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CREATIVE METHODS AS AN IMPORTANT PART IN THE PROCESS OF TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN THE SECONDARY SCHOOL

The formation of creative personality is one of the main aim of the modern democratic society. The problem of forming a creative personality is indicated as a goal in any pedagogical system. That's why teachers need to develop students' creative abilities and use effective means of forming creativity in English lessons.

The concept of "creativity" in the context of psychological knowledge became popular in the 20 century. In psychology, the term "creativity" is interpreted as "the level of creative talent, creative abilities, which are manifested in thinking, communication and are stable characteristics of the individual". In pedagogical dictionary creativity is creative ability to turn new and imaginative ideas into reality.

Numerous studies of this problem were carried out by many linguists and methodologists: J. Guilford, J. Chaffee, D. Couger, K. Moore, S. Rubinshteyn, O. Yakovleva, A. Matushkina, etc. According to these studies, creativity is observed as a system of personal qualities, a characteristic of the sphere of thinking, motivated by the activity of the individual.

The main and most common criteria of creativity are: originality, productivity, flexibility, accuracy and speed [2]. Creative personality is characterized by: originality, initiative, persistence, independence, high self-esteem, critical thinking, confidence, risk-taking. The main factor of creative learning is the students' initiative. A student here ceases to be the object of influence and becomes a full subject of communication. So we consider senior stage at school to be the most favourable for its development as senior pupils can perfectly work with big deal of material and are ready to find the best ways out in solving the problem.

The most effective methods of forming creativity are the case study method, the method of synectics, the method of "brainstorming", the method of "morphological analysis" [1]. The main purpose of the case method is to teach a concrete situation (case), a group analysis of the problem and independent decision-making. This method can be used in generalizing a grammatical phenomenon in a given situation.

The method of synectics is a way of stimulating the imagination of young adults through a combination of analogies, inversion, association, etc. The main task is to make the unknown known and the familiar one is alien. This is achieved through four types of operations: personal assimilation, direct analogy, symbolic analogy and fantastic analogy [1].

The method of "brainstorming" is a method of group problem solving or a method of communicative attack. The main task of the method is to collect as many ideas as possible, with the release of discussion participants from the inertia of thinking and stereotypes.

The method of "morphological analysis" based on the principle of systematic analysis. In the process of developing a new idea, students need to draw up a matrix in which to reveal a complete list of features of this idea or task. There is a process of finding new and original ideas by drawing up various combinations of known and unknown elements [1].

Creative methods help to create a creative atmosphere in classes and develop skills of competence in listening, enrich the learning process, increase its productivity and the motivation for learning a foreign language.

Therefore, the formation of creativity should be carried out on all stages, it's very essential to put the background of the formation of the thinking person in school. We can achieve this by using the creative and effective methods in the process of teaching foreign language in the secondary school.

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THE PROJECT METHOD IS AN EFFECTIVE TOOL IN TEACHING ENGLISH

In recent years, the issue of the application of modern technologies in high school is becoming increasingly important. It is not only new hardware, but new forms and methods of teaching, new approaches to teaching foreign languages. The main goal is to show how technology can be used effectively in order to improve the quality of teaching foreign language. One of the effective tools of teaching English is the project method.

The project method is a system of teaching when students gain knowledge and skills during planning and carrying out proper tasks which are getting more difficult gradually. It is a complex of search, research, graphic and other kinds of works carried out for the purpose of practical and theoretical solution of important problem.

E.S. Polat assumes that «the co-operative learning is not only easier and more interesting, but much better. It is important that the effectiveness of the following method applied not only to the academic success of students, but also to their information and intellectual development, moral development» [p.3].

The main goal of this technology is creating conditions for active joint learning activity of students in different learning situations. There each one is responsible not only for his own work result but for the whole team's work result. The project method allows transferring lessons into a discussion or research club with solving interesting and practically significant problems. It can be applied as lessons and as long-term activity.

The method of projects is widely used all over the world mainly because it allows to combine all the students' knowledge from different fields to solve one problem, and it also gives the opportunity to put these knowledge into practice, producing new ideas at the same time.

The main principles of the project method are:

1. the principle of purpose;
2. the principle of activity;
3. the principle of experience;
4. the principle of social experience;
5. the principle of reality;
6. the principle of freedom;
7. the principle of utility [2].

Yu. Lytvyna distinguished such advantages of using project method:

- simultaneous integrating self-directed and group activity, opportunity for fulfillment, team work;
- fulfillment of age needs in independent practical activity;
- result assessment and their social importance;