

NEW UPDATE TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.11098240>

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Abstract

In this article are given solving the problems of finding new techniques and ways to increase motivation for learning foreign languages. New pedagogical technologies are one of these forms, and their introduction facilitates language learning effectively. In order to provide a high quality of education that matches the opportunities and demands of the modern world, the article defines the terms "pedagogical technology" and "smart education", that will allow young people to adapt in a rapidly changing, unstable environment, will ensure the transition from book content to active with the help of a single common repository of educational materials in the presence of an analytical search system.

Keywords

new information technologies, pedagogical technology, independent work, linguistic social networks.

Nearly every facet of the educational process has seen significant modifications in teacher education in recent years. The topic of using contemporary educational tools to teach foreign languages is coming up more and more. As new teaching approaches and formats emerge, they reflect not only a wide range of technologies for information exchange and transmission that support the educational process but also a vast array of instructional strategies meant to enhance students' speech and communication abilities. The primary objective of teaching a foreign language is to impart practical proficiency in the language, thereby forming foundational knowledge and the capacity to engage in cross-cultural communication with native speakers. The hunt for innovative teaching tools is linked to pupils' lack of interest in learning a second language. Positive motivation is rarely present when learning a foreign language because pupils are

typically taught the language using ephemeral pedagogical devices. As new teaching approaches and formats emerge, they reflect not only a wide range of technologies for information exchange and transmission that support the educational process but also a vast array of instructional strategies meant to enhance students' speech and communication abilities. The primary goal of teaching a foreign language is to impart practical mastery of the language in the development of fundamental knowledge, or the capacity to communicate internationally and in the target language with native speakers. The hunt for innovative teaching tools is linked to pupils' lack of interest in learning a second language. Positive motivation is rarely present since psychological traits cause pupils to struggle and fail to acquire the information when learning a foreign language. Experience in the workplace demonstrates that utilizing a variety of contemporary, innovative sources and techniques piques the audience's curiosity and boosts their desire to learn. A collection of methods and a field of pedagogical knowledge that captures the features of the intricate interactions between pedagogical activities and their characteristics is known as pedagogical technology. Proper management of these methods ensures that the educational process operates as efficiently as it needs to. In the process of teaching foreign languages, the use of contemporary pedagogical technologies makes it possible to replicate learning environments, supports the use of traditional teaching methods, helps to form the foundational skills of foreign language communication, from the awareness of being able to express thoughts in another language to the autonomous resolution of communicative problems, increases students' desire and interest in learning, and gives the subjects they are studying a fresh perspective that reveals their talents and creative and intellectual capabilities. The current goal of educational system development is to implement the «SMART» concept. Electronic educational content on the Internet serves as the primary source of knowledge. Technology facilitates the sharing of knowledge and feedback between students and professors. The term "smart education" refers to the idea of fully modernizing all educational procedures as well as the tools and techniques employed in them. In addition to ensuring the transition from book content to active content using a single, shared repository of educational materials in the presence of an analytical search system, SMART education is able to provide a high standard of education that meets the opportunities and challenges of the modern world. It will also enable young people to adapt in an environment that is changing quickly and unstable. The introduction of new materials and a cohesive interface with educational process management systems should be used to continuously assess the caliber of educational resources

in the repository. The problem of using Internet resources to teach foreign languages should be explored in greater detail, especially in light of modern and innovative technologies. There are too much options when it comes to using online resources. You can accomplish the following tasks with web resources: – incorporate materials from the network into the lesson's content; – conduct an independent search for information for students within the project's framework; – organize and develop reading skills and habits using materials from the web of any complexity; – enhance listening skills based on sound texts of the online resource network; – add new vocabulary and abbreviations from a modern foreign language to the vocabulary; – research the culture of a specific language. The foundation of traditional technologies is a clearly illustrated approach to instruction, whereby the instructor concentrates on presenting the planned lesson content. In this instance, information is frequently given in the issue of a journal "Young Scientist." 22 (364). May 2021 Monologue for Education 479. As a result, the primary issues are the students' poor communication skills, their incapacity to provide a thorough response based on their own evaluation of the subject under consideration, and their inadequate participation in the class discussion. Positive elements of traditional pedagogical technologies include a methodical approach to teaching, a well-organized learning process, and the widespread use of tables, visual aids, and technical training tools. Young people must be educated to meet the needs of their new living situations, which include thinking, initiative, independence, and skill. For children to develop intellectually and creatively, using contemporary instructional tools in the classroom is essential. The implementation of any pedagogical technology in the classroom is made possible by the class structure, therefore it is the responsibility of the instructor to make sure that every student participates in a variety of activities. The ultimate goal of education is the development of highly skilled professionals, and educational technology provide a wealth of options for individualizing and differentiating instructional activities [5]. Of course, every instructor hopes that his subject will pique students' strong interests so that they can write lectures and comprehend what they write. Making a student an active participant in the educational process is therefore necessary. Therefore, the teacher needs to do the following: – let go of the role of the informant and take on the role of organizer, coordinator of the student's cognitive activity, and planner of all kinds of educational and cognitive activities in the classroom; – the student's educational and cognitive activity needs to align with the curriculum that needs to be learned; – the activity must enable the student to independently draw conclusions so that he can learn for himself. Students' interest

in the subject and their educational engagement are increased through systematic work combined with the active application of cutting-edge pedagogical technologies. This approach also facilitates a thorough and rigorous assimilation of knowledge and helps students enhance their speech, thinking, and memory.

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