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STUDENTS' SELF-EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY IN THE DISTANCE LEARNING CONDITIONS.

Today there is a process of radical changes in the higher education system due to the introduction of innovative technologies in the learning process. The introduction of the latest achievements, focused on independence in learning, is becoming more and more important. This is due to the widespread use of information technology, which allows for effective implementation of self-educational activities of learners. In addition, in connection with Ukraine's entry into the Bologna Process and the introduction of a credit-module system of knowledge assessment, it is assumed that at least fifty percent of the total workload should be allocated for independent work of students. But not only external reasons that occur in education, encourage educators to pay more attention to the organization of self-educational activity of students and pupils, but also a number of internal reasons, one of which is the main - the inability of yesterday's graduates due to lack of independence, self-organization, inability to self-education, self-study, to work fully in their specialty. Distance education is not just a tribute to fashion or a desire to copy the successful educational decisions of developed countries. At the heart of the distance educational process is the independent cognitive activity of learners, self-education, the opportunity not only to instill the skills of independent acquisition of new knowledge, but, most importantly, their practical use. It is well known that modern students are a "networked" generation, for whom the electronic way of obtaining information has already become the norm. Therefore, the use of high technology in the educational

process is usually welcomed by young people. The popularity of distance education is due to the flexibility and availability of these technologies. Increasing the number of extracurricular hours encourages teachers to seek new forms of teaching material, to develop new teaching methods, as well as ways to manage self-independent cognitive activity of students, which are the basis of modern educational technologies. Distance education is a fundamentally new, high-tech approach to the process of knowledge transfer, a very flexible education system that helps to solve these problems.

***Key words:** self-educational activity, distance learning, out-audience educational activity, motivation, cognitive activity, Internet, communication, electronic learning materials.*

Introduction. Today, society is witnessing the process of modernization of education, the emergence of new communications and computer technologies in various spheres of activity. The wide field of use of distance education changes everyone's perception of learning and teaching. New methods, ways, methods of organization are introduced into the educational activity of institutions, and teachers are faced with new requirements for the effective implementation of one's skills, increasing one's own professional mobility.

Such changes give rise to new approaches to the role of a teacher. Demand for professional tutors, facilitators, mentors, trainers, coaches who skillfully use the principles and technologies of pedagogy is increasing in education cooperation.

In today's conditions, social networks popular among young people play a big role. Their use contributes to the implementation of new information network technologies in educational activities. This places new professional requirements on scientific and pedagogical workers. The use of social services in the education system allows the teacher not only to master innovative tools for the formation of information and educational environments, but also to learn new rules and norms of behavior in the network and to design methods of influence on the development of creative abilities of students in a different way.

During the last years, the importance of education as a factor in the formation of a new economy and society as a whole has grown significantly. Therefore, the requirements for the quality of professional training of specialists in higher educational institutions have also increased. Increasing competition in the labour market requires highly educated economists who are able not only to understand the mechanisms of its functioning, but also to master the system of effective knowledge and skills necessary for the successful implementation of promising future professional activities. Modern trends in the development of society require a certain modernization of the process of training future specialists in universities by purposefully focusing it on the in-depth development of students' analytical skills, their strategic thinking, the ability to synthesize information and use different approaches to solving problems related to business activities, applying knowledge to practice, work in a team and quickly adapt to changes.

Literature review. Distance learning is a relatively new phenomenon in Ukraine. Much attention is paid to the problem of distance learning in the scientific literature. S. Vitvytska, G. Kozlakova, V. Kukharenko, V. Yasulaitis, A. Petrov, E. Polat, O. Tyshchenko, A. Khutorskii, etc.

Methods. Distance learning is a form of education (along with full-time and part-time), which uses traditional and specific methods, forms and means of learning, the basis of which are computer and telecommunication technologies. At the same time, the essence of the process is purposeful, controlled and intensive self-educational activity of the learner, in any convenient place for himself according to an individual schedule, with the use of a set of special teaching aids and the possibility of contact with the teacher (and other students) by phone, using e-mail or regular mail, as well as face-to-face.

We consider distance learning as the organization of the educational process in which the teacher develops a curriculum based on the student's self-educational activity. For the organization of self-educational activity, the educational and methodological package developed by the teachers is of great importance for the

student. Today, most teachers have an electronic educational and methodological complex, which helps the student learn the material better, frees up time to analyze the results, and solves the problem of insufficient provision of printed educational literature for students due to a lack of funds. The effective organization of students' self-educational activity is greatly facilitated by the use of the Internet as a source of information, a tool that increases motivation in studying subjects, provides individualization, interactivity of learning, simulation of a special educational environment and, ultimately, improves the quality of education. Using the services of the Internet, the student learns to choose the necessary information from a large number of information sources, analyze and systematize it. The most common communication technology and the corresponding service in computer networks is the technology of forwarding and processing information messages, which ensures operational communication among students.

Therefore, distance learning is a purposeful interactive process of interaction between a teacher and a student of higher education, which is based on the use of modern information and telecommunication technologies that allow distance learning, and therefore, provides the opportunity to receive education in the process of industrial activity, at the place of residence, the possibility of organizing the process of self-education, planning and implementing an individual educational trajectory depending on own capabilities and needs, expands the circle of people to whom all types of educational resources are available regardless of age, social restrictions, health status, increases the social and professional mobility of the population

Otherwise, the self-educational activity of students, approaches to which require fundamental changes, is the basis of higher education, an important part of the process of training specialists. This kind of student work is the main means of mastering educational material in the time free from mandatory educational tasks. Only the knowledge that the student has acquired independently, thanks to his own experience, thought and action, will be really strong.

One of the most accessible ways to increase the efficiency of the lesson and to activate students in the lesson is a well-thought-out self-educational activity. It is in the process of self-educational activity that a student acquires solid knowledge. Self-educational work is defined as any active activity of students organized by the teacher, aimed at fulfilling the set goal in the time specially allocated for this: searching for knowledge, understanding it, consolidating it, forming and developing abilities and skills, generalizing and systematizing knowledge. In independent work, frontal, group and individual educational activities of students are distinguished, which are carried out under the guidance of a teacher who acts as a consultant, but does not take a direct part in it.

The modern stage of the development of higher education is connected with the transition to the practical implementation of a new educational paradigm, which is aimed at creating an integral system of continuous education, at expanding the scope of independent activity of students in the conditions of involvement in the process of learning information and telecommunication network technologies that form the skills of self-organization and self-education. Self-educational activity is a type of educational activity will be effective if there is a clear organization on the part of the educational institution, the teacher, if such work is systematic and not an episodic phenomenon, when there is constant pedagogical control over the work of students, and this is an answer to control or test questions, checking the synopsis, abstracts, checking completed individual tasks. Independent work of students is characterized by high activity of cognitive processes, both in class and outside of them. Independent work serves as a means of increasing the effectiveness of the learning process and preparing students for independent replenishment of their knowledge (Kukhareno V. 2002).

Active self-independent work of students is possible only if there is a serious and clear interest in acquiring knowledge. The most motivating force is internal motivation, which comes from the activity itself. We can talk about interest in learning and creating conditions for the successful development of a student's

intellectual skills, when the perception of new information causes only positive emotions, and the activity itself encourages learning. Self-educational activity is classified as a special type of mental activity, in other words, the student's ability to listen to a lecture, analyze presentations at seminars. In addition, we consider independent work as a thinking process that occurs thanks to memory and the reproduction of thinking. But there is another type of thinking activity. It is characteristic for him to acquire knowledge in the process of intelligent search and independently apply knowledge when solving certain theoretical or practical tasks. Thus, we understand that the second type of thinking is more productive. Thanks to him, the student develops the ability to independently obtain knowledge from various sources, consciously apply it in practice, which leads to a deep understanding of the tasks (Trius Yi. 2012).

Self-educational activity contributes to the formation of students' intellectual qualities necessary for a future specialist. It educates students in stable skills of constant replenishment of their knowledge, self-education, promotes the development of diligence, organization and initiative, tests their strength, tests their will, discipline, etc. During self-independent work, students are able to better use their individual abilities. They study and summarize literary sources, if necessary re-read their separate sections and paragraphs, refer to relevant reference books and dictionaries. All this contributes to a deep understanding of the educational material, makes students purposeful in acquiring knowledge, and independent thinking. Independent work also has an educational impact on students, contributing to the formation and development of the necessary moral qualities.

Accordingly, the main feature of self-independent work is not that the student is engaged in personal participation and help of the teacher, but that his activity combines the function of translating information into knowledge, skills and the function of managing this activity. A specialist obtains subjective knowledge by selecting, analyzing, synthesizing, classifying in accordance with his individual needs

(tasks) the information contained in textbooks and educational and methodological materials.

Distance education provides an opportunity to receive education for young people who cannot combine education with work or live in an area far from regional centers; military personnel; managers; businessmen and students who want to get education in parallel. Distance learning is suitable for almost everyone, because it provides an opportunity to harmoniously combine studies and everyday life, and also provides an excellent opportunity to get an education abroad with minimal financial costs and a large selection of specialties (Chusova O., 2021).

So, the distance learning is the following:

- flexibility – the possibility of presenting the course material taking into account the preparation and abilities of students. This is achieved by creating alternative sites for obtaining more detailed or additional information on obscure topics, as well as a series of questions - tips, etc.;
- relevance - the possibility of introducing the latest pedagogical, psychological, methodical developments;
- convenience - the possibility of studying at a convenient time, in a certain place, getting an education without breaking away from the main job, no time limitations for learning the material;
- modularity – dividing the material into separate functionally complete topics that are studied as they are mastered and correspond to the abilities of an individual student or group in general;
- economic efficiency – the teaching method is cheaper than traditional ones, thanks to the effective use of educational premises, easy correction of electronic educational materials and multi-access to them;
- the possibility of simultaneous use of a large amount of educational information by any number of students;

- interactivity - active communication between the students of the group and the teacher, which significantly increases the motivation to study, improves the assimilation of the material;
- greater opportunities to control the quality of education, which include discussions, chats, the use of self-control, the absence of psychological barriers;
- absence of geographical boundaries for obtaining education. Different courses can be studied in different educational institutions around the world.

We will consider distance learning as out-audience educational activity of students. Out-audience self-educational activity of students is a form of learning that solves educational tasks in a specific educational situation, produces a psychological instruction for the student to independently replenish his knowledge, skills in solving the proposed tasks, contributes to the formation of the necessary amount of knowledge, skills, and abilities in the student, which is an impetus for advancement to higher levels of mental activity, acts as an important condition for self-organization, self-discipline of the student, provides pedagogical guidance for the student's self-independent educational and scientific activity in the learning process.

The goals of the out-audience educational activity, for example, in the English language class, are reduced to the formation and maintenance of students' interest in a foreign language, improving the level of their practical speaking skills, expanding their worldview, memory, forming their self-independence and self-organization (Stepanenko V. 2007).

The out-audience educational activity of a foreign language class has wide opportunities for selecting texts with certain aesthetic, artistic and moral content. Text material can be used not only for deepening language skills and abilities, but also for educational purposes. The work is aimed at mastering the language of another nation, which contains great opportunities for the development of socio-cultural communication of students.

The out-audience educational activity opens up great opportunities for self-realization. It provides a fairly large degree of freedom, thanks to which closer interpersonal informal communication of students, teachers, and university administration is carried out, cultural and spiritual enrichment of the individual, development and deepening of tastes, etc. takes place.

Results and discussion. In general, the out-audience educational activity can be divided into professionally and socially oriented. The first category includes participation in scientific circles, student scientific society, research projects, Olympiads, conferences. Such activity is of a professional nature, unites students of similar specialties, takes place under the guidance or supervision of a tutor and requires considerable effort, consistency, purposefulness and motivation from students. The out-audience educational activity of the second category has a more general, educational nature and can combine students of different specialties. It includes, for example, sports sections, theater and dance groups, excursions, visits to exhibitions and museums, etc.

For many, the out-audience educational activity may start as just a hobby, but eventually become the basis of a future career. In any case, teamwork skills, the ability to find a common language with others, and leadership qualities will be useful in any field. Also, participation in extracurricular work teaches responsibility and gives a sense of self-respect.

Conclusions. Thus, students' out-audience educational activity is combined with educative and educational goals, the fulfillment of which creates conditions for students' personal development. Distance learning gives higher education students access to non-traditional sources of information, increases the efficiency of independent work, provides completely new opportunities for creative self-expression, finding and consolidating various professional skills, and in turn allows teachers to implement completely new forms and methods of learning using conceptual and mathematical modeling of phenomena and processes. The

development of distance learning will continue and improve with the development of Internet technologies and the improvement of distance learning methods.

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