

USE OF MODERN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Usmonqulova Dinara Rahmatillo qizi

Chirchik State Pedagogical University

Scientific supervisor; Khazratkulova Ezoza Ismat kizi

Chirchik Tashkent Uzbekistan

Annotation. Technology is increasingly shaping the design and delivery of English language programs globally. Language teachers must integrate technology and assist students in using resources like media and the internet to enhance their learning of all four skills. Technology creates both obstacles and opportunity for instructors and students. This article examines the impact of technology on language education and the opportunities it provides for instructors and learners to promote technology mediated teaching and learning.

Key word: autonomy, apps, flashcards, audio/visual multimedia content, facilitator, webinars, resources, consultant, academic performance, intellectual culture, maximizing.

The twenty-first century is the age of information, and it will undoubtedly make its own changes to traditional foreign language teaching.

And our goal is to learn how to use modern information technologies correctly and effectively in the educational process within the context of the university.

In recent years, the issue of using new modern technologies to teach foreign languages in higher education institutions has become increasingly prevalent.

This encompasses not only new technological means, but also new forms and methods of instruction, as well as a new approach to the learning process. In modern pedagogical p

ractice, many teaching tools are employed to boost students' interest in the subject. Academic performance and intellectual culture both improve significantly.

The increasing significance of computer-assisted language learning According to Mohammad Reza Ahmadi (2018), educational technology tools are popular among language instructors because they contribute to increasing learner autonomy, student active involvement, and maximizing positive language learning results.

The use of technology has become a significant component of the learning process both inside and outside of the classroom, and it is now considered a key necessity in modern educational institutions.

Language labs, online learning platforms, digitalization, multimedia devices, mobile phones, learning apps, flashcards, audio/visual multimedia content (such as podcasts and videos), EdTech solutions, and social media are all examples of modern language teaching and learning technology that can help students progress more quickly and comprehensively.

To introduce students to language vocabulary and structure, for instance, the use of multimedia content in the classroom might incorporate print texts, videos, learning games, and the internet. It could also allow students to practice speaking with native speakers and pronouncing words correctly.

Teachers that employ technology discover that their teaching methods need to alter. As a result, teachers now play a variety of roles, including coach, facilitator, and consultant. As a facilitator, the instructor establishes the objectives of the project, gives instructions and materials, and circulates the classroom offering advice and encouragement for student work. Thus, the nature of the teacher-student connection is altered by technology. It makes it possible to use a variety of teaching techniques and offers fresh approaches to how students can connect with the teacher and with one another. Teachers may more effectively prepare, organize, and distribute their classes with the use of technology's tools and platforms. Teachers may organize course materials,

homework, and tests in one place online with the use of learning management systems (LMS). Online courses, instructional videos, webinars, and e-conferences provide opportunities for language teachers to continue their education and develop new skills related to educational technology and language teaching pedagogy. It opens the door to a variety of instructional approaches and offers fresh approaches to communicating with students and the teacher. Teachers must provide students more options when it comes to how they search for and use knowledge because it promotes greater student autonomy.

Conclusion

Like other aspects of life, technology is constantly evolving, and sometimes the breakthroughs of today become the memories of tomorrow. But technology is here to stay, and educators and educational institutions are becoming more and more skilled at using it to teach languages. In the process, educators are coming up with innovative methods to use technology to improve their own instruction as well as the learning opportunities offered to their students. By doing this, they are figuring out how to use technology as a tool to help teach all facets of language and for assessment and evaluation, rather than as a novelty or gimmick. As the nature of language acquisition in the classroom evolves, new roles for both instructors and students are also emerging. Online and technology-supported learning offers countless opportunities for new learning modalities that draw from multiple modalities and take students outside of the classroom and into a world without walls, as opposed to being limited by the textbook's content and the activities and resources the teacher has chosen for instruction. As people's learning styles vary, so must the methods used by educators and the way schools are run.

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