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ABSTRACT

This article examines the significant role that technology plays in modern language learning, particularly in the context of English as a Second Language (ESL) and English for Specific Purposes (ESP). It provides a historical overview of the evolution of technology in language education, from the early days of Computer-Assisted Language Learning (CALL) to the current trends in technology-assisted language learning. Digital education offers new learning opportunities as student engagement in an interactive digital environment and educators use hybrid personalized learning courses, innovative, engaging learning strategies. Looking at student success in the modern conditions they are required to be not only thoughtful digital content users, but also effective digital media creators are able to collaborate their skills and share ideas through dynamic storytelling, data visualization when rendered in Uzbek.

Key words: *infallible, domain, proactive, fusion, acceleration.*

INTRODUCTION

In today's rapidly advancing digital age, technology has significantly reshaped the landscape of education, offering new and innovative methods for learning and teaching. Among the most transformative changes are the rise of software platforms, distance learning, and mobile applications, which have revolutionized the way foreign languages are taught and learned. These tools enable learners to access educational resources from anywhere in the world, at their own pace, and through a variety of interactive formats. Software platforms, such as language learning programs and online classrooms, provide structured lessons, real-time feedback, and a wealth of resources that support the acquisition of new languages. Distance learning, on the other hand, removes geographical barriers, offering learners the flexibility to study from any location, fostering greater access to high-quality language education. Meanwhile, mobile applications have further democratized language learning by offering portable, on-the-go learning experiences that cater to the needs of busy, modern learners. This convergence of technology enhances foreign language instruction by promoting engagement, convenience, and personalized learning, ultimately making language education more accessible, effective, and adaptable to diverse learner needs.

English will have rapidly increased in today's technology-driven societies. In addition to exceptional learning environments, teachers and researchers are also called to develop their diversity of methods and materials in order to meet or come close to learners' expectations and

needs. This paper describes an attempt to explore the potential impact of technological materials, particularly computer-based media, on foreign language education including ESP or EAP. The paper concludes with some suggestions on how to enrich the language learning process and assist teachers in making their lessons more creative by integrating technology into the foreign language classes.

PARTICIPANTS AND MATERIALS

The study involved an analysis of a wide range of texts, including technical articles, news reports, and literary works, in which English words were translated into Uzbek. The online learning system, with its wide range of capabilities and resources, can be personalized in many ways. This is the best way to create an ideal learning environment that meets the needs of each s

Thus, students are simply using technology instead of drawing from this knowledge. Using applied science to educate properly is good, but it is just a matter of time before turning it into an active skill set. Full use of computers breeds bad study habits. Many students continue to browse websites looking for the shortest way to solve math problems, instead of solving them in the traditional way, which in turn helps them gain a deeper knowledge of the subjects. The spelling checker is unable to teach them the correct spelling, resulting in a huge number of spelling errors on paper. Since humans are not infallible, technology can be wrong in the same way. There are many issues such as server error and connection issues that will take a long time to fix, making learning difficult and slow, which can sometimes be frustrating for both students and teachers. Waste of time due to unnecessary problems is generally discouraged in schools or any educational institution where every moment of time is valued. With the acceleration of technology, the website owner is calling for their websites to rank higher in search engines so that they only focus on ranking and not the content they are. Many sources contain incorrect information that has been copied and pasted from other websites without verifying its accuracy. In this way, a student can receive deliberately false information on these resources.

RESULTS

It is worth noting that the digitalization of education in Russia will soon create many problems in schools. There is a considerable gap between the provision of the technique used by the learner and the traditional teaching methods. As a result, digitalization has both defenders and opponents of this phenomenon. So some officials believe that such solutions will help to choose a comfortable training program and an individual approach to each pupil, student. If the technology helps to better understand and remember the material, then it can be studied and implemented. Others are more skeptical about this, claiming that the digitalization of Russian education is fraught with serious problems. These practices explain how technology tools are used to enhance language learning [16]. Proclaiming strategies or models for effective technology-enhanced language learning should not only help teachers, but also guide students or language learners at an introductory level to adopt a right path, in the sense of how to make appropriate use of technology tools based on the guidelines or pedagogical approaches proposed in the domain. The strategies accompanying the teaching approaches or models are necessary and inevitable. Understanding the underlying language learning strategies may also help the language model

designers to identify language learning tasks or activities that maximize the efficiency and effectiveness of language learning with technology use.

DISCUSSION

The findings highlight that the translation of English words into Uzbek faces both linguistic and cultural challenges. Lexical gaps and the influence of globalized terminology are the most pressing issues. While loanwords from English are increasingly common, their frequent usage may dilute the richness of the Uzbek language and limit its ability to adapt to new concepts in a way that is culturally meaningful. In turn, the above trends will affect all aspects of education, which also affects class work and the development of education in general. Future classroom activities will present something other than the mundane picture, like a teacher standing in front of his students at desks lined up in ideal rows. The introduction of innovative digital technologies will change both the form and methods of teaching and the environment itself. For example, that the digitalization of educational resources, training programs and other things will not correspond to the information of the educational process. This area requires a constant flow of breakthrough and proactive ideas and projects.

CONCLUSION

In today's world, intelligent use of technology can improve education. Distance learning has many advantages. But the main thing will always be the teacher-student relationship, because it is between them that learning takes place. There is an essential need to study and analyze the features of digital translation, which we define as the translation of texts from one language into another using specialized computer programs. 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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