THE IMPORTANCE OF USING MODERN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES

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Annotation. The rapid development of information and communication technologies, one of the distinctive features of our era, requires a new approach to the educational process and special attention to its organization, taking advantage of its capabilities. The article examines the role and significance of modern information technologies in the process of teaching foreign languages. It discusses how digital tools—such as multimedia platforms, online learning environments, artificial intelligence systems, and interactive communication tools—enhance linguistic competence, motivate learners, and improve the effectiveness of teaching. The paper also analyzes pedagogical advantages, challenges, and methodological implications for educators in the digital era.

Keywords: information technologies; foreign language teaching; digital learning tools; multimedia; online education; artificial intelligence; pedagogical innovation.

Introduction

In today's rapidly developing era, science and technology are also developing rapidly. Progress is noticeable in every field. In particular, there have been major changes in science and significant achievements are being made. In the 21st century, the age of information technology, our modern youth are not only in line with the spirit of the times, but also in line with the progress in the world of technology. Therefore, the era requires a different approach to the process of educating the younger generation. The role of the teacher in the lessons is also changing. The teacher now mainly plays the role of a guide. Delivering each subject to the student using new innovative pedagogical technologies is one of the main requirements of today's education. Today, in the age of information technology, our era, time, and way of life have changed quite systematically. Intelligent machines have managed to perform many of the actions of humans. In short, artificial intelligence has developed very well.

In recent decades, advances in information and communication technologies (ICT) have transformed educational practice across all disciplines, including the teaching of foreign languages. As global communication intensifies, proficiency in foreign languages becomes essential for academic, professional, and cultural integration. Traditional teaching methods alone are no longer sufficient to meet learners' diverse needs and expectations. Modern information technologies offer new pedagogical opportunities that enhance learners' linguistic competence through interactivity, accessibility, and personalization.

Main Part

During the years of independence, more than 51.7 thousand foreign language teachers were trained, multimedia textbooks on English, German and French for grades 5-9 of secondary schools, electronic resources for studying English, German and French in primary grades were prepared, more than 5 thousand language classrooms were equipped in secondary schools, academic lyceums and higher educational institutions.

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The time demands that teachers who aim to keep pace with the times be ready to revive any part of the lesson through ICT. Today, one of the main requirements for high professional qualifications has become perfect knowledge of foreign languages. It is not for nothing that special attention is paid to the study of English, German and French, which occupy a leading place among the languages of international communication. After the adoption of the Resolution of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Abduganievich Karimov No. PQ-1875 dated December 13, 2012, attention to the teaching and learning of foreign languages in our country has increased even more. On May 6, 2021, a videoconference meeting was held under the chairmanship of our President Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyoyev on measures to improve the system of teaching foreign languages, and the teaching of foreign languages has reached a new level. From this day on, it was established that every school graduate must have perfect knowledge of at least 2 foreign languages during schooling, and employees of state bodies must also know foreign languages. The teaching and learning of foreign languages in the education system is rising to a new level of quality based on a scientific approach and the introduction of new information and communication and pedagogical technologies that fully meet the requirements of the time.

Modern ICT tools reshape the educational environment by providing dynamic and flexible learning opportunities. They enable real-time access to authentic materials, facilitate communication with native speakers, and support a range of learning styles. This shift aligns foreign language teaching with contemporary educational requirements, promoting learner autonomy and communicative competence.

In particular, there are several advantages of using such information and communication technologies in learning a foreign language. The role of modern technology in language learning and teaching is incomparable. The use of technological tools is useful in every aspect of learning a foreign language (reading, writing, listening comprehension and speaking). For example, for listening comprehension, this process cannot be carried out without a computer, player, CD discs. Listening comprehension is one of the most important parts of language learning. In this, the student is required to pay attention to the speaker's pronunciation, compliance with grammatical rules, vocabulary and its meanings at the same time. When using modern technologies in the educational process, it is also an important factor that students know and can use information and communication technologies well. Teaching and learning a foreign language using modern technologies is one of the most effective methods.

In this process, including:

- using computers, the student can watch and hear foreign language video clips, demonstrations, dialogues, movies or cartoons;

- listening to and watching foreign language radio broadcasts and television programs;

- using tape recorders and cassettes, which are considered a more traditional method; CD players can be used. The use of these technical means makes the process of learning a foreign language more interesting and effective for students. In the process of globalization, it is difficult to imagine our life without the Internet. It is one of the most effective ways to use it effectively in the process of learning and teaching a foreign language. The Internet provides the opportunity to communicate with speakers of a foreign language. Writing exercises can be improved by writing letters via e-mail. The most important issue is the introduction of modern communication technologies into the educational process, their purposeful and correct, effective use, the

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development of interest in a foreign language in students, and the improvement of teaching efficiency. This creates an opportunity and increases the demand for the use of innovative educational technologies. Today, there are several different methods of innovative educational technologies. If they are used in a wide and diverse way to cover the topic in lessons, the effectiveness of the lesson will be high and students' interest in the lesson will also be increased.

In an era when the need for learning a foreign language is high, the effective use of modern information technologies, innovative educational technologies in the educational process makes this process more effective. The most commonly used ICT resources in the educational process include:

1) electronic textbooks and manuals displayed using a computer and multimedia projector;

2) electronic encyclopedias and reference books;

3) simulators and test programs;

4) educational resources on the Internet;

5) DVDs and CDs with paints and drawings; 6) video and audio equipment;

7) research and development work;

8) Interactive whiteboards.

Based on the nature of the text, it is important to use various computer-based educational language learning programs designed in the form of games to offer students the opportunity to write down or recite a composition, or to create a certain situation using previously selected pictures and then recite that composition.

Multimedia resources—including videos, audio recordings, interactive textbooks, and virtual simulations—enable learners to immerse themselves in authentic linguistic contexts. Visual and auditory stimuli help reinforce vocabulary, pronunciation, and comprehension skills. Interactive materials also increase motivation by making lessons more engaging and contextually meaningful.

Platforms such as Moodle, Google Classroom, Zoom, and Microsoft Teams have become essential tools for foreign language teaching. They support synchronous and asynchronous communication, offering opportunities for discussion, collaboration, and independent study. Through forums, chats, and video conferencing, learners can practice communication skills in real time, while teachers can track progress and provide timely feedback.

AI-powered tools—such as intelligent tutoring systems, adaptive learning platforms, and automated translation or speech-recognition software—offer personalized instruction based on learners' individual needs. Applications like ChatGPT, Duolingo, and Grammarly help learners practice writing, speaking, and grammar, providing instant corrections and explanations. This enhances self-directed learning and reinforces language skills outside the traditional classroom.

Mobile devices allow learners to access language materials anytime and anywhere, turning everyday situations into learning opportunities. Mobile apps support microlearning, spaced repetition, and gamified experiences, making language acquisition more intuitive and engaging.

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Social media platforms also encourage informal practice through authentic communication with global communities.

Despite numerous advantages, the integration of ICT into language education presents challenges. These include digital literacy requirements for both teachers and students, unequal access to technology, and the risk of over-reliance on digital tools at the expense of human interaction. Effective integration requires pedagogical training, thoughtful curriculum design, and a balanced approach that combines technology with traditional methods.

Conclusion

Therefore, the introduction of technologies and ensuring that teaching methods meet the requirements of the time are the main tasks of teachers and scientists that cannot be postponed. The training and improvement of the skills of specialists is also relevant. At a time when the economic, political, cultural and educational ties of our state with the countries of the world are strengthening, the interest of our youth in the life, culture, traditions and languages of foreign countries is increasing. The role of foreign languages, especially English, in the development of these ties is incomparable.

In conclusion, the use of modern information technologies significantly enhances the teaching and learning of foreign languages. Digital tools provide authentic, interactive, and flexible learning environments that support the development of communicative competence and learner autonomy. While challenges remain, the pedagogical potential of ICT is undeniable, making it an essential component of contemporary language education. Continued innovation and professional development are necessary to ensure that technological advancements are used effectively and responsibly in educational practice.

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