

The Formation of Students' Subjective Position in Foreign Language Classes

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Abstract

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Training of highly qualified specialists today implies not only the organization of the systematic and qualitative development of their fundamental knowledge, the formation of their relevant practical skills, but also the development of their personal sphere and the capacity for self-expression in any form of activity. This is particularly due to the problem of students' subject position formation in foreign language classes. The study showed the importance of the issues of improving the mechanisms to enhance the cognitive activity of students, where a particular factor is the activity of the students in their own education. The article describes the relevant aspects of the structural organization of the objective manifestations of the students' attitude to develop their subjectivity; the essence and the basic characteristics of a subjective position of students in the study of foreign languages; psychological criteria that lead to the formation of the subjective position. The study describes the dynamics of the students' subjective position in the framework of self-learning activities in foreign language classes; factors affecting the student's subjective position development; methodology of teaching a foreign language which is subject to the general requirements of higher education where the subject-oriented situation becomes a part of a training system development. The results of the experimental work show the effectiveness of the formation of the student's subjective position in the course of educational activities based on such learning situations as problem-oriented, reflexive-oriented, creative-oriented, communication-oriented situation; the situation of free choice and self-organization of the cognitive activity.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Actualizing the problem

The modern Russian education today is focused not so much on the equipment of the future expert knowledge, as on the formation of his professional and personally important characteristics. In this



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regard, recent studies in pedagogy and psychology recommend transition to new educational and training technologies, one of which is known as a student-centered learning one. In the context of this approach a great attention is paid to the development of student's professional reflection as a property of the person, as well as his subjective position, which is necessary for self-realization and self-expression in various kinds of activity. And this is particularly due to the formation of a subjective position of a student in learning foreign languages. This means that the practice of higher education must move from a functional to a personal model of specialist training. And this requires the development of new approaches to the organization of the educational process and the designation of a student as a subject in it, which implies the willingness of young people to be subjectively included in the new educational conditions. For this purpose along with the traditional technologies, it is necessary to use widely active learning methods (i.e. business games, training, organizational activity games, etc.); methods of psychological and educational assessment; various methods of students' research activity, etc.

Hence, the new targets of professional work of the future specialist must be associated with the formation of his subjective position in terms of foreign language learning.

1.2 Exploration of Importance of the Problem

The subjective position of high school students is seen today as the developing quality of their personal position, which also advocates a certain measure of their professional development. So the formation of a subjective position should be a regular process of internal change in students' attitude to their own education. This requires a purposeful process of promoting this development in its first sense. At the same time, it is important to bear in mind that the necessary quality in the course of formation of a subjective position is a manifestation of students' activity, since the concept of activity is wider than the concept of action. That is because the activity is manifested in cognition, in communication, in the formation of a person with knowledge of languages. In this regard, the activity is typical for a particular student's value generalized mode of expression and the implementation of his vital needs. Thus, the activity is not a property of consciousness but the quality of the subject and features of the person as a subject. And, as a function of the subject in coordination with the social norms and forms of activity, subject activity usually exhibits individual character. Hence, the essence of the student's subjective activity is his ability to set a goal, to optimally organize the process of solving the problem, to competently manage the process in accordance with the task. As for learning a foreign language, the subjective activity of students in a real educational space of the university implies a degree of mastering their ways of speech activity in speaking another language; the integration of external and internal conditions of activity; exercising self-control in the course of activities, reflection, etc.

1.3. The essence of a subjective position of the student in terms of learning foreign languages

The subjective position of students in the conditions of foreign language learning is of particular developing of the quality of their personal position that is shown in the following:

- It characterizes value, proactive and responsible attitude towards their language preparation, its purpose and meaning, process and results; a student confidently holds methodical skill matching training funds and can choose a proper textbook, appropriate educational computer programs, language courses and so on;

- It is expressed in the student's ability to orient himself to the available educational opportunities; to show the desire and the ability to identify his language problems, to find the conditions and solutions to them; to measure his achievement in the mastery of a foreign language; to structure his own model of self-learning in learning a foreign language; and the result of it is to enrich the educational experience of a real non-contact communication with a native speaker, due to a further development of the student's communicative competence;

- It develops under the influence of many factors, among which different created conditions have a special place, such as the creation of linguistic university environment which creates an opportunity for self-learning of a foreign language, that helps graduates to get further development without losing the quality of language training even after finishing high school;

- It performs a precondition and measure of personal and professional formation of the future expert who is willing and able to solve problems related to language education and proper education as such; this may, for example, be carried out in the framework of occasional language education by interpersonal communication with a native speaker of a foreign language, trips abroad, self-education and self-training on the previously formed model.

1.4. Statement of problem

In recent years, the problem of subjectivity was carried out in various educational researches, for example, by L.M. Perminova (1997), who believes that to achieve the required cognitive results there is need of reflection which allows students to really evaluate themselves. According to I.N. Semenov (1989) reflection is the process of converting the stereotypes of experience and internal conditions of access to the innovative practice. Given the importance of formation of professional competence of students on the basis of their subjective position, the scholar V.A. Adolf (1998) has formulated certain requirements that need to be guided by the teachers; development of subject activity researched by T.A. Bondarenko (1999), T.A. Olchovskaya (2003), A.K. Osnitsky (1996); the formation of reflective culture of the students studied - E.S. Klochkova (2009), N.M. Borytko (2002), O.A. Matskaylova (2002), E.I.Kuzmina (1999); exploring ways of formation of motivation of mastering by the students of a foreign language can be found in the works of E.A. Maslyko (2005), I.B. Minaeva (2009); issues of self-esteem in professional formation of the subjective position were studied by M.A. Belokon (1999), G.P. Schedrovitsky (1995).

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Theoretical and empirical methods

The test of the effectiveness of the hypothesis was carried out using different methods of research, such as: General theoretical methods (analysis, comparison, generalization of the pedagogical,

methodological, psychological literature); Logical and comparative analytical methods (study of the accumulated Russian experience in the implementing of the relevant aspects of the structural organization of developing students' subjectivity); Empirical methods (survey, pedagogical experiment, observation, study and generalization of diagnostics, surveys, modeling, students' subjective position).

2.2 The trial infrastructure) and stages of the research

The results of the first phase of the experiment (2012-2013) were used by us to improve mechanisms for determining the enhancement of students' cognitive activity, including organization of the objective manifestations of students' attitudes towards the development of their subjectivity within the formative experiment.

In the second phase (2013-2014) factors affecting the development of a subjective position of students were analyzed, the results which made it possible to make changes in the educational process in order to enhance a subjective position of students in the study of foreign languages. The work originated the idea of certain psychological criteria which would lead to the formation of a subjective position of students, as well as the definition of its methodology.

The third stage (2014-2015.) was the ultimate in terms of the definition of educational assistance in the dynamics of a subjective position of students of the university.

The formative experiment was carried out for five years. It was attended by 65 students. This study yielded results that were subjected to the analysis, processing and synthesis in the course of this study.

3. Results

3.1. The dynamics of a subjective position of student

The dynamics of a subjective position of university students under the influence of specially created conditions can be viewed in two groups of indicators:

- The first group characterizes the emotional aspect of a subjective position of the student and expresses his interest in the problems of his own education, his wish to choose and decide for himself relevant educational objectives;
- The second group characterizes the activity aspect of a subjective position of the student and is expressed in the ability to navigate the available educational opportunities, to identify the best educational goals for himself, finding the conditions and solutions to them, to bring solutions to the final result, to analyze and design based on them further relevant educational objectives.

At different stages of educational assistance to the dynamics in the development of a subjective position of high school student it is characterized by:

- The growing interest of students to the problems of learning a foreign language; possible results of language education; independent choice of ways of orientation in the new educational space; the

accumulation of actual linguistic experience in a higher education; orientation in possible variants of generic types of educational routes;

- The desire to master the ways of learning a foreign language; the accumulation of experience to be independent in their decisions; independent choice of species and types of tasks in an individual educational route; mastering skills of designing student-significant individual educational route.

In the structure of the subjective activity, there are distinguished six components complementing each other and providing a positive educational activity as a whole: a training activity organizational activity, intentional activity, search and creative activity, self-analytical activity and emotionally-valuable activity. In this regard, it is important to define the subject-oriented situations which can be classified as: problem-oriented, reflexive-oriented, creative-oriented, communication-oriented situations; the situation of free choice and self-organization. All of these situations are working on the dynamics of the subjective position of the student. These situations have a number of unique features:

- Subject-oriented situations contain few specific ways to implement them, which create a "growth point" as a possible focus on the birth of student activities for the study of a foreign language;

- The situations allow different levels of a student's subjective involvement, thus ensuring the autonomy of the individual and non-interference in its internal space;

- Situations involve the acquisition of students' meaningful language valuable experience and skills of self-control;

- The situation is aimed at "start" value orientation and mechanisms of self-organization, the potential are represented in the student's personal system;

- The situations represent the basis of the application of creative and valuable technology and university education.

A content analysis of these situations is possible only in relation to the analysis of the pedagogical conditions of formation of subjectivity of students. As such conditions we can identify problematic, projective, heuristic, reflexive constituents.

3.2. The procedure and results of the experiment

The first stage has designed overall concept study based on the analysis of pedagogical, psychological and methodological literature. There was justification of the problem of this investigation, analysis of the mechanisms for determining to enhance students' cognitive activity; collection and processing of the material on the problem of the study amounted to a substantial part of the initial phase of our work. The essence of the work in this direction was to provide objective manifestations of the students related to the development of their subjectivity within the formative experiment.

At the second stage of the study, we were to determine the effectiveness of educational factors that influence the development of the subjective position of the student; to define the methodology of formation of a subjective position of students and psychological criteria for its formation.

The methodological guideline of the third phase of the study was to determine the dynamics of educational assistance in the development of a subjective position of students of the university and the

analysis of the dynamics within the framework of their independent learning activities in the study of a foreign language.

An experimental study was conducted in 2012 - 2015 years and it was aimed at the development of methods of teaching a foreign language, which is subject to the general requirements of higher education; at determining the efficiency of formation of a subjective position of a student in the course of educational activities based on various case studies related to the self-organization of cognitive activity of students.

The following indicators have been identified on the ascertaining stage of the experiment:

- An integral component of self-regulation of psychic relationship to training activities.
- Integrated quality of students' objective manifestations to self-educational activity on the study of a foreign language in the distant future.
- Integral indicator of students' motivation for the formation of their reflective culture.

The analysis of experimental results leads to the assumption that the greatest manifestation of the subjective position is one of those students who are adequately characterized by high self-esteem and developed personality traits, as well as the following:

- Axiological, proactive and responsible attitude to their language training;
- Fluency in a methodical skill selection of training tools for the study of a foreign language;
- The ability to define their language problems, to find the conditions and options for their solutions;
- Structuring of own model of self-learning in learning a foreign language;
- Willingness and ability to solve problems related to language education and proper education as such;
- Manifestation of organized, cognitive activity, independence and persistence in learning a foreign language;
- Implementation of a professional orientation of their language skills.

4. Discussions

Thus, the development of the students' subjective position in terms of foreign language learning as a purposeful process contributes to the enrichment of their valuable and active attitude to their language education. At the same time, it is important to note that this process directs student activities to address increasingly complex educational problems which are, in the first place, defined by the educational process in the university, and secondly, by the logic of own educational student issues, and, thirdly, by the logic of given specific language training.

The formation of students' subjective position being involved in the linguistic activity which is associated with their future professions is done through a mechanism of so-called conflict resolution. We mean different contradictions among which include:

- The contradiction between professional plans and aspirations of young people to master a foreign language and the actual results achieved by them in this activity;

- The contradiction between the desire of students to express themselves and assert themselves in a specific project related to the language and the need to constantly perform specific academic or social tasks in the university;

- The contradiction between the formed interest of students in the language and low pronounced tendency to pursue a profession in the university.

Unfortunately, these contradictions and their solutions do not always lead to the development of professional interest of young people. And the weakening of this interest can lead up to the change of profession. So it all depends on the student's aspirations, his ideals, abilities, will and social environment. In this connection, it is necessary to use a strong-willed regulation as the process of implementing a student's activity, which should be directed to the management of his activities, on the clear formulation of cognitive problems, on persistence in solving these problems. In this case it refers to the self-activity, where emotional and self-evaluation components are important.

5. Conclusion

A preliminary analysis of the quality of language training of future specialists allows us to make the following general conclusions. We came to the conclusion that the deliberate and systematic work on the formation and development of students' subjective position at all levels of higher education system contributes to the improvement of their language training, increasing their need for self-education, self-improvement, the development of their creative activity. This work should be started from the first training course, extending it to all subsequent stages of higher education. The study found that the most active formation of students' subjective position in learning a foreign language is carried out in the course of their educational and vocational training in high school. At the same time, students must not only master the theoretical knowledge and practical skills in their chosen specialty, but also the techniques of self-education in the course of learning a foreign language.

It is very important that the subjective position should become the basis for students' planning of further follow-up learning of a foreign language. We mean the formation of self-learning model in the field of foreign languages, that is to use all available means for the simultaneous development of different types of speech experience in order to achieve the main types of ownership of foreign language speech activity. And this model necessarily implies a self-study of a foreign language outside the classroom, such as: learning new words and grammatical rules; use of computer teaching of grammar and phonetics programs; doing training exercises with keys for self-control; performing knowledge tests on grammar; phonetics exercises using a computer, where, for example, sentences are broken on the scales, and is shown how to correctly pronounce the word or phrase, etc.

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