable students to independently search for the necessary material for writing essays and messages. All this encourages to improve professional skills with the implementation of a socially important mission to train capable, enthusiastic people. The foregoing allows us to conclude that the technology of modular learning is not just a pedagogical technology used to teach a foreign professional language, but also an opportunity to master a foreign language culture in the context of training future engineers and specialists who would have the skills to perform communicative tasks and goals.

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