

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING TECHNOLOGIES

Nigina Davirboyeva¹

Sevinch Irzayeva¹

Sabrina Shodmonova¹

¹ Students of Jizzakh State Pedagogical University

Dildora Safarova²

² Teacher

ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRACT:

ARTICLE HISTORY:

Received: 09.04.2025

Revised: 10.04.2025

Accepted: 11.04.2025

KEYWORDS:

Foreign language,
teaching technologies,
interactive method,
information and
communication
technologies (ICT),
multimedia,
communicative
approach, innovation,
teaching methodology,
digital education.

This article explores the modern technologies used in foreign language teaching, their practical importance, and effectiveness. The author analyzes methods that increase learners' motivation, develop communicative skills, and make the learning process more interactive. The article also highlights the advantages, relevance, and pedagogical approaches of innovative teaching technologies, supported by scientific reasoning.

Introduction. In the 21st century, the education system is undergoing rapid transformation. The development of information and communication technologies, globalization, and the internationalization of the labor market have made learning foreign languages a necessity for modern individuals. Especially, the English language has become a key tool in international communication, science, technology, and business, making traditional teaching methods insufficient.

To improve the quality of education, strengthen language skills, and ensure active student engagement, there is a growing need for innovative pedagogical technologies. These technologies not only modernize the learning process but also foster independent thinking, communication skills, and creativity in students.

Modern technologies and their role in teaching.

Modern teaching technologies are tools and methods aimed at enhancing the learning process, activating students' participation, and developing their independent thinking skills. Today, the following technologies are widely used in foreign language teaching:

- **Multimedia technologies:** The use of videos, audio materials, and animations helps simulate real-life contexts and enhances listening, speaking, and pronunciation skills. For instance, subtitled films and YouTube educational channels allow learners to hear authentic speech patterns and intonation, improving comprehension and fluency. Interactive whiteboards and language labs also allow teachers to incorporate dynamic content that captures learners' attention.

- **Digital education platforms:** Platforms like Google Classroom, Zoom, Moodle, and Microsoft Teams are essential for remote and blended learning. They enable teachers to organize lessons, distribute assignments, conduct assessments, and hold live discussions. These platforms also support asynchronous learning, allowing students to access materials and review content at their own pace.

- **Mobile applications:** Language learning apps such as Duolingo, Memrise, Babbel, and BBC Learning English offer gamified and self-paced environments for practicing vocabulary, grammar, pronunciation, and listening skills. Many of these apps use spaced repetition systems (SRS) to reinforce long-term memory and include speech recognition to help with pronunciation.

- **Virtual Reality (VR) and Artificial Intelligence (AI):** VR enables students to immerse themselves in virtual environments, such as ordering food at a virtual restaurant or navigating a foreign city, thus enhancing experiential learning. AI tools like ChatGPT, Grammarly, and ELSA Speak offer instant feedback on grammar, sentence structure, vocabulary use, and pronunciation. These tools help personalize the learning experience and reduce reliance on teacher-led correction.

- **Gamification and Learning Management Systems (LMS):** Incorporating game-based elements like points, badges, leaderboards, and challenges (as seen in Kahoot, Quizizz, and ClassDojo) boosts motivation and promotes friendly competition. Meanwhile, LMS platforms streamline lesson planning, tracking progress, and customizing content for

different proficiency levels.

- **Speech-to-text and text-to-speech tools:** These technologies help improve speaking and listening skills by allowing learners to hear accurate pronunciation or see their spoken words transcribed in real time, thus encouraging better self-monitoring and pronunciation practice.

Interactive methods and communicative approach.

These tools transform the traditional one-way teaching approach into a two-way interactive process, increasing student motivation and interest in learning. A foreign language is, above all, a means of communication. Therefore, communicative teaching methods are central to effective language acquisition. These methods promote active learning and help students express themselves in real-life contexts. Some highly effective interactive methods include:

- **Role-play:** Students take on roles in simulated real-life situations such as booking a hotel, ordering food at a restaurant, interviewing for a job, or asking for directions. This technique helps learners overcome speaking anxiety, apply learned vocabulary in context, and develop fluency and confidence in spontaneous speech.

- **Think-Pair-Share:** This method encourages learners to first reflect individually on a question or prompt, then pair up to discuss their thoughts, and finally share with the whole class. It enhances critical thinking, promotes peer learning, and gives every student a voice in the classroom.

- **Project-Based Learning (PBL):** Learners work individually or in groups to explore a topic, solve a problem, or create a product (e.g., presentations, posters, videos). PBL integrates language skills—reading, writing, listening, and speaking—into a cohesive task and fosters research, collaboration, and presentation abilities.

- **Information Gap Activities:** Students are given different pieces of information and must communicate with each other to complete a task. These activities stimulate real-life conversations and reinforce the importance of asking and answering questions accurately.

- **Storytelling and Scriptwriting:** Learners create stories, dialogues, or skits, helping them practice creative language use, grammar in context, and vocabulary retention while developing narrative competence.

- **Discussion and Debate:** Structured discussions on relevant topics (e.g., climate change, social media, education systems) allow learners to express opinions, justify arguments, and interact respectfully—all vital skills in real-world communication. Approaches like Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) and Task-Based Language Teaching (TBLT) focus on learning through meaningful tasks. These enable students to

integrate grammar and vocabulary into real communication, rather than isolated exercises. Teacher's competence in using technologies.

The effectiveness of any educational technology largely depends on the teacher's ability to integrate it meaningfully and purposefully into the learning process. No matter how advanced the tools are, their impact is minimal without a well-prepared, digitally literate educator. Therefore, teachers must continuously develop their digital competence and stay updated with emerging technological trends in education.

Key competencies for modern language teachers include:

- **Technical skills:** A teacher should confidently operate various platforms such as Zoom, oogle Meet, Google Classroom, Moodle, and Microsoft Teams to organize synchronous and asynchronous lessons.

They must also know how to use interactive tools like Kahoot, Quizizz, Mentimeter, and adlet to conduct engaging quizzes, surveys, and brainstorming sessions.

- **Instructional design skills:** Teachers should be able to design effective digital learning materials—such as interactive presentations, audio-visual resources, e-quizzes, and digital worksheets—that align with language learning goals and support all four language skills: reading, writing, listening, and speaking.

- **Assessment literacy:** Educators must be skilled in using technology for formative and summative assessment.

Online tools such as Edpuzzle, Google Forms, or Flipgrid enable teachers to assess not just grammar or vocabulary, but also pronunciation, speaking fluency, and listening comprehension.

- **Adaptability and innovation:** Technology is constantly evolving. Teachers should be open to exploring new digital platforms, AI-powered tools, and multimodal teaching strategies to enhance student engagement and learning outcomes. They should be flexible enough to switch between in-person, online, and hybrid models of instruction when needed.

- **Digital pedagogy awareness:** Beyond just using tools, teachers must understand how and when to use them. Effective digital teaching involves selecting the right tool for the right purpose—e.g., using storytelling apps for speaking skills, or digital forums for writing practice.

- **Cyber safety and ethics:** Teachers must model and teach responsible use of technology. This includes guiding students on issues such as plagiarism, digital citizenship, safe online communication, and privacy protection.

Modern technologies in foreign language teaching play a vital role in simplifying the learning process, increasing student motivation, and developing independent learning skills. Through interactive methods, digital platforms, and innovative tools, students gain not only theoretical knowledge but also practical communication experience.

However, the success of technology in education largely depends on the teacher's competence. Educators must continuously improve their digital skills and adapt teaching strategies to create engaging, student-centered learning environments.

By embracing modern tools and methodologies, teachers can better prepare learners for global communication and ensure they acquire the language competencies needed in today's fast-changing world.

References:

1. Abduqodirov A. (2021). Innovative Pedagogical Technologies. Tashkent: Ministry of Public Education of Uzbekistan.
2. Qodirova M. (2020). Modern Approaches in Foreign Language Teaching. Tashkent.
3. Harmer J. (2015). The Practice of English Language Teaching. Pearson Education Limited.
4. Brown H. D. (2007). Teaching by Principles: An Interactive Approach to Language Pedagogy. Longman.
5. Richards J. C. & Rodgers T. S. (2014). Approaches and Methods in Language Teaching. Cambridge University Press.
6. Warschauer M. & Kern R. (2000). Network-Based Language Teaching: Concepts and Practice. Cambridge University Press.
7. Chapelle C. A. (2003). English Language Learning and Technology. John Benjamins Publishing Company.