

TECHNOLOGY IN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND LEARNING

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Abstract: Modern reality makes ever higher demands on the level of practical knowledge of a foreign language. In this regard, the use of innovative educational technologies provides tremendous opportunities to increase the effectiveness of the learning process. The article is devoted to the extremely topical issue of choosing the most effective methods of teaching foreign languages to students of education institution or schools, which can provide motivation for learning a foreign language and increase students' activity.

Keywords: education, technologies, specialists, environment, presentations;

The rapid and radical changes taking place in modern society, advances in the theory and practice of learning English make the education system need to update the content and methods of using innovative technologies in foreign language teaching.

Education must meet modern needs and realities, use not only the experience and experience of past years but also implement modern technologies, develop relevant teaching methods and techniques. "In a globalized world, methods of learning and teaching foreign languages must be better adapted to the ever-changing needs and conditions of language learners. New technologies open up huge opportunities for enhanced individualization of learning".

Today, there is a steady trend towards a reorientation of the higher education system towards new values, where humanization of the pedagogical process and the democratization of interpersonal relations have become paramount. A graduate of a higher school must be competitive, in demand on the specialty, which implies a high level of its general development, possession of information and communication competence, high professionalism, an ability to make independent decisions, innovative thinking and productive adaptation to changing. The main task of the state is to prepare highly qualified specialists who know one or more foreign languages. Educational reforms contribute to the emergence of new teaching methods for the development of creative personality, changed the authoritarian style of educational activity on a humanistic approach taking into account the individual characteristics of the youth.

Modern language teaching and learning technology includes but is not limited to language labs, digitalization, multimedia devices, mobile phones, audio visual multimedia content, EdTech solutions, and social media which can facilitate faster and more comprehensive language progression. For example, the application of multimedia

content in class could integrate print texts, video, learning games, and the internet to familiarize students with language vocabulary and structure.

How technology-driven language teaching supports teachers?

1. Creates a better learning environment.

In a technology-driven learning environment, flexible classroom spaces where connected devices, audiovisual tools, and purposeful furniture are integrated facilitate positive engagement of students and the mix of independent, small-group, and whole-class learning that is now viewed as essential to student success (EdTech staff, 2018).

2. Increases the possibility of a much wider range of language teaching methods. Compared with traditional language teaching methods that could make students passive and bored, modern language teaching strategies primarily utilize multimedia, communicative language teaching approaches, various available resources, and educational games giving students opportunities to meaningfully increase their exposure to the target language and thus make their own knowledge.

3. Connects the classroom with the real world.

Technology in the classroom such as videos, images, and software solutions empower teachers to incorporate the larger real world into the classroom. Turning the theories into practical experiences motivates students to practice and be deeply immersed in language learning.

The introduction of computer technology teaches students to work independently, solve problems and respond to the challenges they face, stimulates self-education throughout life. As a result of the scientific and technological revolution, there is a need for continuing education: knowledge is aging so fast that we have to constantly retrain. Accordingly, the ability to learn becomes one of the most important skills. And it is this skill that is acquired when learning a foreign language with the help of computer technology.

The teacher should pay attention to every word the child says. It is important to properly organize the reading skills of each student.

G.V.Romanova offers various ways to use multimedia tools in the educational process, including the use of electronic lecturers, simulators, textbooks, encyclopedias, development of situational role-playing and intellectual games using artificial intelligence, modeling processes and phenomena, providing distance learning, building control systems and testing of knowledge and skills of pupils and students (use of controlling programmers), creation and support of sites of educational institutions, creation of presentations of educational material, the realization of projective and research activity of pupils, etc.

Learning how to pronounce foreign words and sentences is a key starting point of language learning. Displaying video clips for students could provide detailed guidelines that show how to move their tongue and jaw in the right way to produce a

certain sound. Speech recognition technology will help students correctly pronounce common words and phrases and they will receive targeted feedback and scoring to get the sounds just right.

Apart from allowing the individual practice, software solutions can group students in pairs for spoken interaction and make communication more productive. Hence, teachers can manage language class more effectively and allow students to invest more time into speaking and active learning.

Reading comprehension requires the mastery of fundamentals, language, and higher-level thinking skills. Teachers could select available materials, from those for vocabulary building to those for test preparation, so as to improve students' reading comprehension step by step. Software solutions keep track of students' progress which improves their awareness of their weaknesses and strengths and, thus, provides tailored reading texts for boosting specific skills.

Language learning software could function to brainstorm and visualize students' ideas, organize their information sequentially, and more. Spell-checking tools automatically check everything students' type, making it easy to spot and fix errors quickly. Blogs enable students to create more expressive personal writing or to peer review when revising shared drafts of written work. All available software solutions can be effectively employed to progress students' writing skills.

Considering the technological aspect of teaching foreign languages in pedagogical institutes and universities, we think that the most widely used are personality-oriented and informational-based learning technologies. Personally-oriented technologies are represented by technologies of differentiation and individualization of instruction, design technologies, etc.

The main forms of using information technology are:

- 1) multimedia English lessons (using the basis of computer training programs);
- 2) testing on computers;
- 3) English lessons on the basis of computer presentations during lectures, seminars, lab and students' reports. Using the PowerPoint computer program, English teachers can organize a series of multimedia lessons, training modules, electronic study guides that allow students to integrate audio-visual information presented in various forms – graphics, slides, text, video, chat etc.;
- 4) telecommunication projects, work with audio and video resources online;
- 5) distance learning, including all forms of educational activity, carried out without personal contact of the teacher or lecture and student. Almost any educational services are presented on the global Internet today, from short-term continuing education courses to comprehensive higher education programs;
- 6) using of an interactive tablet Smart Board;

7) voice chat on the local network, used to teach phonetics. For the implementation of the chat, free Net Speakerphone or Speaker programs are used, which allow to communicate in any mode: teacher – student, student – student, conference mode;

8) linguaphone devices, which include the teaching console and workplaces of students, as well as equipment according to one of the following schemes: audio-passive, audio-active or audio-comparative.

Innovative technologies in the process of teaching a foreign language can also qualitatively improve the general cultural development of young people, contributing to the further improvement of their computer skills. This contributes to the formation of language competencies, increase motivation in learning a foreign language.

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