"TECHNOLOGY OF TEACHING LANGUAGES"

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Annotation. This article deals with the language technologies. Language educator be responsible for the planning, instruction, assessment, and facilitation of any language course, leveraging technology to support language learning.

Key words: language, teaching, foreign, method, rule

«ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ ОБУЧЕНИЯ ЯЗЫКАМ»

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Аннотация. В этой статье речь пойдет о языковых технологиях. Преподаватель иностранных языков несет ответственность за планирование, обучение, оценку и содействие любому языковому курсу, используя технологии для поддержки изучения языка.

Ключевые слова: язык, обучение, иностранный, метод, правило.

Language instruction is best guided by language educators rather than solely delivered via a computer program or by a non-content specialist:

- Research does not support the isolated use of technology for acquiring a language.

- Interaction with a language educator is critical to building spontaneous interpersonal skills needed for real-world communication.

- Intercultural competence is best acquired through human interactions and meaningful experiences facilitated through a language educator.

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- Educators use content knowledge, research-informed teaching strategies, and effective technology applications to support language learning.

Role of Technology for Learners. Technology can and should be used by language educators to enhance language instruction, practice, and assessment, as articulated in the World-Readiness Standards for Learning Languages. Through the purposeful use of technology:

- Students read, listen to, and view authentic, engaging, and timely materials from the target culture.

- Students practice interpersonal skills as they interact via video, audio, or text in real-time with other speakers of the target language.

- Students collaborate on presentational tasks with their peers or teacher, anytime, anywhere.

- Students work at their own pace as they access online content and/or utilize computer adaptive programs managed by their teacher.

- Students practice discrete skills with engaging online games and applications.

- Students benefit from differentiated instruction where multiple applications can be used to assess students, assign varied tasks, track data, give real-time feedback, and manage classrooms and lessons.

The use of technology is not a goal in and of itself; rather technology is one tool that supports language learners as they use the target language in culturally appropriate ways to accomplish authentic tasks. Further, all language learning opportunities whether facilitated through technology or in a classroom setting, should be standards-based, instructor-designed, learner-centered, and aimed at developing proficiency in the target language through interactive, meaningful, and cognitively

engaging learning experiences. ACTFL acknowledges a role for hybrid, online and distance learning instructional models aligned with state and national standards and facilitated by language educators. The development of technology is best driven by the needs of the language learner, supporting the kinds of interactions our students need to become college, career, life, and world-ready.

Technology Basics

Instructors use technology in teaching to enhance, engage and motivate students. What is **educational technology**? It refers to the broad range of devices used in the classroom. Think about all the technological tools you use on a day-to-day basis - smart phones, tablets, and computers. Schools use all these and more as teaching tools, and such technology has a special role in foreign language instruction.

The Importance of Technology in Foreign Language Instruction

Depending on the school, student body and subject matter, the use of technology serves many purposes. Foreign language teachers have a specific niche: Their job is to teach students a whole new language, including the nuanced rules of grammar and cultural norms. Technology offers foreign language teachers a chance to supplement their instruction by:

- **Making learning visible**: Technology can bring another culture into the classroom. Using technology tools that connect to foreign lands and display how others live allows students to see and experience language in a whole new way.
- **Differentiating**: Not all students are the same. Each one has different strengths and needs. Technology tools give teachers additional resources to reach all learners.
- **Engaging students**: Technology these days is often **interactive**, allowing users a chance to be engaged in learning experiences. You can't do that with a book!

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- **Applying language**: With language acquisition, you either use it or lose it. Technology gives students many opportunities to use their broadening language skills in real-world applications.

Teachers must utilize technology in a way that's intentional and purposeful. No matter how they utilize devices, when planning technology use in foreign language classrooms, teachers should make sure they're meeting an educational objective.

Tools of the Trade

So, now we know what educational technology is and why foreign language teachers use it. But what types of technology do they use, and how do they utilize it for language learning? In any foreign language classroom, you will generally find the tools found in most others, including a **computer**, **tablets** and an **interactive whiteboard**. While such devices may have a variety of purposes in other subjects, language learners may use the above tools for two important functions: **listening** and **speaking**. Students need to hear and use language in order to remember it long-term, and the use of technology provides opportunities for students to practice their language skills by hearing and speaking.

Here are some applications that can be used with educational technology:

Listening Programs

Think about how you learn a foreign language. In order for it to sink in, you need to hear it in small chunks or pieces. The teacher speaks the words slowly so you can hear the different words and sounds. But this isn't how the language is spoken by natives. Using **audio programs** helps students hear what the spoken language sounds like in real life. Students can pick up the **accent** and notice the rhythm of another language by hearing **native speakers** conversing. Teachers can use listening programs on any device that has an audio component, such as a tablet, smart phone or computer.

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- Tip: Use audio programs every day for a warm-up or review exercise. This gives students a chance to connect to their learning and see how the language works in authentic ways.

Computers and tablets in classrooms

What would an education without books look like? This question is easy to answer – all information would be placed on a tablet (or computer). The digitization of educational content would facilitate access to information, while hard-copy textbooks would no longer be relevant.

Additionally, computers and tablets help in the following ways:

- they make education literally lighter (no heavy bags)
- ease of access anytime, from anywhere
- they provide a high level of computer literacy
- they facilitate studying through allowing children to use multimedia materials
- getting familiar with new technologies from an early age serves as excellent preparation for further education
- computer-based testing makes knowledge assessment easier for teachers.

Of course, in order for all this to be possible, students and teachers must have access to tablets or computers, so that modern methods of education could be equally available to everyone.

Cloud technology

One of the best examples of the usefulness of learning technology is the implementation of cloud technology. Earlier use of computers in education was limited, as the sharing of data was comparatively complicated. Nowadays, school devices are interconnected using online software that keeps data in a cloud. This means that all information available on the server is accessible to all students.

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