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## **TEACHING TECHNIQUE: INNOVATIONS AND TRADITIONS**

Today learning of foreign languages is important part of vocational training of experts and the successful solution of questions of professional growth directly depends on quality of language preparation.

The positive result of training of students depends on a technique of teaching of a foreign language, on ability of the teacher to use various modern methods in a context of the solution of specific educational objectives.

This article is devoted to the existing directions in a technique of teaching of a foreign language. The purpose of this work is the analysis of existing methods and approaches. And as, the material stated below, will allow to choose for itself optimum option in a teaching technique.

Today in a technique the special accent becomes on new tendencies in selection of the methods focused on the purpose of training.

At selection of modern methods of training advise to consider such criteria as:

– to create the atmosphere in which the pupil feels comfortable and freely, to stimulate interests of the trainee, to develop at it desire practically to use a foreign language, doing that real achievement by the school student of success in mastering a subject;

– to affect the identity of the pupil as a whole, to involve in educational process of his emotion, feeling and feeling, to correspond to his real requirements, to stimulate its speech, cognitive, creative abilities;

– to make active the school student, doing it by the main character in the educational process, actively interacting with other participants of this process;

– to create situations in which the teacher isn't the central figure: the pupil has to realize that learning of foreign language is more connected with his personality and interests, than with the receptions set by the teacher and tutorials;

– to teach the school student to work over language independently at the level of its physical, intellectual and emotional capacities – therefore, to provide differentiation and an individualization of educational process;

– to provide various forms of work in a class: the individual, group, collective, fully stimulating activity of trainees, their independence, creativity [1].

And how to learn answers to questions that to teach is based on the researches analyzing a ratio of language, the speech and thinking, thinking and communication, etc.

The principle of variability gives the chance to choose any model of pedagogical process. In such conditions freedom of creativity, a freedom of choice of technologies of training without which modern educational process is inconceivable is provided to the teacher of a foreign language.

Meanwhile the most effective remedy of development of thinking is imitating modeling. This approach in training provides imitation of elements of professional activity. In other words, its application on occupations gives the chance to form skills and abilities of communication. And as helps to make occupations of a foreign language more live, interesting, substantial, given the chance to school students more and more often to express own opinions, to express feelings, thoughts, estimates, in other words to think in a foreign language [2].

As the receptions providing increase of professional skills of learning of foreign language can act: communication concerning professional information, the analysis of social and professional situations, performance by school students of creative tasks with the profile contents, game situations, role-playing games, quizzes [2].

The effect of application of innovative technologies for the purpose of increase of a professional orientation of learning of foreign language at school as practice shows is most noticeable when they are applied in system of occupations, providing mastering the whole complex of abilities.

Further, we will pass to consideration of modern, innovative methods of training in the foreign language, aimed at more effective development of the personality and adaptation.

There are many modern methods. For example, the multilateral method is that language can't and shouldn't be learned through mechanical storing. Speaking more simply, all training exercises have to be minimized. It isn't necessary to offer students a material which is presented by long dialogues, huge texts. But, as a rule, the texts offered for studying of this method, give a good idea of culture of the country of learned language. However a minus of this method that the role of the teacher limits possibility of creative use of the studied material to trainees in situations of direct communication with each other.

The natural method is suitable for pupils with the average level of foreign language skills more. Besides the teacher never turns attention of trainees to mistakes into speeches as it is considered.

Active training is based that the pupil even more often faces in real life need of the solution of problem situations. This method is directed on the organization of development, self-organization, and self-development of the personality. The basic principle that the trained creator of the knowledge. Active training is, certainly, priority at the present stage of teaching of a foreign language.

Teaching of a foreign language at school with use of innovative technologies assumes introduction of a number of psychological approaches, such as: positive, emotional, motivational, optimistic, and technological. All these approaches are turned to the identity of the pupil.

Introduction of information and communication technologies in process of training I began not so long ago. Application of Internet technologies on classes in a foreign language is considered an effective factor. In most cases children like to work with the computer. As occupations take place in an informal situation, to school students are provided a freedom of action. Prospects of use of Internet technologies are rather wide today. Students have opportunity to correspond with inhabitants of the English-speaking countries, to participate in the international Internet conferences. Besides, the exchange of presentations between teachers from the different countries is possible [1].

It should be noted that information technologies, Internet technologies is at all panacea on a way of increase of motivation and independence of trainees in the course of learning of foreign language in informative process. Achievement of the maximum effect requires use of a wide range innovative, including, certainly, various media of educational technologies in training process.

Thus, the problem of development, improvement of methods of training by a foreign language always was one of actual problems of education. The conducted researches of pedagogical work in this area showed that training in foreign languages in educational institutions is impossible without innovations.

In the light of modern requirements to the purposes of training in a foreign language the status as trainee, and the teacher which pass from the scheme «the teacher – the pupil» to technology of training in dense cooperation changes.

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### **NEW AND OLD METHODS IN TEACHING AND LEARNING ENGLISH**

Since the builders of the Tower of Babel spoke different languages, society has become in need of translators. Until recently a foreign language had been more of a hobby than a reality and to know it meant to be a person belonging to a privileged class. But times are changing and today there are so many proposals on a variety of methods of teaching and learning a foreign language, e.g. English, that the actual point is to put the question on the technique used for this purpose.

It is a habitual thing to see people puzzled before the bookshelves of linguistic literature, media guides or long lists of advertisements. There are so many new and unheard methods of learning a language that there appears a hint of challenge and discredit towards them.

It is a known fact that at the end of the 20th century in Russia certain changes occurred in the English teaching methods. Before that all the priorities had been given to grammar, reading and literary translation skills. Those were the principles of «old school» and they had been fruitful, of course. But at what cost?