

USING MODERN DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING LINGUISTICS AND FOREIGN LANGUAGES; ELECTRONIC RECOURSES

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Abstract. *This thesis explores the role and impact of digital tools in the modern process of foreign language teaching and learning. In the era of rapid technological development, digital platforms, applications, and AI-based tools have transformed the dynamics of classroom instruction. The thesis discusses mobile apps, online dictionaries, virtual classrooms, and artificial intelligence, focusing on how they contribute to more engaging, personalized, and effective language acquisition. Furthermore, it considers the challenges faced by educators and learners in implementing these tools, highlighting the need for balanced integration and digital literacy.*

Keywords: *Digital tools, foreign language education, virtual classrooms, mobile apps, online dictionaries, AI, educational technology, personalized learning*

INTRODUCTION

This comprehensive exploration delves into the pivotal role of digital educational technologies in the realm of teaching foreign languages. Unveiling a transformative landscape, the article navigates through the multifaceted impacts of technology on language acquisition, from personalized learning journeys and accessible language resources to real-time collaboration and the cultivation of digital literacy skills. The narrative unfolds as a nuanced exploration of how digital tools enhance engagement, foster accessibility, and propel language education into a dynamic era of continuous evolution and innovation. digital educational technologies, language acquisition, personalized learning, multimedia enrichment, real-time collaboration, language resources, digital literacy skills, language education, technological innovation, language proficiency, educational apps, global perspective.

Research Method

The methodology employed in the study conducted by Smith et al. (2021) artfully orchestrates a symphony of research approaches, blending qualitative and quantitative methods to explore the intricate intersection of digital pedagogy and student engagement in the context of foreign language learning.

1. Mobile applications in language learning

The rise of mobile applications has revolutionized how individuals approach foreign language learning. Applications like Duolingo, Babbel, Memrise, Busuu, and Rosetta Stone offer structured lessons that are interactive and visually engaging. These apps use techniques such as gamification, spaced repetition, and user progress tracking, which encourage consistent practice and retention. Moreover, these apps are especially useful for learners who prefer autonomous, self-paced learning. Users can learn on the go, whenever they have a few spare minutes, which increases overall exposure to the target language. Additionally, many applications now offer speaking and pronunciation practice through AI-driven voice recognition technology, enhancing the learner's verbal

fluency. However, limitations exist. Some apps are overly reliant on memorization and may not develop critical thinking or complex language structures. Also, not all apps provide sufficient speaking practice or cultural context, which are essential components of true language proficiency.

2. Online dictionaries and translation tools

Online dictionaries and machine translation tools play a significant role in supporting language learners. Resources like Cambridge Dictionary Online, Collins Dictionary, Word Reference, Linguee, and Google Translate provide immediate access to definitions, synonyms, example sentences, idiomatic expressions, and audio pronunciation. Such tools assist in comprehension, writing, and vocabulary acquisition. Bilingual dictionaries especially help beginners in making connections between their native language and the target language. Tools like Reverso and DeepL Translator go beyond simple translation, offering more natural and grammatically accurate outputs.

3. Virtual classrooms and lms platforms

The advent of virtual learning environments—accelerated by the COVID-19 pandemic—has made online classes a regular part of modern education. Platforms like Zoom, Microsoft Teams, Google Meet, and Skype facilitate live interaction, group discussions, and presentations in the target language. Learning Management Systems (LMS) such as Moodle, Google classroom, Canvas, and Edmodo enable teachers to share resources, give assignments, track progress, and provide feedback. They also support multimedia integration (videos, audio files, IEXACT AND NATURAL sciences: challenges and solutions”, may 30, 2025

417 podcasts), which caters to various learning styles. For language learners, this means exposure to authentic listening materials, increased opportunities for speaking, and access to a wide range of activities. Virtual platforms can also connect learners from different countries, promoting intercultural communication and collaboration. However, challenges include technical issues, lack of physical interaction, reduced motivation due to screen fatigue, and unequal access to devices and stable internet. Therefore, virtual learning must be strategically combined with interactive and creative tasks to maintain learner engagement

Results and discussion

Digital technologies particularly excel in facilitating communicative competence development through various mechanisms. Synchronous communication tools enable real-time interaction with native speakers and fellow learners across geographical boundaries, providing authentic communicative contexts that traditional classrooms struggle to replicate. Asynchronous platforms enable learners to produce reflective language output which they can draft and edit at their own pace, which differs from the time constraints of in-person dialogue. Multimedia resources including videos and interactive content provide learners with exposure to different linguistic varieties and accents and registers which helps them develop sociolinguistic awareness and pragmatic competence together with their formal language skills. Digital technologies enable multimodal literacy development because modern communication requires people to use their advanced skills for interpreting and creating content that combines text with visual elements and audio components.

Conclusion

Digital tools have become essential in modern foreign language education. They offer flexibility, engagement, and personalization that were previously unimaginable.

From mobile apps to AI platforms, these tools cater to diverse learner needs and facilitate both autonomous and collaborative learning. However, successful integration requires careful planning, teacher training, student support, and infrastructure development. Digital tools should complement—not replace—sound pedagogical practices. A balanced, learner-centered approach that leverages the strengths of technology will ensure that language education remains relevant, effective, and inclusive in the digital age.

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