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DEVELOPMENT OF CREATIVE ACTIVITY OF STUDENTS IN THE PROCESS OF LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGES

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One of the factors for the successful teaching of foreign languages to students is the development of creative activity in the classroom, in connection with which the teacher's work system should be built taking into account the systematic and purposeful achievement of the desired goal, namely, the development of speech and the activation of the creative process.

The creative development of the individual is effectively carried out within the framework of an integral system. Only continuous, systematic interaction between the teacher and the student contributes to the successful activation of creative activity.

Creative activity is an essential component of human life. Today it is clearer than ever that the future of mankind depends on the people themselves - on their social activity, on the breadth of their historical action [1].

The development of students' creative abilities is the goal of the teacher's activity, and the use of various activation techniques is a means to achieve the goal. Understanding this is important for the work of the teacher. Taking care of the development of students, it is necessary to use active and interactive teaching methods more often. But at the same time, it is necessary to be aware of the correct selection of the techniques and methods used, choosing the optimal ones that meet the existing level of personality development and the task of further improving his creative skills.

The main condition for the emergence of creative personalities is, of course, an appropriate system of education and upbringing. It is determined that creative activity is characterized by the following provisions:

- this is a process that is characterized by both rational moments and intuitive ones;

- it gives rise to something qualitatively new, inimitable, original, unique in the socio-historical sense;

- this is a mental and practical activity, in which the main criterion is objective novelty (A.N. Luk, A.G. Spirkin);

is an activity aimed at creation, the birth of a new, progressive, (Andreev);

- this activity contributes to the development of the individual and society [2].

The problem of creativity in teaching should be considered as a problem of the teacher and students. It's not just the dialogue that's important:

teacher-student, but also communication between students.

The student in the process of creative activity performs separate actions: listens to the explanation of the teacher; reads a textbook and additional literature; performs various grammar exercises; writes dialogues; plays with semantic-speech situations; develops and reinforces his point of view with sufficiently detailed additional statements and examples; explains his point of view on a topical issue; gives a clear, logical presentation, highlighting important points, arguing for and against a particular point of view, talking about the pros and cons of various options; reports on the presence of certain information, material from specific areas of knowledge and evaluates it as a whole (when writing an annotation); creatively comprehends and conveys in writing, reasoning and evaluating with arguments, his own understanding of the problem, feelings, impressions about facts, phenomena related to the topic, text, proverb, maxim (when writing an essay); carries out a critical analysis of methodological and pedagogical articles, as well as literary works and journalistic materials (when writing reviews, reviews), reads texts independently, extracts the necessary information from pragmatic material (advertising, prospectuses, programs), reads business correspondence, critically comprehends the information received, evaluates facts and events, consistently presents in written or oral form the facts, events read, heard and watched (text, picture and video), and also expresses his attitude to the actions of the characters, to the described facts and events within the framework of the topics.

To develop the creative abilities of students means to form their motivation to learn foreign languages. Summing up, we formulate the following conclusions:

- the need to form the creative activity of students is determined by modern trends in the development of society in a multipolar world and the aspirations to form a multilingual personality;

- creativity is manifested in various spheres of human activity, when new material and spiritual values are created;

- creativity cannot be taught, but the formation and activation of creative activity is possible when creating optimal pedagogical conditions;

- the upbringing of a creative personality is unthinkable without the real intellectual and emotional activity of students, without the individual's own activity;

- for the formation and development of personal characteristics, it is necessary to create pedagogical conditions that contribute to the development of the personality of the student and increase the level of his creative activity.

And, of course, the most important pedagogical conditions that contribute to the development of students' creative activity in the educational process are:

- implementation of a personal-activity approach in teaching, carried out on the basis of improving the content of education, taking into account the cognitive capabilities and needs of students;

- positive motivation for learning and knowledge by students, the creative activity of each individual student depends on the characteristics of an individual approach to learning and their mental and psychological characteristics;

- co-creation of teachers and students, during which the self-development of the subjects of the pedagogical process is carried out.

References

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- 2 Spirkin A.G. On the creative power of the human mind. [Text]: - M.: Progress, 1989. – 352 p.