INNOVATIONS IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES

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There is no doubt that the quality of higher education is one of the leading principles in successful development of any country. The level of intellectual potential of a country is the leading factor of its economic and political independence.

Educational technology is undergoing transformation due to these requirements of a society. The use of modern information tools and applications is being widely involved in teaching process.

The most popular today are computer training courses. Thanks to modern Internet technologies optimal conditions for distance learning are created. The advantage of this type of training is that a student can work and consult with the teacher conveniently at the library, at home, and in computer class.

This communication is the main factor of distance learning. In this case, an e-mail or teleconference can be used. It promotes better assimilation of learning issues and direct (online) access to educational material that is offered in the form of text, graphics, video clips, tests, etc.

The objective of the latest technology innovations is to improve the educational process, its acceleration and optimization. It brings obvious improvement and motivation of students. The increase in the efficiency of teaching and learning takes place through visual aids, audio and video support.

When using multimedia and implementing a number of methodological, didactic, pedagogical and psychological principles and creativity, the development of skills of analysis and synthesis, logical thinking etc. are engaged.

The principles that are realized during the implementation of language training take into account the latest computer technology:

- Individualization and differentiated principle of learning;

- Consideration of the individual student rates and availability for each user [2].

Using the latest software allows a teacher to represent different forms of work (individual, pair and group) in the class, to use different types of presentation material, and to organize students' independent work and its monitoring.

The researchers noted that working with computer software material eliminates "one of the major causes of the negative attitude to learning – unsuccessfully fulfilled task caused by misunderstanding and lack of knowledge of the material" [2; p. 334].

The presence of web dictionaries and encyclopedias and creation of educational programs enable attempts to complete a task, relieve psychological stress, and promote comprehensive deepening of the material being studied.

As it was mentioned earlier, computer programs can be successfully used for the organization of independent work. It should be noted that other types of work are also acceptable. Insertion of new material, presentation of new lexical units, implementation of training and communication exercises, receipt and use of geographic information, foreign language communication (possibly also with native speakers), online conferences and conduct of chats, roundtables, interactive lectures and quizzes, etc. are extremely motivating. Teachers and students can either use existing methods or adjust their own ones easily.

The advantages of using innovative information technologies are:

• Personalization of training.

• Using diverse of exercises and tasks, involving text, graphics, audio and video exercises.

• A feedback monitoring.

- Interactive work in class.
- Creation of distance learning.
- Ability to self-education.

The teacher can respond quickly to any problems that arise during the lessons, correct the interactivity and the degree of individual tasks.

The task of the teacher is also to activate the cognitive activity of the student, to choose such training methods that would create conditions for practical language acquisition for each student, and would give him the opportunity to demonstrate his or her creativity and activity [1].

New learning tools provide the latest techniques of teaching foreign languages. However, no computer software is able to replace the teacher to organize learning process and orient students to perform tasks. Information technology is only a means to achieve this goal, a change of occupation and motivation of students.

In the center of the learning process there is an independent cognitive activity of students. To consider such activity it is necessary to create a more flexible education system that would allow getting knowledge in a suitable way for a student.

In addition, the student must possess not only computer skills but also means of working with information found in various sources. They are the possession of different types of reading, studying, searching, awareness and ability to work with electronic reference materials.

To learn foreign languages it is necessary not only to communicate with the teacher and with other students. Such communication must take place over cooperation in different kinds of cognitive and creative activity.

Monitoring the performance of tasks, learning, ability to use it in certain situations should be systematic, based both on operational feedback and be remote in time.

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Збірник містить матеріали форуму «Молоді дослідники у глобалізованому світі: перспективи та виклики», що відбувся в травні 2016 року в Харківському національному університеті міського господарства імені О. М. Бекетова на базі кафедри іноземних мов.