

LINGUODIDACTIC AND THEORETICAL-METHODOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING THROUGH DIGITAL APPLICATIONS

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Abstract: This article focuses on the effectiveness of digital technologies in language learning today. It explores how digital tools can increase motivation in language acquisition, accelerate the learning process, and enhance students' cognitive and educational engagement in modern conditions. The article also discusses innovative forms of education aimed at improving the quality and efficiency of teaching.

Keywords: Digital education, digital applications, features of education, theoretical foundations of digital learning.

ЛИНГВОДИДАКТИЧЕСКИЕ И ТЕОРЕТИКО - МЕТОДОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ ПРЕПОДАВАНИЯ ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ С ПОМОЩЬЮ ЦИФРОВЫХ ПРИЛОЖЕНИЙ

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Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается эффективность цифровых технологий в изучении языка на современном этапе. Цифровые инструменты могут повышать мотивацию к изучению языка, ускорять процесс усвоения языка, а также способствовать усилению учебно-познавательной активности студентов в современных условиях. Обсуждаются инновационные формы обучения, направленные на повышение качества и эффективности преподавания.

Ключевые слова: цифровое образование, цифровые приложения, особенности образования, теоретические основы цифрового обучения.

The growing demands of modern educational standards and the rapid development of new information technologies necessitate a flexible transformation in the direction and content of educational activities. It is evident that computer technologies, which are being integrated into all areas of our lives, are playing an increasingly important role in the educational process. Innovations are continuously being introduced into education by changing its forms and tools and updating the content of instruction.

The generation born at the beginning of the new millennium, during a period of rapid digital technology development, is referred to as Generation Z or the Net Generation. This younger generation feels confident and comfortable working with technology and electronic resources. The development of the Internet has eliminated barriers to searching for and sharing quality information. Young people who have grown up in the era of advanced technologies perceive the information space in a different way. Along with the growth of the Internet, information needs have also increased.

In educational institutions, referring to online resources as a means of obtaining additional information and enhancing cognitive activity on a given topic has become widespread. Digital applications are increasingly becoming standard tools used by students in foreign language education, just as they are in various other fields. A fundamentally new situation is emerging in the educational system.

Modern teaching is aimed not only at providing students with extensive knowledge but also at developing their independence, critical thinking towards the material, and creative thinking—in other words, at forming universal learning actions. The informatization of education is one of the priority directions in the modernization of Uzbekistan's educational system, focusing on the development of methodological systems, technologies, and organizational forms of teaching in a modern information society.¹

Digital education is a system for organizing, managing, and implementing educational processes using information and communication technologies (ICT) and digital tools. It enhances traditional teaching methods by integrating modern technologies, making the learning process more interactive, flexible, and effective.²

German scholars Dräger, J., Müller-Eiselt, R.G., and Gilly Salmon have described the key features of digital education in their studies as follows:

¹ Морозов Е. А. Дистанционный формат в обучении иностранному языку: «за» и «против» // Актуальные проблемы современной науки, техники и образования. Тезисы докладов 76-й международной научно-технической конференции. – 2018. Том 2. – С. 465. Уразаева Н.Р., Морозов Е.А. Корпусная лингвистика при обучении немецкому языку: практические основы и инструменты // Современное образование. 2018. № 3. С. 71-79.

² Dräger, J.; Müller-Eiselt, R. (2015a): Die digitale Bildungsrevolution- der digitale Wandel des Lernens und wie wir ihn gestalten können. 1. Auflage. München: Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt in der Verlagsgruppe Random House GmbH. Gilly Salmon – Moderating: The Key to Teaching and Learning Online" 2011 New York

1.Flexibility: Students can study anytime and anywhere.

2.Individual approach: Offers educational programs tailored to each student's needs.

3.Interactivity: Makes learning engaging through multimedia tools, games, simulations, and more.

4.Continuity: Provides 24/7 access to educational materials.

5. Data analysis: Digital systems monitor the learning process and analyze individual performance.

In the scientific works of scholars such as Thomas C. Reeves and Thomas H. Reynolds, the following theoretical foundations of digital education have been examined:

- **Constructivist Theory:** This theory encourages students to actively construct knowledge. The digital environment offers broad opportunities to implement teaching strategies based on constructivism.
- **Multimodality Theory:** Digital education often integrates multiple modalities (text, audio, video, animation), making it adaptable to various learning styles.
- **Cognitive Theory:** This theory emphasizes optimizing the presentation of information based on students' cognitive capabilities. Digital tools help facilitate this process.
- **Motivational Theories:** Digital elements such as gamification, reward systems, and interactivity enhance student motivation.
- **Self-Determination Theory:** In digital education, students can independently manage their time, learning plans, and use of resources, which enhances their autonomy.

Based on these theories, it becomes evident that digital education offers several advantages.

- A fundamentally new situation is emerging in the education system: modern education aims not only to provide students with broad knowledge but also to foster their independence, critical engagement with content, and creative thinking—thus promoting the formation of universal learning competencies.³ The informatization of education has become one of the priority directions in the modernization of the Russian educational system, focusing on the development of

³ MOOCs and Open Education Around the World

Curtis J. Bonk, Mimi M. Lee, Thomas C. Reeves, Thomas H. Reynolds, 2015. New York

methodological systems, technologies, and organizational forms of education within the modern information society.

Theoretical information related to digital education intersects with several disciplines—pedagogy, psychology, computer science, and communication theories. From a pedagogical perspective, the central idea of constructivism is that knowledge is actively and independently constructed by students themselves. In the context of foreign language teaching, constructivism enables the creation of problem-based situations through interactive tools, the application of simulation and project-based learning methods, and the development of students' individual abilities. Additionally, motivation theory also plays a significant role in foreign language lessons and serves as a foundation for effective education.

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