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PROJECT WORK IN THE ACTIVITY OF THE STUDENT'S SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY

Introduction. The research and innovation work of students is an important aspect of forming the personality of a future specialist in the context of integrating the educational system of Ukraine into the European scientific and educational space. It strengthens the active, creative potential of youth in the educational process, serves as a powerful instrument for the training of highly skilled professionals.

Objectives. The basic objectives of this research are:

- to highlight the importance of student's research work in scientific societies;
- to identify the main tasks of scientific circles;
- to analyze the term «project work»;
- to emphasize the benefits of project work activity for the student's professional formation.

Presenting main material. The traditional form of organization of scientific student work, which is widely used for attracting students to special, general-scientific and social disciplines in higher education institutions is the students' scientific circles or societies.

The content of work in circles and the forms of summarizing it in each educational institution have their own peculiarities. Writing essays and reports, their active discussion, making the best reports for student internally university and international conferences, and nominating to the student contests are typical for most circles in higher education institutions. Involving students in circles begins with the first year and continues throughout the student's training in the educational institution [2].

Consequently, the main goal of the scientific community is to attract talented young people to the field of scientific activity, to create conditions for the participation of students in the implementation of scientific work, improvement of skills in independent research.

The main tasks of the scientific circle are:

1. Ensuring more complete understanding of the program material and deepen knowledge of the disciplines.

2. Mastering scientific and cognitive methodology, development of scientific thinking and analytical abilities, expanding horizons and erudition.

3. The scientific circle may represent higher educational institution at regional, state and international youth forums, conferences, contests, university seminars.

The project work is the most innovative and most effective technology in the work of students' scientific circles.

The method of projects in world pedagogics arose in the 20th years of the XX century in the United States. Originally, it was called «a method of problems» and was developed in the humanistic direction in philosophy and education, in the pedagogical views and experimental work of J. Dewey. The follower of J. Dewey, the American teacher V. H. Kilpatrick, practically embodied the idea of projecting of his predecessor and described the way of organizing work with students using the project method. The basis of the projection is the development of cognitive, creative skills of students, the ability to independently construct their knowledge, navigate in the information space, and think critically. This method was widely used in the USA, England, Belgium, Germany and other countries. For the first time O. Makarenko studied the actuality of this problem in the national pedagogics [3, p.6].

The term «project» from the Latin «proectus» means «thrown forward». In the modern sense, a project is an intention that will be made in the future.

Therefore, projecting is a special type of intellectual activity, the distinctive feature of which is promising orientation, practically directed research.

Application of the project method contributes to the implementation of certain pedagogical tasks faced by teachers:

- intensification of the educational process, increase its efficiency and quality results of students learning;
- system integration of subject tasks, skills development of experimental and research activity of students;
- construction of an open education system that provides each participant (teacher, student) with its own trajectory of self-education;
- formation of informational culture of both students and teachers.

The advantages of the project activity are the obtaining the following skills by the students: to plan their work; use many sources of information; independently select and accumulate material; analyze, compare facts; prove an opinion; make a decision; to establish contacts; create the final product (film, magazine, project, scenario, presentation); present to the audience; assess yourself and the team [1, p.140].

The method of projects is successfully practiced in the work of scientific circles of Foreign Languages Department at the Educational and Scientific Institution of Modern Education Technologies of KNUTD. Teachers of the department organize the research linguistic and ethnographic work of students on such thematic circles:

Enterprise Economy (scientific supervisor Ph.D., Associate Professor, N. Gudkova).

Finance (scientific supervisor senior teacher O. Horlatova).

Marketing (scientific supervisor senior teacher M. Vyshnevskya).

Management (scientific supervisor senior teacher V. Tugayenko).

Information Technologies (Associate Professor, Candidate of Cultural Studies, M. Chernets).

Design (English) (senior teacher I. Gladush, senior teacher I. Televiak, senior teacher A. Tkalenko).

Design (Deutsch) (senior teacher T. Ketova).

Fachdeutsch (senior teacher T. Ketova, senior teacher T. Motsyuk).

Videoclub (English) (senior teacher L. Roienko, teacher V. Denysenko).

Videoclub (Deutsch) (senior teacher T. Motsyuk).

Country and people (for foreign students) (Ph.D., Associate Professor S. Dvorianchykova).

Students broaden their knowledge of the specialty they study working in scientific linguistic circles and examining foreign professional sources, including video materials. In addition, they learn communication on scientific and natural subjects, determine the main features of professional texts (terminology, grammatical structures, etc.), share with each other with the experience gained in working with materials, as well as receive clichés and expressions for oral and written business communication (writing a resume, the art of conducting interviews, negotiations, online correspondence with partners, practicing telephone communication skills, etc.). Students are also actively involved in the development of individual (group) thematic projects, presenting their research results in the form of presentations and multimedia presentations. Students actively participate in university, all-Ukrainian and international conferences, write articles and theses, and develop their scientific interests.

Conclusions. Thus, the project technology inspires both teachers and students to be more inventive, to make the educational process more intense. In the course of the project fulfilment, students experience the pleasure of the process, the sense of result achievement, the meaningfulness and significance of project work, self-esteem, recognition from others, expectations of success while defending the project.

Students' scientific work is the first step towards the formation of a qualitative scientific potential of the national education system, and therefore the proper organization of scientific work, the ability to form a favorable environment for the scientific research of students is an extremely important teachers' task.

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