SECTION 7. THE PHILOSOPHY OF MODERN EDUCATION. MODERN PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES AND METHODS

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MODERN APPROACHES TO TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES FOR PROFESSIONAL PURPOSES TO STUDENTS OF TECHNICAL SPECIALTIES

СУЧАСНІ ПІДХОДИ ДО НАВЧАННЯ ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ ДЛЯ ПРОФЕСІЙНИХ ЦІЛЕЙ СТУДЕНТІВ ТЕХНІЧНИХ СПЕЦІАЛЬНОСТЕЙ

Kartel T. M.
Associate Professor, Candidate of Pedagogical Science, Associate Professor at the Department of Language Competence and International Communication Odesa State Academy of Civil Engineering and Architecture Odesa, Ukraine

Картель Т. М.
кандидат педагогічних наук, доцент, доцент кафедри мовної підготовки та міжнародної комунікації Одеська державна академія будівництва та архітектури м. Одеса, Україна

Marianko Ya. H.
Associate Professor, Candidate of Philological Science, Head of the Department of Language Competence and International Communication, Odesa State Academy of Civil Engineering and Architecture Odesa, Ukraine

Мар'янко Я. Г.
кандидат філологічних наук, доцент, завідувачка кафедри мовної підготовки та міжнародної комунікації Одеська державна академія будівництва та архітектури м. Одеса, Україна

Zaitseva O. Yu.
Associate Professor, Candidate of Philological Science, Professor at the Department of Language Competence and International Communication Odesa State Academy of Civil Engineering and Architecture

Зайцева О. Ю.
кандидат філологічних наук, доцент, професор кафедри мовної підготовки та міжнародної комунікації Одеська державна академія будівництва та архітектури м. Одеса, Україна

Odesa, Ukraine

Among the variety of educational pedagogical technologies, those most in demand for teaching foreign languages can be highlighted. The first method applied in our classes is problem-based learning (case study). Recreating real-life situations in educational activities enhances students' motivation when solving a specific task or case. The use of this technology promotes individual work, mastery of professional knowledge, practical skills, and abilities, as well as the development of creative potential. Practice shows that problem-based learning actively engages students and fosters critical thinking. However, a significant drawback of this method is the increased preparation time, which may affect the degree of material assimilation.

The flipped classroom method, introduced by K.F. Herreid and N.A. Schiller, partially addresses the issue of time constraints. The essence of this approach lies in the pre-study of material before the lesson. This method is attractive both for teachers, due to the availability of online resources, including audio and video materials on a wide range of topics often presented by world-renowned experts, and for students, since watching videos and listening to podcasts are among the most popular ways of acquiring information.

In the contemporary educational environment, numerous platforms are available, such as Coursera, where leading universities publish courses, as well as conferences on YouTube, for example, Ted Talks, featuring lectures by top global speakers. Teachers can enhance students' speaking and listening skills through classroom debates following the viewing of conferences, while the use of Coursera courses contributes to the development of grammatical and lexical competencies. In the flipped classroom model, traditional in-class activities and homework are reversed: preliminary work with new material is carried out independently before class, while active engagement occurs during the lesson.

The advantages of the flipped classroom format include:

1. Students learn at their own pace.
2. Completing "homework" during class allows teachers to identify students' difficulties and learning styles.
3. Teachers can adapt the material to the existing curriculum and provide 24/7 access.
4. Class time is used more efficiently.
5. Interest in the subject is increased due to contextual engagement.
6. The methodology is flexible and aligns with the "21st-century learning" concept.
7. Students who miss classes can independently review the material;

8. The method promotes thinking both inside and outside the classroom.

The use of various pedagogical game-based technologies, including business and role-playing games, stimulates interest and active participation in class. Goal-oriented game-based methods broaden students' horizons, encourage cognitive and creative activity, develop skills necessary for future professional work, and help reduce tension during lessons.

The project-based method involves organizing learning around project implementation. According to Beckett, this is a long-term activity that includes developing and executing a research plan, collecting, analyzing, and presenting data in oral or written form. In the context of foreign language learning, the project-based method can be defined as an approach that promotes the simultaneous acquisition of language, information, and professional skills.

The aim of pedagogical science is to ensure the effectiveness of work with students and learners. Achieving this goal requires the continuous improvement of educational technologies and methodologies. Pedagogy possesses a significant number of effective approaches; however, the question of which technologies are the most relevant and universal remains open.

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