



INNOVATIVE EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

Technology is making learning language easier and more fun. This article looks at smart tools like chatbots, speech apps, virtual reality, and games that help people practice and improve. With this new tools, learning a foreign language is becoming faster, more interactive, and more exciting.

Keywords: smart tools, interactive learning, online language exchange

INTRODUCTION

The last decade learning a new foreign language with technologies has rapidly became popular around the world. Traditional methods, such as textbooks and classroom instruction, are now supplemented or even replaced by interactive, AI-driven, and immersive technologies. Smartphones and mobile apps have made language learning more accessible than ever. Apps like Anki and Busuu use spaced repetition techniques to reinforce vocabulary at optimal intervals, enhancing retention. AI-driven adaptive learning platforms, such as Ling Q and Fluent U, analyze learners' progress and adjust lesson difficulty accordingly. These platforms provide personalized recommendations, ensuring a tailored learning experience.

MAIN PART

Online Collaboration and Social Learning. Language learning is most effective when practiced with others. Social learning platforms, such as Tandem and HelloTalk, connect learners with native speakers for real-time conversations. Online forums like Reddit's r/language learning and Facebook groups provide peer support, language exchange opportunities, and resources shared by language enthusiasts. These platforms promote interactive and community-driven learning. Smart Classrooms and Interactive Whiteboards. Many modern classrooms are integrating interactive whiteboards and smart technology to enhance foreign language instruction. Digital whiteboards, like Promethean and SMART Board, allow teachers to create dynamic and interactive lessons with multimedia content. AI-assisted translation tools, such as Google Translate and Microsoft Translator, help bridge language gaps, making it easier for students to understand and communicate in a foreign language. Several professional academic

organizations, including the National Council of Teachers of English (NCTE) and Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages (TESOL), have developed language standards in the United States to guide the revision of second language (L2) curricula at the elementary, secondary, and post-secondary levels, have adopted the Common Core Standards that are being implemented nationwide to raise the education and language literacy of all students, and are moving rapidly to develop performance-based assessments that can measure proficiency in English and the ability to communicate using higher-level thinking skill. Outside the USA, English has spread and continues to spread worldwide as an international lingua franca, and as a result, ESL (English as a Second Language), EFL (English as a Foreign Language), EIL (English as an International Language), and ELF (English as a Lingua Franca) have emerged as global phenomena that are fundamentally reshaping English education across the world [12]. In response to all the forcing movements and changes, universities need to move drastically and quickly to change how they teach, how they will modify their programs and how they will alter the profile of their graduates. In parallel, language instructors who are tasked with realizing the 'big picture' curricular and instructional goals have some "big puzzle" to address: how do we best equip our students to meet the social, educational, political, and economic changes, developments, and demands that they face? The answer to the "big puzzle" is complicated and requires language instructors to critically rethink the motivations and rationales underlying their long-held beliefs, assumptions, and practices in language education about:

- (a) the nature of language,
- (b) purposes of language teaching,
- (c) the role of teachers and students,

the processes of language learning and teaching language exchange platforms have proliferated in recent years and are now around one hundred. The attractiveness of a language exchange is that it enables language learners to meet in a special kind of social space with primary or competent language users, engage in mutual language practice, and try to enhance their abilities to express themselves in the language they need. Language exchange platforms begin by providing users with a questionnaire to fill in that describes the languages they speak and wish to practice, their age and gender, the dialects, and the motivations for learning the language. Afterward, users are offered a list of other members who fit these criteria. Members can choose the people they want to meet via chat, email, or phone, by either sending a personal letter or simply relying on reinterpretations in a more public letter, on a bulletin board [14]. Language exchange platforms consist of three modes of interaction. Many platforms only permit the exchange of emails, and sometimes only a few members who regularly translate letters can correct the exchanges of other members, and one of the most developed platforms, the Mixer, is supervised by pedagogues and language teachers. Other platforms let users continue with a simpler type of interaction, chat, and in the case of Initium, users fill in a contract specifying how much time they will spend with each of the languages, are marked if they fail to comply, and the member uses a language not specified in the contract is automatically cut off the chat. This kind of interaction continues until there is a misunderstanding and each partner interprets more or less consciously the same situation in the two languages, and this disparity may help

language acquisition. On voice exchanges, users discuss in real time via a microphone and the computer's audio card.

CONCLUSION

Technology has become an indispensable part of language learning, offering diverse tools and techniques that cater to various learning styles and contexts. From the early days of CALL to the current landscape of mobile apps and online platforms, technology has continuously shaped and enhanced language education. Effective integration of these tools into the curriculum requires careful consideration of pedagogical approaches and the specific needs of learners. By adopting innovative strategies and staying informed about the latest trends, educators can make language learning more engaging, accessible, and effective. The future of language education lies in the thoughtful fusion of traditional methods with cutting-edge technology, ultimately leading to more dynamic and successful language acquisition experiences.

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