FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING MEDIA

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Annotation: Traditional tools — textbooks, dictionaries, and manuals serve as the main foundation in foreign language teaching. Despite the emergence of modern technologies, they form the basis of the language learning process. To achieve the best results, it is necessary to integrate traditional tools with interactive and digital resources.

Keywords: education, teaching, traditional, dialogue, dictionary, task, text, audio, source, tool, technological tool, computer, interactive whiteboard, mobile applications, modern era.

СРЕДСТВА ОБУЧЕНИЯ ИНОСТРАННОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

Аннотация: Традиционные средства — учебник, словарь и пособия являются основой в обучении иностранному языку. Несмотря на появление современных технологий, они составляют фундамент процесса изучения языка. Для достижения наибольшей эффективности необходимо сочетать традиционные средства с интерактивными и электронными ресурсами.

Ключевые слова: образование, обучение, традиционный, диалог, словарь, задание, текст, аудио, источник, средство, технологическое средство, компьютер, интерактивная доска, мобильные приложения, время.

TEACHING AIDS FOR FOREIGN LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION

Introduction.
The importance of teaching aids in foreign language instruction is extremely significant. The tools used in the educational process help to effectively organize both students' and teachers' activities. Despite the rapid development of modern technologies, traditional teaching aids have not lost their relevance today. This article discusses the types of traditional teaching aids, their role, and their significance in foreign language teaching.

1. Textbooks
A textbook is the main source in learning a foreign language. Textbooks usually include the following elements:

- Grammatical rules;
- Exercises aimed at enriching vocabulary;
- Dialogues and texts;
- Tasks and control questions.

Significance:

- Textbooks ensure a systematic organization of the learning process;
- They provide learners with a clear direction for mastering the material;

- They comply with national educational standards.

Drawbacks:

- They often lag behind current innovations;
- The level of interactivity is relatively low.

2. Dictionaries

Dictionaries are the main tools for expanding vocabulary. They exist in various forms:

- Bilingual dictionaries (for example, Uzbek–German);
- Specialized dictionaries (medical, economic, technical);
- Phraseological dictionaries.

Significance:

- They help find the correct meanings of words;
- They serve as the primary source in the translation process.

Drawbacks:

- They are insufficient for active speech development, as they usually provide word forms without sufficient contextual usage.

3. Manuals

Manuals are supplementary teaching aids designed to support textbooks and promote independent learning.

- Grammar manuals;
- Exercise collections;
- Audio manuals.

Significance:

- They enable deeper mastery of textbook material;
- They help reinforce practical skills.

Drawbacks:

- Independent study requires additional motivation from learners.

In modern education, technological tools are among the most effective methodological solutions for foreign language teaching. Through technology, it is possible to increase learners' interest, improve the quality of education, and expand opportunities for independent learning. This article examines three main technological tools used in foreign language teaching: computers, interactive whiteboards, and mobile applications.

1. Computer

The computer is considered a universal tool in foreign language instruction. It is used for the following purposes:

- Online lessons (via Zoom, Google Meet);
- Presentation of multimedia materials (audio and video lessons);
- Completing tests and exercises (Moodle, Quizizz, Google Forms).

Advantages:

- Multifunctionality;
- Convenience for independent learning;
- Wide use of audio-visual materials.

Disadvantages:

- Dependence on electricity and internet access;
- Limited technical capabilities for some learners.

2. Interactive Whiteboard

An interactive whiteboard is a modern technological tool that makes lessons more engaging and effective.

Ways of use:
- Displaying slides and presentations;
- Performing grammar exercises in real time;
- Working with audio and video materials.

Advantages:
- Visualization of the learning process;
- Encouragement of active student participation;
- Visual explanation of complex topics.

Disadvantages:
- High cost;
- Not always available;
- Requires a well-trained teacher.

3. Mobile Applications

Mobile applications (Duolingo, Memrise, Quizlet, Babbel) are becoming increasingly popular in foreign language learning.

Opportunities for use:
- Vocabulary development;
- Improving listening comprehension and pronunciation;
- Making learning enjoyable through gamification.

Advantages:
- Convenience of use anytime and anywhere;
- Interactive exercises;
- Availability of free versions.

Disadvantages:
- Dependence on internet access;
- Requires supervision (may be perceived merely as a game).

Technological tools are an integral part of modern education and play a crucial role in making lessons effective, interactive, and engaging. By using computers, interactive whiteboards, and mobile applications, it is possible to increase learners' interest in foreign languages and develop independent learning skills. In the future, wider integration of technology into the teaching process is essential.

Multimedia resources in foreign language teaching are an integral part of modern pedagogy. Audio and video materials, as well as internet platforms, provide learners with opportunities to study language samples in natural contexts. These tools not only enhance teaching effectiveness but also foster independent learning skills.

1. Audio Materials

Audio resources play a vital role in developing listening comprehension skills in a foreign language.

Examples:
- Recorded dialogues and conversations;
- Podcasts;
- Audio dictionaries and audio files attached to textbooks.

Advantages:

- Improvement of pronunciation;
- Strengthening listening skills through exposure to natural speech.
  Disadvantages:
- Lack of visual support;
- Requires a high level of concentration.

2. Video Materials

Video materials make language learning more vivid and engaging, as they simultaneously activate both visual and auditory perception.

Examples:

- Videos accompanying textbooks;
- Films and TV series;
- Educational videos on YouTube.

Advantages:

- Demonstrates real-life language use;
- Helps understand cultural context.

Disadvantages:

- May require considerable time;
- Careful selection of quality content is necessary.

3. Internet Platforms

Internet platforms create unlimited opportunities for foreign language learning.

Examples:

- Duolingo, Memrise, Quizlet – for vocabulary and grammar learning;
- Zoom, Google Meet – for online lessons;
- Moodle, Google Classroom – for organizing distance education.

Advantages:

- Opportunity for remote learning;
- Interactive and gamified teaching methods.

Disadvantages:

- Complete dependence on internet access;
- Some platforms are paid.

Conclusion

Audio and video materials, as well as internet platforms, provide convenience, engagement, and effectiveness in language learning. Their main purpose is to create an authentic communication environment and introduce learners to cultural aspects of the target language. In the future, the integration of multimedia resources into the teaching process will expand further and remain a crucial condition for ensuring high-quality education.

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