

Using innovative technologies in project method of teaching English

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In the European languages the word «project» is borrowed from Latin: the participle «projectors» means «thrown out forward» «striking one's eye». With reference to a lesson of English language, the project is specially organized by the teacher and independently carried out by students' complex of the actions, finished with creation of a creative product. A method of projects, thus, is the set of educational and cognitive modes which allow solving this or that problem as a result of independent actions of students with obligatory presentation of results.

Let's result some examples how to achieve at once at the lesson with the help of project methods the several purposes - to expand student's vocabulary, to fix the investigated lexical and grammatical material, to create at the lesson an atmosphere of a holiday and to decorate a cabinet of Foreign language with colorful works of students.

Working with the projects teacher can realize in groups and individually. It is necessary to note, that the method of projects helps students to seize such competences as: to be ready to work in collective, to accept the responsibility for a choice, to share the responsibility with members of the team, to analyze results of activity [1].

Education is very important for our lives. Without education people wouldn't have their high-developed machine and would believe that the Earth is a planet around that all another planets are moving. The Republic of Kazakhstan became an independent country in 1991. During the last 20 years of independence there has been a lot of changes in education system of the country, especially on a legal base. Article 30 of the Constitution approved in 1995 stipulates that citizens have the right to free comprehensive secondary education in State educational institutions. Citizens also have the right to free higher education in State institutions on a competitive basis. The Law of 1992 determines the common purposes and tasks of education as follows: "the main task of the education system is to create the necessary conditions for bringing up and developing individuals on the basis of national and common human values, and of scientific and practical achievements." The main objectives of the education system are to:

- develop the mental and physical abilities of individuals, to lay solid foundations of morality and a healthy way of life, to cultivate their intellect providing conditions for their further development;

- foster civic awareness and the understanding of individual rights and duties with regards to the family, the society and the State;

- develop the creative abilities of individuals and their aesthetic education;

- create the necessary conditions for the study of culture, customs and traditions of Kazakhstan; and

- provide all citizens with opportunities for general education and professional training.

The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan (1995) and the law “On Education” (2007) are the basic documents that have introduced the educational policy of the government.

From the time that Kazakhstan gained its independence, we have had an aim to be in close political, social cultural and economic relationships with most developed countries in the world. The importance of language knowledge, day by day is reaching the great top because of the unity development between different nations and countries that leads to the fruitful relationships. Firstly, the idea of trinity of the languages was proclaimed in October 2006 on the twelve congress of the Assembly of Kazakhstan [2]. Kazakhstan’s President Nursultan Nazarbayev delivered his annual state of the nation address, “New Kazakhstan in a New World”, on February 28 in 2007, outlining the strategy of Kazakhstan’s development for the next decade where he offered the idea of trinity of the languages. “Kazakhstan should be viewed in the world as a highly educated country whose people use three languages. These will be Kazakh as the state language, Russian as the language of interethnic communication, and English as the language of successful integration into the global economy,” the President noted. “Building the Future Together” - address to the People of Kazakhstan of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Nursultan Nazarbayev has planned several stages of economic-social development which we must achieve by 2020. This plan has pointed out its own strategy and didn’t wait the world’s crisis. President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Nursultan Nazarbayev paid great attention not only to a social modernization – a new social policy, but to education as well as to Healthcare, “We must continue to modernize education, therefore, I believe that by 2020 a share of our population speaking English should be no less than 20 percent”, he said. I have always said that knowledge of three languages is an obligatory condition of one’s wellbeing [3]. That’s why in 2013-2014 academic year the program of teaching English language on the 1st form will have been introduced at general education schools.

In today’s world thousands of people speak English as secondary language at work and study and know it as mother tongue. The English has gained its importance in the 21st century because it has become the language of science and technology. English language is a world wide spread international language. English is the most widely spread language and spoken among most of people after Chinese people. English, nowadays is used in all spheres of international relations, scientific-techniques, mass-media and business. English is a key object of information technologies and computer science. English was spoken by outstanding people as William Shakespeare, Jack London, Jonathon Swift, Walter Scott. Current estimates suggest that 1,2-1,5 billion people speak English. English language is the most spoken language in the world. English has official or special status in at least 75 countries, in 19 countries it is considered as a state language. By 60 years of XX century English has begun widely spread. English is the official language of the most international organizations. Among them: United Nations (1946), Great Britain, New Zealand, Australia, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

In development of the project *«Тілдердің үш тұлғырлығы»* academician S.S.Kunanbaeva introduced theoretical-methodological basic of studying foreign languages. She introduced a professional model of workers who embodies the qualities of knowledge

of both Kazakh language and English, 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 [4:185]. That means the conduction of international relation will be connected with the preparation of specialists.

Use of innovational technologies in studying foreign languages gives students an opportunity of foundation of diverse means of relation in foreign language. Studying a foreign language can give the chance the students to introduce with the culture, history, achievements in science, literature in country which language they learn. If in secondary schools pupil were trained foreign language in practical level, it would give the possibility higher schools to train students to independent works, to use their knowledge in practical way. Teaching foreign language changes at the request of the society. Nowadays teaching foreign language follows given aims of teaching: communicational, educational, and developing and up bringing aims.

Among these aims communicational aims takes the leading part. Other aims are used to complete the tasks in communicational aim. In studying English language six levels are used: "*beginner*", "*elementary*", "*pre-intermediate*", "*intermediate*", "*upper-intermediate*", "*advanced*".

In English lessons are used elements of multi-language teaching. Some lessons are conducted by using integration. Integration means the relation of subjects with each - others in 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 three languages such tasks are solved: correct use of innovational materials in teaching, using modern innovational techniques, training students to communicating in three languages, to conduct individual approach to each student, using dictionaries and vocabularies in translation, to develop the interest to studying language.

There are several teaching techniques that are highly evaluated: modular technology, problem teaching, accelerated learning, and individual approach, informational teaching, training according the level of students, games and communicational technology.

Nowadays a lot of Universities are using modular technology of teaching. Importance of this teaching is in all parts of lesson students can have an opportunity to work independent. Also the main aim is not only teaching also giving students the 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 to the module to the subject).

Speaking part (usually a dialog using the dialog to organize cognitive skills of students.)

The final (reference work, test, dictation, etc.).

More precisely, in the introductory part of the teacher introduces students to 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 the learning level of knowledge of students. In the final part may be given test. The main performance of modular technology is:

- Increases 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 the oral and written language;
- Student itself forms the necessary skills gradually attaining goals, which given on a lesson.

So, module - one of the largest system, 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 applied different ways: an explanation, speaking, reading, lectures, practical (practical laboratory, graphics, vocabulary and grammatical exercises), clarity (charts, tables, illustrations and demonstration), etc.

In the universities and secondary schools in the practical training of foreign languages students and learn to work independently, they must be able to apply their knowledge in new situations creatively.

The learning objectives of foreign languages vary with the demands and needs of society. Now foreign language teaching has four objectives: communicative goal, knowledge, education and the goal of improvement. The main of them is the communicative purpose; other objectives are achieved through the implementation of the 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 learn a foreign language. This determines a huge role of the foreign language in the education system of our country. Finally what you need to learn a foreign language, especially English from school and universities and requires a rotation of innovative teaching methods.

Summing up, one of the favorable signs modular technology training - an activity of the student at school. One feature of this technology is that, in all stages of education in developing the cognitive abilities of the student, developing the spoken and written language can offer them creative work. During the development of vocabulary, grammar, phonetic means of a foreign language is formed activities of students in learning, the ability to work independently, the skills to draw conclusions. This is new technology of today's successful research faculty. Teachers look at these problems very understanding and actively apply new methods in their disciplines with great enthusiasm.

References

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5. *Ministry of Education, Culture and Health. Basic indicators of the education sector. 1995 through 1998.*

Web resources

- *Ministry of Education and Science: <http://www.edu.gov.kz/> [In Kazakh and Russian; some information in English. Last checked: August 2011.]*
- *National Center for Assessment of the Quality of Education: <http://quality.edu.kz/> [In Kazakh and Russian. Last checked: August 2011.]*

О некоторых аспектах применения информационных технологий в преподавании РКИ

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Появление информационных технологий и внедрение в жизнь персональных компьютеров на рубеже XX-XXI веков не только поменяли жизнь общества, но и внесли свои коррективы, стали занимать доминирующие позиции в образовательном процессе. Появились новые понятия: Е-обучение, дистанционное обучение, кибер-образовательная среда и т.д.

Потребность в использовании компьютерных технологий в образовании на данный момент очень велика. С их помощью сегодня можно обеспечить:

- комплексный, интегрированный подход к обучению языку;
- подлинную коммуникативность дидактических материалов на любом этапе обучения (включая начальный этап);
- полноценную самостоятельную работу учащихся в индивидуальном режиме на всех обучающих этапах;
- функционирование гибких моделей обучения, в полной мере учитывающих индивидуальность учащихся;
- организацию дистанционного обучения языку и многое другое.

Роль преподавателя при этом несколько не умалается, напротив, расширяются его возможности в применении самых различных обучающих средств и механизмов воздействия на учащегося, увеличивается сфера влияния его личности: от университетской аудитории до «виртуального класса» с неограниченным числом учеников в сети Интернет. Таким образом, информационные технологии – это лишь инструмент в руках преподавателя.