METHODOLOGY FOR USING COMPUTER TRAINING PROGRAMS IN ENGLISH LESSONS

Annotation: The use of modern technologies in the organization and practical strengthening of course activities and, as an example, the importance of computers in the field of English language are described in this article.

Key words: communicative culture,practical mastery,modern pedagogical technology,Internet resources,proficiency in English

The problem of quality education has always been and will be relevant. Today, the labor market requires intellectually developed, sociable, competitive specialists who are able to acquire the necessary knowledge.

The main purpose of teaching foreign languages is the formation and development of a communicative culture, teaching the practical mastery of a foreign language. The task of the teacher is to create conditions for the practical mastery of the language for each student, to choose such teaching methods that would allow each student to show their activity, their creativity, to activate cognitive activity in the process of teaching foreign languages. Modern pedagogical technologies, such as learning in collaboration, project methodology, the use of new information technologies, Internet resources help to implement a personality-oriented approach to learning, provide individualization and differentiation of learning, taking into account the abilities of children, their level of learning, inclinations. There are a large number of special computer programs

available, and their relevance is undeniable. In connection with the progressive development of society in recent years, there has been an increasing interest in the study of a foreign language. The willingness to research the subject is due to factors. One of which is numerous because of the desire to travel the world, to enrich communication with their knowledge of representatives of different countries and cultures, however, without knowledge of at least one foreign language, this is very difficult to accomplish. The most common foreign language spoken by a significant proportion of the world's population is English, therefore, it is not by chance that it is considered one of the popular languages taught in school. Proficiency in English can be considered in the following aspect: as a type of speech activity, it can be approached both as a learning goal and as a learning tool. So, for example, oral speech as the goal of learning is a means of communication. The use of spoken language is what a foreign language is taught for, which can generate a genuine interest in a given subject in school and a desire in students to study it. Oral speech is also used as a teaching tool, with the help of which the development of automatisms is carried out in the reproduction and transformation of the acquired lexical units of grammatical structures. A foreign language has become fully understood as a means of communication, a means of understanding and interaction between people of different nationalities.

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The most common foreign language spoken by a significant proportion of the world's population is English, therefore, it is not by chance that it is considered one of the popular languages—taught in school. Proficiency in English can be considered in the following aspect: as a type of speech activity, it can be approached both as a learning goal and as a learning tool. So, for example, oral speech as the goal of learning is a means of communication. The use of spoken language is what a foreign language is taught for, which can generate a genuine interest in a given subject in school and a desire in students to study it. Oral speech is also used as a teaching tool, with the help of which the development of automatisms is carried out in the reproduction and transformation of the acquired lexical units of grammatical structures. A foreign language has become fully understood as a means of communication, a means of understanding and interaction between people of different nationalities.

Therefore, the main goal of studying foreign languages in a general education school is the formation of foreign language communicative competence in schoolchildren, that is, the ability and willingness to carry out foreign language interpersonal and intercultural communication with native speakers.

One of the forms of oral (informal and formal) communication is dialogue, with the help of which information is exchanged by means of language, mutual understanding is established, the interlocutor is influenced in accordance with the communicative intention of the speaker. Dialogue is one of the integral components of learning in the study of a foreign language and takes up almost 70% of spoken language. Therefore, language learning from the very beginning should take place in conditions as close as possible to real communication. The emphasis should be not only on the language competence of people studying it, but also on

the development of their communication skills. In order to develop the communication skills of students, the teacher must create a script to teach the language in a lively, active and interesting way. Many English teachers learn and apply innovative classroom practices.

Learners value the opportunity to be active participants. The course work carried out have revealed that they have great chances to assimilate the knowledge that they have learned in the process of active action, and that they have great abilities to use it in their own lives. The relevance of this course work is due to several factors. First, keeping middle school students interested is not an easy task. To get students interested, it is necessary to use teaching methods and aids that will make the learning process easier, and the children more receptive to learning new material. Course work shows that there are benefits and great opportunities for students to use computer-based learning environment. However, the learning benefits the students received from using computer-based activities are depending on many related factors that need to be studied. With good computers facilities in schools may not promise a good use of computers in the classroom unless the objective of having computers in the school is studied and implemented

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