WAYS OF ORGANIZING INDEPENDENT WORK OF STUDENTS OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE

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Abstract. The article discusses ways to organize independent work of students. Definitions of the concepts of "independence", independent work of a student and independent work of a student with a teacher are given, as well as a classification of tasks for independent completion. Methodological recommendations for organizing independent work of students are given. The article proposes the need to transfer a student from a passive consumer of knowledge to an active creator of knowledge who can formulate a problem, analyze ways to solve it, find the optimal result and prove its correctness. Training highly qualified personnel is the main condition for increasing the competitiveness of Kazakhstan. Independent work of a student as a means of developing the professional competence of a future specialist. The main form of self-education is independent work.

Modern education is a complex phenomenon aimed at social requirements in civil society and an integral system of pedagogical activity in the form of training and education.

Education is a determining factor in the development and future state of society. The state of economic and political independence of any country depends on the general education and professional level of the population.

Key words: Education, technology, organization, independent work, students, frame, self-education, foreign language

Basic provisions

Today, referring to the entire world educational experience, a high-quality and fruitful way to a rapid learning process is to effectively reduce the volume of classroom activities, which gives more time for students to work independently and minimize educational subjects that do not affect the growth of their creative abilities.

Introduction

Today, turning to global educational experience, a high-quality and fruitful way to a rapid learning process is to minimize academic subjects that do not affect the growth of students' creative abilities, by effectively reducing the volume of classroom lessons, giving them more time for independent work. And special attention should be paid to the correct distribution of students' time during the academic year. This is due to the fact that haphazardly completed independent work during the semester leads to "failure" during the session and a decrease in the quality of education. In this regard, in order to complete independent work, it is necessary to provide each student with teaching aids and give the correct assignment at the beginning of the semester. In this regard, each task must contain organizational and methodological materials [1].

Thus, the internal content of independent work should be possible for a student preparing without the participation or assistance of a teacher. The student must be able to combine theoretical knowledge and experience gained in the laboratory in independent work.

Basically, the technology for organizing and conducting independent work of students consists of the following elements:

* planning students' independent work;
* methodological support,
* monitoring and evaluation of performance;
* analysis and improvement.

The work program of each academic discipline must include the planned types of independent work of students, deadlines, tests and colloquia, coursework, semester, reporting, graphic and other work. To select the types of independent work of students, one should take into account the purpose of the academic discipline, the stage of the student's preparation, and the number of hours allocated for students' independent work.

In higher education institutions, colloquiums are considered a simple and acceptable form of checking students' independent work, or can be organized in the form of a report on a specific topic or a scientific meeting at which a documentary issue is discussed. For example, it is much more profitable to accept the "presentation", "semester, coursework" completed by students, without taking them for granted, but by organizing various scientific discussions.

The content of independent work is that in order for each student to grow and improve and be successful in the learning process, the teacher must be adapted depending on the abilities of each of them. Again, according to the requirements of learning, it is necessary to develop a methodology that will enhance the learner's ability to think independently and enhance his search, providing more time for independent work [2].

During the learning process, the teacher must create conditions so that the student becomes interested in the subject and receives satisfaction from it. After all, awareness of its necessity and comprehension of its essence depend on the conscious assimilation of educational material.

One of the types and methods of effectively solving the goal of organizing independent work for students is the introduction into the educational process of scientifically based and thoroughly studied textbooks and teaching aids that are far from traditional teaching methods. In order for the Student to understand well and easily perceive the textbook, when independently preparing for a lesson, it is desirable that lecture courses, textbooks and teaching aids for each subject used must necessarily correspond to the curriculum. In addition, all necessary teaching aids must be sufficient and accessible both in printed and electronic form.

One of the most important factors determining the success of the teacher-student system is pedagogical communication.

If you do not take into account the process of teaching students and mastering tasks and skills, the organization of pedagogical communication, then the success of the lesson cannot be ensured either by the content of the texts, or by effective

exercises, or by methods and means. Sensitivity and goodwill, naturalness and freedom during communication in the lesson, humanity activate the student's activity [3].

Although the concept of new technology is often heard in our ears, its methodology in action is blurred. The main cause and consequences of this turbidity are as follows:

- in the process of mastering one technology, the possibility of a psychological reminder of the receiving person is not taken into account;

- to improve technology, it is necessary to consciously master methods, both classical and those serving innovation;

- there has been a lack of attention to disclosing the reasons why technologies are limited to ownership of only one option;

- insufficient understanding of the studied technologies with critical judgment and assessment of the progress of the product towards the result in the process of activity [4].

Future specialists of our country were comprehensive, meeting the requirements of society, each teacher must take into account the following tasks:

1. Every teacher must be able to show that he is a qualified, knowledgeable master of his subject.

2. guide the student to master a future profession.

3. The student must explain everything related to the profession of each subject.

4. the student's awareness of the presence of a professionally qualified, educated specialist.

Student independent work (SWS) is one of the main elements of the educational process, contributing to the depth of knowledge, skills and abilities of the student, and the assimilation of knowledge. By performing SRS, the student, being an active participant in the educational process, learns and masters skills that can freely express their thoughts, as well as with specific arguments.

When studying issues of independent work, Higher School pedagogy faces several important tasks. The main reason for this is that, firstly, independent work is not considered as a tool for the multifaceted personal education of students; Secondly, research on this issue does not take into account the continuity between middle and high school. There is also a lack of dedicated research in this area. In the theory and practice of the educational process in Higher School, insufficient attention is paid to the problem of forming the independent activity of future educational psychologists.[5]

Not every topic of the lecture given by the teacher is understandable to the student. One of the reasons is obtaining a profession, the main object of interest of the student. Well, if the lecture given is not related to his future profession, then he will not want to master it. In addition, at the initial stages of the educational process, students have not yet fully developed the independent work skills necessary to solve the problem. Therefore, at the early stages of the educational process, the teacher must not only pose the problem, but also involve students in ways to solve it. At the

same time, the CDS should facilitate preparation in the form of an abstract, report, creative work, test work, scientific article.

In the studies of many teachers, university students face some difficulties when performing independent work in conditions of adaptation to the educational process, its diversity and forms. As a result, students show passivity in educational work, independent work, and have low academic performance.

Education is a determining factor in the development and future state of society. The state of economic and political independence of any country depends on the general education and professional level of the population. The dead ends of a country that has not been able to develop its education over a century are obvious. We need to create a personnel fund for the high-tech and knowledge-intensive industries of the future. Modern education is a complex and complex social phenomenon aimed at social requirements in civil society, an integral system of pedagogical activity in the form of training and education [6].

The organization of independent work of students is of great importance. After all, this increases the independence of students' activities. Although the student's independent work is focused on developing ways to perform independent work in the study of any discipline, this work is intended to form the student's scientific, educational professional activity, making optimal decisions for independently solving problems, and overcoming crisis situations. The most important difference between high school and secondary school is the method of academic work and the individual level of students. In addition, students' work on the text is of great educational importance. After all, this work allows the student not only to carry out his individual work in education, but also to form a modern higher professional in the field of personality. Methods for activating student's independent work are divided into organizational and methodological. Methodological activation depends on the methods used, forms and means of organizing the student's independent work. The hallmarks of this work are the ability to properly guide independent work by the teacher and the increasing degree of independence of students.

The pace of students is characterized by the degree of independent work when studying whatever discipline it may be. Thus, the internal content of students' independent work consists not only in preparation without the participation or assistance of a teacher, but also in the combination of the function of transforming students' actions into the ability to apply the information received to knowledge and the ability to manage this activity, or it implies the actions that they created to achieve goals set for yourself.

Basically, the technology for organizing and conducting independent work of students consists of the following elements:
- planning students' independent work,
- methodological support,
- monitoring and evaluation of performance,
- analysis and improvement.

The relevant sections of the work program of each academic discipline must include the planned types of independent work of students, their labor intensity in hours, control periods and colloquiums, coursework, semester, reporting and graphic

and other works. To select the types of independent work of students, one should take into account the purpose of the academic discipline, the stage of the student's preparation, and the number of hours allocated for students' independent work.

In higher educational institutions, colloquiums are considered a simple and acceptable form of independent work for students, which can be organized in the form of a report on a specific topic or a scientific meeting at which a documentary issue is discussed [7].

This requires creative techniques and teachers. For example, it is much more profitable to take the "exposition" written by students, "semester, term papers" that they do, organizing various scientific discussions, and not taking them for granted. As practice shows, it is clear that when one course project is completed by 2-3 students, the practical qualities of the project can be improved, i.e. this consolidated approach promotes independent work, mutual assistance, increased creativity and responsibility. Because when designing, students gain freedom of choice. Methods of monitoring students' independent work also have a great effect.

Forming the ability to evaluate and control oneself, to evaluate oneself is a reliable approach that increases the student's interest and activity. Independent work in each subject increases students' self-confidence and responsibility and develops their ability to make their own assessments. In order to see the results of independent work, there must be a clearly planned system of organizational and methodological measures. To obtain the necessary result of independent work, it is necessary to fully provide students with educational, methodological, reference and normative materials.

Thus, the inclusion of the knowledge and experience of the younger generation among the strategic goals and objectives of determining the course of our state is a natural phenomenon. In the Message of the President of the country to the people in 2004, it was noted: "The competitiveness of a nation is primarily determined by its level of education. " [8].

Modern education is a complex and integrated social phenomenon aimed at social requirements in civil society, an integral system of pedagogical activity in the form of training and education [9].

The content of the knowledge system is the preparation of a "personality" capable of acting in various life situations. To this end, the curriculum should focus on the civic education of students. First of all, in connection with the changes taking place in the world, it is necessary to build an education system in the National Module and strive to find common points of view for this with the knowledge transmitted in civilized countries.

Modern public demand requires the education of today's student, tomorrow's specialist, capable of demonstrating all the true positive qualities of an individual in his work, in interaction with the public.

Basically, the technology for organizing and conducting independent work of students consists of the following elements:

Planning students' independent work,

methodological support,

control and evaluation of performance,
analysis and improvement.

When planning independent work of students, along with independent work of students, it is necessary to allocate hours spent under the guidance of a teacher (SMSP), i.e. the volume of SMSP must be no less than the full volume of lecture, practical, studio and seminar hours allocated for each subject. The remaining hours of independent work must be supplemented by computer assignments that require daily completion. The time spent by students under the guidance of a teacher must be reflected, included in the academic schedule and must take place after classes in a special classroom [10].

Materials and methods

Organizational forms of independent work are usually associated with work in the library, as well as with electronic resources for performing introductory work, analyzing scientific literature in a given discipline, patent information search, abstracting, and writing reports. However, there is a need to build a well-founded CDS system, which should be based on the development of tasks and assignments; selection of literature for self-study, taking into account different points of view on the problem; developing self-test questions. The organization of such a system is based on stimulating research interest, forming motives for sustainable, deep mastery of knowledge, and overcoming difficulties. This is possible by ensuring a step-by-step process of knowledge acquisition, without jumping to a higher level of complexity without mastering a low one.

In higher educational institutions, colloquiums are considered a simple and acceptable form of independent work for students, which can be organized in the form of a report on a specific topic or a scientific meeting at which a documentary issue is discussed. This requires creative techniques and teachers. For example, it is much more profitable to take the "exposition" written by students, "semester, coursework", which they do, organizing various scientific discussions, and not taking them for granted [11].

In order to see the results of independent work, there must be a clearly planned system of organizational and methodological measures. To obtain the necessary result of independent work, it is necessary to fully provide students with educational, methodological, reference and normative materials [12].

Results

In accordance with this, the practice was carried out for students of the Pedagogical University. Special classes have been developed on social pedagogy and self-knowledge using digital technologies. The effectiveness and capabilities of this educational technology were tested during experimental work in three stages: defining, formative and control-evaluative stages. Students of group II (15 students) of group SpS-21 took part in the experiment.

During the formative stage, students were divided into two groups (7 and 8 people in each group). The first group was asked to use their smartphones and tablet
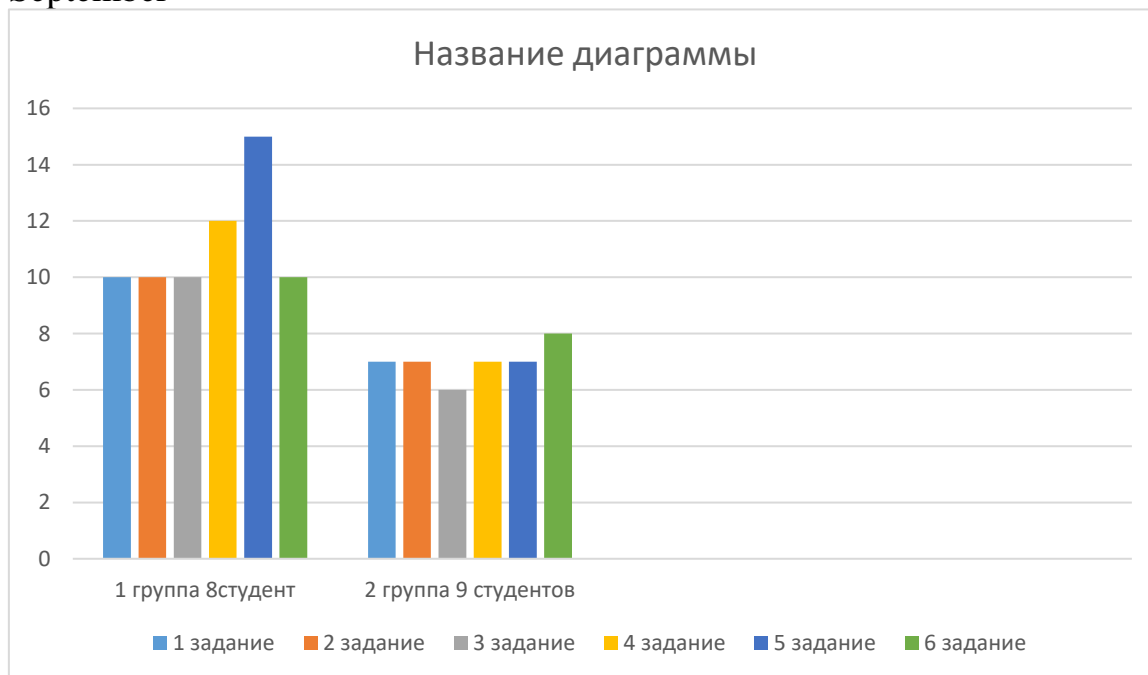
computers in class to view presentations they had prepared using special digital technologies and complete tasks on them in real time.

The second group was given the following task: complete the given tasks in the traditional way, and then complete the tasks for them (written or oral). It is worth noting that the initial level of motivation of the students of the first group was much higher, since they were offered a new type of work, and they also had their own gadgets in their hands. In the second group, students responded to the task without enthusiasm, since this method of assimilation of new information is often repeated in social pedagogy and self-knowledge. Analyzing the results of students' independent work for the first month and their assessment, we can highlight the following data on students' academic performance (Tables 1, 2).

Table 1 - Results of students' independent work for September 2023

№	Результаты выполнения заданий	Показатели	
		1 группа (8 студент)	2 группа (9 студент)
1	Выполнение уровневых заданий по теме (10 баллов)	10 баллов	7 баллов
2	Анализ, анализ (10 баллов)	10 баллов	7 баллов
3	Самостоятельно израсходовать дополнительный материал по пройденному разделу Результаты поиска (10 баллов)	10 баллов	6 баллов
4	Результаты групповых обсуждений (10 баллов)	12 баллов	7 баллов
5	Презентация по пройденному разделу (10 баллов)	15 баллов	7 баллов
6	Защита группового проекта по теме (10 баллов)	10 баллов	8 баллов
Итого		67 баллов	41 баллов

Quantitative diagram of the results of students' independent work for September 2023

It is not news that organizing a business game during classes will also lead to great success. The purpose of the game is decided depending on the meaning of the curriculum, the composition of the student players, their preparation, the time spent

on the game, the topic and essence of the lesson. The game should be meaningful, discussion-based, informative and specific, revealing the topic of the lesson. Students participating in the game must independently consider the real situation and achieve the goal of the game with their achievements. The main thing is that the teacher must give free rein to ensure that the game is organized by the player himself and satisfies them.

One of the types and methods of effectively solving the goal of organizing students' independent work is the introduction into the educational process of scientifically based and thoroughly studied textbooks and teaching aids that are far from the learned teaching method. In order for the Student to understand and easily perceive the textbook, it is desirable that the lecture courses, textbooks and teaching aids for each subject that he uses when independently preparing for the lesson must necessarily comply with the curriculum. At the same time, all necessary educational, methodological and reference materials must be sufficient and accessible both in printed and electronic form [13].

Discussion

Independent work in the process of assembling tasks, we have experimentally proven the factors in the formation of a professional shaft; familiarization with the specified professional shaft takes a long time, so it is advisable to start it as early as possible. Junior year students do not have a sufficient knowledge base to solve professional problems; their cognitive activity is only at the stage of consolidation. In this regard, the main task rests with teachers who organize the learning process. The student's further maturity as a specialist will depend on how the work with him went from the very beginning. Unfortunately, there are often cases when a student is given an assignment one way or another. For example, tasks or activities of the same type. The leaders of this situation are not very concerned about what system of skills should be formed in students when performing these tasks. It is no secret that sometimes students are immediately given complex tasks that require higher professional education. Here the following thought arises: The more a student copes with multitasking independently in less time, the more he learns new material, the better the specialist will become. Otherwise, he doesn't need to waste time. Both of these negotiations lead to a negative result. In the first case, the student's cognitive interest sharply decreases, and in the second case, the student who fails to complete the task loses confidence in his abilities. As a result, interest in the learning process, and sometimes even in the chosen profession, is lost. The most important thing is that in both cases cognitive activity decreases. Therefore, when compiling assignments, it is necessary to adhere to the principle "from simple to complex", depending on the level of development of the student's skills and abilities. High-quality methodological support will not be enough for students to fully master the educational material. Because the experience of cognitive activity, the level of attention, the sense of responsibility by students, there is often a failure to complete tasks, instructions, and guidelines specified in the guidance instruments. In most cases, students look through the text, perceive it carelessly, and literally copy the text. Therefore, this is how they understand how to do their job. Independent active

study of the content of knowledge and skills and work on their assimilation does not become an unnecessary burden [14].

As you know, the main task of effectively organizing any labor process is to achieve high results with minimal costs. The same task is set for the organization of CDS: achieving a high result of its formation with minimal costs for CDS. Among the costs, a special place is occupied by the time spent on both the teacher and the student. The student's desire to obtain the best possible results in learning will be associated with the fact that he spends a certain amount of time. This time saving, in turn, leads to lower learning outcomes.

Conclusion

Thus, the problems of the methodology for organizing SRO will be related to the amount of time spent by the student on independent work. Without taking into account the time spent, it is impossible to adequately organize HOA requirements. Hence, the optimization method comes first. The required learning outcomes and time spent to achieve the desired result are optimization parameters. The conversation is about activating (intensifying) the educational process in teaching a psychology course at a university. Intensification of learning here is interpreted as the labor intensity of the learning process and an increase in the pace of its development. This, in turn, will depend on the desire to achieve better learning results in less time. Intensification of learning, as a rule, is focused on obtaining the highest possible grades for the learning outcomes obtained.

The intensive form of the learning process is characterized by the fact that the student spends very little time on the program material in the academic discipline and uses a small amount of funds aimed at achieving high results. Intensification of learning contributes to solving the problem of optimizing students' independent activities.

The importance of management effectiveness as a didactic category is rooted in the system of didactic connections between teacher and student.

Let's consider the didactic interaction between teacher and student. The following stages of mental operations in the student's fruitful cognitive activity are distinguished:

1) the emergence of a problematic situation,
2) recognize the meaning of the problem and pose the problem,
3) find a solution or make a definition and justify the forecast,
4) proof of the assumption,
5) Checking the correctness of the problem solution.

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БОЛАШАҚ ШЕТЕЛ ТІЛІ МҰҒАЛІМДЕРІНІҢ СТУДЕНТТЕРІНІҢ ӨЗДІК ЖҰМЫСЫН ҰЙЫМДАСТЫРУ ЖОЛДАРЫ

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Аңдатпа. Мақалада студенттердің өзіндік жұмысын ұйымдастыру жолдары қарастырылады. «Тәуелсіздік», студенттің өзіндік жұмысы және студенттің оқытушымен өзіндік жұмысы ұғымдарының анықтамалары, сонымен қатар өз бетінше орындауға арналған тапсырмалардың жіктемесі берілген. Студенттердің өзіндік жұмысын ұйымдастыру бойынша әдістемелік ұсыныстар берілген. Мақалада студентті білімді енжар тұтынушыдан проблеманы тұжырымдауға, оны шешу жолдарын талдауға, оңтайлы нәтижені табуға және оның дұрыстығын дәлелдеуге қабілетті белсенді білімді жасаушыға

көшіру қажеттілігі ұсынылған. Жоғары білікті кадрларды даярлау – Қазақстанның бәсекеге қабілеттілігін арттырудың басты шарты. Студенттің өзіндік жұмысы болашақ маманның кәсіби құзыреттілігін дамыту құралы ретінде. Өзін-өзі тәрбиелеудің негізгі түрі - өзіндік жұмыс.

Қазіргі білім беру – азаматтық қоғамның әлеуметтік қажеттіліктерін қанағаттандыруға бағытталған күрделі құбылыс және оқыту мен тәрбиелеу түріндегі педагогикалық қызметтің біртұтас жүйесі.

Білім – қоғамның дамуы мен болашақ жағдайының анықтаушы факторы. Кез келген елдің экономикалық және саяси тәуелсіздігінің жағдайы халықтың жалпы білімі мен кәсіби деңгейіне байланысты.

Тірек сөздер: Білім, технология, ұйымдастыру, өзіндік жұмыс, студенттер, кадр, өзін-өзі тәрбиелеу, шетел тілі

СПОСОБЫ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ СТУДЕНТОВ БУДУЩИХ УЧИТЕЛЕЙ ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА

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Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются способы организации самостоятельной работы студентов. Даны определения понятий «самостоятельность», самостоятельная работа студента и самостоятельная работа студента с преподавателем, а также классификация заданий для самостоятельного выполнения. Даны методические рекомендации по организации самостоятельной работы студентов. В статье предлагается необходимость перевода студента из пассивного потребителя знаний в активного творца знаний, способного сформулировать проблему, проанализировать пути ее решения, найти оптимальный результат и доказать его правильность. Подготовка высококвалифицированных кадров – главное условие повышения конкурентоспособности Казахстана. Самостоятельная работа студента как средство развития профессиональной компетентности будущего специалиста. Основной формой самообразования является самостоятельная работа.

Современное образование представляет собой сложное явление, направленное на удовлетворение социальных потребностей гражданского общества и целостную систему педагогической деятельности в форме обучения и воспитания.

Образование является определяющим фактором развития и будущего состояния общества. Состояние экономической и политической независимости любой страны зависит от общего образования и профессионального уровня населения.

Ключевые слова: Образование, технология, организация, самостоятельная работа, студенты, кадр, самовоспитание, иностранный язык