

## INDEPENDENT WORK – FACTOR OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF CREATIVE ABILITIES OF STUDENTS

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### ABSTRACT

The article reveals the theoretical and methodological characteristics and methods of organizing students' independent work, which make it possible to work more effectively with educational and scientific literature, critically comprehend the read and studied material. The relevance of considering the methodological aspects of independent work of students is due to the fact that in the conditions of socio-economic transformations carried out in recent years in the Republic, the formation of an internal need for self-education and self-development becomes not only a requirement of the time, but also a condition for the realization of personal potential. Solving the problems of modern continuous education of a person is impossible without increasing the role of independent work on educational material in the educational process.

**Keywords:** Independent work, student, self-education, self-development, realization of personal potential.

### INTRODUCTION, LITERATURE REVIEW AND DISCUSSION

The main task of higher education is to form a creative personality of a specialist capable of self-development, self-education, and innovation.

Independent work of students is one of the most important components of the educational process. Regardless of the profession acquired and the nature of the work, any novice specialist must have fundamental knowledge, professional skills and abilities of his profile, experience in creative and research activities to solve new problems, experience in social and evaluative activities. All these components of education are formed precisely in the process of independent work of students, since it involves the maximum individualization of the activities of each student and can be considered simultaneously as a means of improving the creative individuality.

The main principle of organizing students' independent work is an integrated approach aimed at developing the skills of the student's reproductive and creative activities in the classroom, with extracurricular contacts with the teacher during consultations and home preparation.

Among the main types of independent work of students are traditionally distinguished: preparation for lectures, seminars and practical classes, tests and exams, presentations and reports; writing abstracts, performing laboratory and control works, writing essays; solving cases and situational tasks; conducting business games; participation in scientific work.

A competitive graduate of a pedagogical university should be independent, mobile, but most important, perhaps, proactive and creative. He needs to have flexible thinking, the ability to choose optimal solutions in non-standard situations, to develop new methods of teaching and

education. A professional career is a professional formation and personal development, the main indicators of which are: professional independence, professional mobility, the ability to work in a team. Let's look at the pedagogical dictionary.

Independence is the ability of a person to perform activities without outside interference. Independence of thinking is the ability of a person, which includes knowledge, skills and abilities to independently analyze phenomena and acts of social life, nature and give them a correct assessment, understand the cause and effect relationships, independently navigate the flow of scientific and other information, and defend their own opinion.

Self (self-image) - a person's view of himself, based on past experience, present data and expectations of the future; an expression of the general tendency of the organism to behave in such a way as to support and strengthen itself.

Self-development of a person is the ability of a person to become and be a true subject of his own life, the ability to turn his own life into an object of practical transformation of himself.

The structural elements are self-knowledge, self-regulation, self-organization, self-realization, self-education, self-education, self-determination.

Self-education is the process of direct acquisition of knowledge by a person through his own aspirations and the chosen means themselves.

Independent work of students is a form of organizing educational activities, carried out under the direct or indirect guidance of a teacher, during which students mainly or completely independently perform various types of assignments with the aim of gaining knowledge, developing skills, skills and personal qualities. Various aspects of the problem of independent work of students were studied by B.P. Esipov, M.N. Skatkin, I. Ya. Lerner, P.I. Pidkasistym and others. Scientists' opinions on the essence of independent work differ, some mean "method" as determinant, others mean "a system of teaching methods". P.I. Pidkasisty defined independent work as "a means of organizing and performing certain activities in accordance with a set goal." However, B.P. Esipov, V.I. Andreev and we will consider independent work as a form of training organization.

Independent work has the following advantages: it allows you to deeply understand the material being studied, develop your beliefs and views, form diligence, develop a creative approach to business, purposefulness, willpower, independent thinking and consistency in the allocation of time, cause the need to acquire and deepen knowledge, develop the skill of working with literature, techniques and methods of communicating with people. The independent activity of students, in whatever form it would take, always has a single basis in the learning process - individual cognition. We know that cognition is a process of mental reflection and perception of the objective world in consciousness, the result of which is new knowledge about its essence, a specific human activity focused on the discovery of the laws of nature and society, the secrets of human existence and the world, the discovery of possible ways of acting with objects and phenomena. Methodical instructions for independent work:

1. Carefully read the theoretical material on the topic.
2. Think over your actions to complete the assignment.
3. Make a work plan highlighting the main points. Use the sayings of great scientists and thinkers.
4. Support each assignment with arguments and facts.

5. Be prepared to defend your own point of view and answer questions from fellow students.

6. Assess yourself: did you achieve your goal, and in the class you will be assessed by others (classmates, teacher).

Types of students' independent work:

1. Drawing up theses and summaries of the studied information.  
2. Independent study of the topic using educational and reference literature.  
3. Work on the instructions of the teacher with novelties of literature for the preparation of advanced learning material and its message in the classroom.

4. Search for practical examples with the aim of life in the studied disciplines.

5. Creative dictations based on new terminology.

6. Drawing up crosswords.

7. Answers to questions about independently studied material.

8. Reviewing. 9. Solving problem situations.

10. Annotation of articles.

11. Preparation of questions for thematic competitions, Olympiads, advertising, exhibitions.

12. Presentation.

13. Reports, abstracts, messages.

14. Work with normative - technical documents.

15. Speeches at conferences. 16. Implementation of course and diploma projects (research work).

17. Fulfillment of laboratory and practical tasks. Explanations for some types of independent work.

Abstracts - any statement in a dispute or presentation of a theory; provisions that summarize any ideas, main ideas of a lecture, report, work, document. The theses concisely reveal the content of the question, topic. Thesaurus is a dictionary that seeks to describe the vocabulary of a given language in its entirety, a dictionary of an academic discipline, state educational standard. A resume is the final result of a speech, a report, a short conclusion from what was said (written). Review (from lat. Recensio - assessment) - a critical analysis and assessment of any scientific or artistic work. In the process of reviewing a scientific work, the relevance of the problem presented, the structure and logic of its presentation and argumentation is determined, the degree of novelty, originality of the author's approach, and practical significance are assessed. Report - research work intended for oral communication at a seminar, workshop. Requirements: the text of the report is printed, submitted after the oral communication; time limit for speeches - 5-7 minutes; short, interesting, logical presentation of the material with "vivid examples"; on the blackboard - abstracts, figures, facts; beginning (quotes, aphorisms, wise thoughts of researchers, scientists); a discussion is possible after the report; the speaker is asked questions.

Abstract - (from Lat. Annotatio - note, mark) - a brief description of a printed work in terms of content, purpose, form and other features. Is of an explanatory or recommendatory nature.

Presentation - (from Lat. Praesentatio - presentation), an event designed to reflect the individual image of the institution, the prospects for its development, to ensure the promotion of a new product, service, to present a person. A presentation is a presentation to the public of a new brand that needs promotion and information support. The text of the presentation can be presented in the form of advertising sheets, letters, booklets, using visual means - film adaptation. Oral presentation (public speaking) - a ritual speech message, supported by

diagrams, slides, tables, demonstration. Principles: brevity (no more than 10 minutes), consistency (all micro themes should be subordinate to the main theme); purposefulness and consistency (problem - topic - thesis - arguments, where thesis is the main position of the speech, the argument is the evidence in support of the thesis); strengthening (emotional and meaningful intensity by the end of the speech); effectiveness - conclusions, recommendations. Requirements for the speaker: knowledge of the problem, the ability to communicate with the audience, competent speech (verbal and non-verbal); optimistic attitude, cheerfulness, charm, politeness. The forms of student's independent work may differ depending on the purpose, nature, discipline, amount of hours defined by the curriculum: preparation for lectures, seminars, practical and laboratory studies; study of teaching aids; study and note-taking of anthologies and collections of documents; study within the framework of the course program of topics and problems that are not included in lectures and seminars; writing thematic reports, abstracts and essays on problematic topics; annotation of monographs or their individual chapters, articles; performing research and creative assignments; writing control and laboratory works; compilation of bibliography and abstracting on a given topic.