

оптимізації процесу навчання. Завдання викладача: в умовах педагогічної взаємодії допомогти майбутньому медикові у становленні його як суб'єкта навчально-професійної діяльності, сформувати в майбутнього медичного працівника, зокрема лікаря, готовність до безперервного професійного самовдосконалення.

Література:

1. Дубасенюк О. А. Інновації в сучасній освіті. Інновації в освіті: інтеграція науки і практики: збірник науково-методичних праць / за заг. ред. О. А. Дубасенюк. Житомир: ЖДУ ім. І. Франка, 2014. С. 12–28.
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UDC 378.18

TO THE ISSUE OF STUDENT SOFT SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

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To succeed in modern competitive world, a student is required to master many skills and abilities which is not a one-day job. A student needs to carve out these skills by practising every day and this takes a long time. These skills will be helpful not just in studying at a university, but also in building his or her future professional career.

What are these skills? They are often called as *soft skills* in the contrast with so called *hard skills*, which are more usual for us skills we can gain through

education, training programs etc. These are typically quantifiable skills that can be easily defined and evaluated. For example, a hard skill for an IT professional might be computer programming, while a hard skill for a cooker might be fish stuffing.

The notion of “soft skills” has many definitions. For example, Cambridge Business English Dictionary defines it as follows: “people's [abilities](#) to [communicate](#) with each other and [work](#) well together” [1]. Soft skills are defined in many ways and are called by many other names including transferable skills and 21st century skills (Abbot, 2014). Robles (2012, p. 457) explained their essence quite well when he described them as “character traits, attitudes, and behaviours – rather than technical aptitudes or knowledge.”

These are skills that can be used to convey ideas and messages in an effective manner. Soft skills help to grow a powerful personality. It helps to stand out and to move forward in your everyday activities to reach your goals. These skills are thus supposed to be used in every other situation, big or small, formal or informal. So, soft skills are the personal attributes, personality traits, inherent social cues, and [communication abilities](#) needed for success on the job. Soft skills characterize how a person interacts in his or her relationships with others.

Soft skills include [adaptability](#), attitude, [communication](#), [creative thinking](#), work ethic, [teamwork](#), networking, [decision making](#), positivity, [time management](#), [motivation](#), [flexibility](#), [problem-solving](#), [critical thinking](#), and [conflict resolution](#).

In order to realize the importance of soft skills, let us consider the opinion of employers. In fact, according to the National Association of Colleges and Employees (NACE), when participating employers were asked to name the attributes they seek in candidates, they responded as follows:

- 77.8% Leadership
- 77.8% [Ability to work in a team](#)

- 73.4% Written communication skills
- 70.9% Problem-solving skills
- 70.4% Strong work ethic
- 68.0% Analytical/quantitative skills
- 67.5% Technical skills
- 67.0% Verbal communication skills
- 62.2% Computer skills
- 62.1% Flexibility/adaptability
- 60.6% Interpersonal skills

Basing on this information, American experts have made a list of seven soft skills needed to be successful. They include leadership skills, teamwork, communication skills, problem solving skills, work ethic, flexibility or adaptability, interpersonal skills. In response to the demand for employees who also possess emotional intelligence, some postsecondary schools are incorporating soft skills in scientific and technical specialties. Let us assume that this trend is going to be topical for our country as well.

However, soft skills may and should be developed by students during university education. D. Appleby, American educator and scientist, has presented his own list of soft skills to help students become aware that the soft skills that can help them to succeed in the college classroom will also be those they will need to enter and thrive in the workplace after they graduate. The list includes nine sections, each headed with a particular soft skill. Every section contains descriptions of two types of students. The first are those who utilize this skill to succeed in the college classroom, so they are successful students. The second are those who fail to demonstrate this skill and often fail to succeed in the college classroom that is unsuccessful students. So, the sections are as follows: Motivation and Commitment, Enthusiasm, Ambition, Goals, Talents, Attendance, Preparation, Interpersonal Skills, Thinking Skills. Having studied this list, students can identify if they are successful or unsuccessful according to

every section, find their weak points and determine the ways to improve the situation.

I totally agree with this point of view and think that this approach is worth trying in our system of education. But we should take into account that our students are usually not as determined as foreign ones and we as educators should help them understand that it is a student who is in control of the development of his or her soft skills because they result from his or her conscious decisions to behave or not to behave in certain ways.

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