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LEARNING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE ONLINE: ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

Abstract: The article provides a brief analysis of the advantages and disadvantages of this interactive teaching method and provides an example of tasks and exercises used in lessons.

Keywords: educational technologies, multimedia, web camera.

Modern pupils learn digital technologies from their early years. They prefer text messaging, online games, and social networking to reading books and going to the theater, not to mention the fact that none of them would ever dream of writing letters by hand. This is a generation that grew up in a paperless and wireless world; a new tribe of people who have been surrounded by computers, cell phones, and other gadgets since childhood. In our rapidly changing world, teachers are also forced to use new technologies that make lessons interesting for pupils and at the same time expand the capabilities of teachers.

Over the past decade, online learning has ceased to be a bold idea and has long been used in various educational institutions. Computers are very useful in many aspects of learning. They can significantly facilitate and speed up many processes - for example, it is known that pupils are successfully taught remotely via the Internet all over the world.

Computer technologies can also be useful when working with pupils in the classroom. Multimedia can include almost any means that can bring various types of information to teaching and other educational activities. Now for of learning a foreign language are widely used tools:

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- for recording and playback of audio (tape recorders, sat-players);

- systems and equipment of telephone, Telegraph and telecommunication (telephones, fax machines, telecommunication systems);

- systems and means of broadcasting (television and radio, educational television and radio bub-players);

- optical and projection of film and photographic equipment (cameras, movie cameras, projectors);

- printing, copying, multiplying and other equipment intended for documenting and reproducing information (printers, copiers);

- computer facilities that enable electronic representation, processing and storage of information (computers, scanners, graph planners), telecommunications systems that provide information transmission over communication channels (modems, networks of wired, satellite, fiber-optic, radio relay and other types of communication channels intended for information transmission).

The advantage of new technologies is that they allow the pupil to study the subject at a convenient pace and mode. In addition, pupils can choose how much time they will devote to studying this subject, make their own schedule of classes, choose a convenient day and even an hour when nothing will interfere with their classes. Thus, ideally, pupils take responsibility for their learning.

Regular foreign language lessons are probably not the most effective because the group includes too many pupils. There are different textbooks, but the most important aspect is missing-individual communication. Today, using the Internet at any time you want, you can get this communication. There is no lag, static, or hyphenation. There is also an additional convenience - to build a relationship with one person for a long period of time. It all starts with an introductory lesson. In the introductory lesson, we determine the level of English language proficiency and learn the wishes of the future pupil. We focus on the goals, character and hobbies of the pupil, so that the study gives him pleasure and the maximum result is achieved. How does a typical lesson go? During the lesson, the teacher and pupil turn on Skype, headset and video camera (optional), download textbooks and start

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studying. In this regard, the process of studying at the University today is impossible without the use of information and communication technologies. This approach to teaching a foreign language using interactive multimedia resources has undeniable advantages, such as:

- effectiveness and variety of forms and methods of managing educational and cognitive activity of the student;

- gradual transition from informational-reproductive to search-based type of training;

- expanding the forms of interaction between teachers and students, as well as between students;

- increasing the activity of students in their interaction;

- stimulation of various abilities of students (speech, mental, creative);

- possibility of individual differentiated approach in the educational process.

The organization of educational activities based on modern multimedia technologies is a necessity for the training of a new generation. The integrated information environment created by video, audio, graphic, and text information, as well as their combination on compact media in various digital formats, provides students with qualitatively new opportunities for the implementation of cognitive goals and the development of thinking abilities. Teachers of the department actively use the Internet, while not forgetting to use proven sites in their practice and carefully analyze the material. The information used must be verified, of high quality, and reliable.

Pupils may not feel very comfortable communicating through technical means instead of face-to-face conversations. But practice shows the opposite - the pupil is easier to overcome the language barrier, sitting in a comfortable atmosphere in front of the computer, when all the attention of the teacher is paid only to him and you can ask questions at any time. In addition, in an online class, the pupil performs the task much more carefully, writes or speaks.

In parallel with self-improvement, the teacher should be engaged in preserving their pupils and developing their own brand. We usually set out the

principles, teaching methods, and information about education on our website. Potential pupils get acquainted with this information and ask questions. This helps them make a choice in our favor.

Creativity and the ability to keep up with the times will come in handy here. Undoubtedly, a special responsibility for conducting such classes should fall on the teacher, who acts not only as a consultant on a particular subject, but also as the organizer of the entire educational process at a new stage. In other words, the task of the teacher is to activate the cognitive activity of the pupil in the process of teaching foreign languages. The use of multimedia programs does not exclude traditional methods, but is harmoniously combined with them at all stages of training: familiarization, training, application, control. The use of a computer allows not only to increase the effectiveness of training many times, but also to encourage pupils to further independent study of English. There may also be game components that facilitate understanding and assimilation of the presented material.

Therefore, it is almost impossible to practice these skills outside of the classroom. On the other hand, learning a language requires the interaction of pupils to get the desired result. Considering these local context conditions, it should be noted that even when using computer technologies in teaching, it is necessary to have a teacher who controls and directs the educational process. In this way, the local context must be taken into account and the necessary modifications made that best meet the needs of pupils and the tasks set.

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