

**THE USE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES
IN LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGES
IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
(ВИКОРИСТАННЯ ІНФОРМАЦІЙНИХ ТЕХНОЛОГІЙ ПІД ЧАС
ВИВЧЕННЯ ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ У ЗАКЛАДАХ ВИЩОЇ ОСВІТИ)**

In recent years, the educational system of Ukraine has undergone significant changes, due to the development of scientific and technological progress and their impact on all aspects of society. Modern information technologies open new prospects for increasing the effectiveness of the educational process. Much attention is paid to methods of active cognition, self-education, and distance education programs.

The conditions for the development of society dictate the need to integrate higher education and practical activities with the aim of accelerating the introduction of scientific and technological progress, raising the level of professional training of specialists, seeking non-traditional forms of education, attracting students to scientific work on problematic issues, and ensuring the competitiveness of graduates in the labor market. The distinctive features of traditional education, which developed in the XVII century, is that the main unit of cognitive activity is a lesson devoted to one academic discipline and one topic, during which a group of students work on the same material. It is necessary that the group working under a single program include students of approximately the same level of training. The explanatory-illustrative and reproductive methods predominate in the classes, as a result we get the students' inability to work independently, inability to select material or navigate in a huge flow of information. The traditional approach to learning develops the mechanical memory of students, because most of them simply memorize the proposed material, which leads to their misunderstanding of the target of their actions, and the circumstances under which they can apply the material. As a result, students lose their inner motivation for learning, which affects their success negatively. Traditional training in modern conditions is not effective, since it does not develop the creative potential of students. That is necessary for young people today. Therefore, new approaches to the organization of the educational process should be sought.

Electronic teaching aids form creativity, develop students' creative activity, motivate cognitive activity and desire to use foreign languages in interactive communication. Such means of teaching give teachers the opportunity to individualize and differentiate students' work, to choose the pace and volume of the training material, the level of its complexity, as well as to monitor with feedback and diagnostics, increasing its objectivity. In

general, computer programs and their functions can be classified as training, accessory, tutorial, referential, controlling, teaching and playing.

An important peculiarity of all types of computer training programs is the availability of feedback. Feedback can be either external or internal. External feedback enables the teacher to monitor, evaluate and correct the interaction between the student and the computer. Internal feedback allows the student to draw certain conclusions about the effectiveness of his own learning activity, provides the necessary assistance and explanations, and, if necessary, it demonstrates the correct answer or the way to perform certain actions.

Information and communication technologies are capable of: stimulating cognitive interest in subjects; to provide the educational work with a problematic, creative, research character; in many respects contribute to the renewal of the substantive aspects of objects; individualize the learning process and develop the independent activity of students. The use of information technology in teaching is important and extremely necessary for the educational space. It encourages hard work and understanding of information technology tools in the teaching of the 21st century.

Thus, the potential advantages of information technology are obvious: the ability to build place and time of training independent training programs for the user, the ability to update courses quickly. The use of information technology makes it possible to form learning more efficient and individualized. The peculiarity of the learning process with the help of a computer causes interest in learning. The computer creates conditions for the transition to a higher level of intellectual work. Technology training, focused on the use of information technology tools, can improve the work of the teacher significantly and raise the level of knowledge and skills of students.

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**DISCUSSING SOME PROBLEMS OF TEACHING
AND MASTERING SPOKEN FOREIGN LANGUAGE
(ДО ПРОБЛЕМИ НАВЧАННЯ СТУДЕНТІВ ЗВО
РОЗМОВНИЙ ІНОЗЕМНІЙ МОВІ)**

In the last several decades which stressed a great interest in the study of the structure of the language linguists and methodologists after them have emphasized the importance of a structured and systematic approach to language learning. Meanwhile, the further the study of the linguistic structure developed, the more linguists approached the problem of grammaticality, or admissibility of linguistic facts, that is, as a matter of