FUTURE TRENDS IN LEARNING AND TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES

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Annotation. This article analyzes the future directions of foreign language learning and teaching. Technological progress, the development of artificial intelligence, virtual reality and online learning platforms are introducing new approaches to the language learning process. The integration of traditional teaching methods with modern methods, as well as person-centered learning, interactive tools that meet the needs and interests of students are gaining importance. In the future, language learning will be more effective through the use of mobile applications, gamification, artificial intelligence, an individual approach, as well as the creation of a multilingual environment. The article also considers the problems in this area and recommendations for their elimination.

Key words: foreign language learning, teaching methods, future directions, artificial intelligence, technological progress, online education, interactive methods, gamification, language competence.

The current development of education has given rise to a new direction, innovative pedagogy. Innovative - in English means "introduction (distribution) of innovation". The socio-psychological aspect of innovation was developed by the American researcher E. Rogers. He studied the classification of participants in the innovation process, their attitude to innovation, etc. In scientific areas, the concepts of innovation and innovation are distinguished. "Innovation" means a tool, a new method, methodology, technology. "Innovation" is a process that develops in education through certain stages. The development of world science is booming and developing day by day. It is this positive development that has also had an impact on our world. Advanced innovative technologies are being introduced into our world of science. As an implementation of this, the designation of this year by our President as the "Year of Youth Support and Public Health" has further increased the responsibility of our country's youth. It would not be wrong to say that the widespread implementation of advanced, modern innovative technologies in the fields of education has also opened the door to wide opportunities and achievements for young people learning foreign languages.

Language learning is one of the most important areas in human society. Language, which is a means of communication, can be practically mastered in a natural environment, that is, in the family, among the public or in an organized manner. Knowledge of language phenomena is taught theoretically. In our time of increasing international relations, knowledge of languages, especially multilingualism, is of great importance. Pupils and students studying in our country usually learn three languages. These languages   are called by special names. These are: native language, second language, and foreign language. Native language is the first language that plays a special role in the formation of thinking. When talking about a second language, it is considered as the language of brothers and neighbors consisting of representatives of other nationalities.

A foreign language is the language of a foreign country. In our republic, Western European (English, Spanish, German, French) languages   and Eastern (Arabic, Turkish, Persian, Chinese, Hindi) languages   are being taught. These languages   are included in the curricula of educational institutions. The process of teaching all three languages   is different. The native language and the second language are learned in a natural setting, while the foreign language is learned in an artificial environment. Communication in a foreign language mainly takes place in the classroom under the guidance of a teacher. The learning and teaching of a foreign language among the three languages   is sharply different in certain aspects. This, in turn, requires the use of appropriate foreign language teaching technology. By thoroughly mastering the achievements of the methodological science, a foreign language teacher achieves a clear knowledge of the standard of language experience accumulated by the student and its further improvement. Effective teaching of foreign languages   requires knowledge of its methodology. Learning and teaching foreign languages   in many respects depends on the theoretical development of issues of foreign language teaching methodology and the creative application of theory in practice. The subject of methodology is the process and methods of teaching and upbringing through the subject of a foreign language, the science of teaching a foreign language, the study of the activities of a teacher and a student. The main concepts of methodology are method, method, principle. Didactics - what do we teach? is the content of teaching. Methodology - how do we teach? means methods and methods of education. Method - the concept of methodology is derived from the Greek-Latin word "methodos-"method", which means ways, methods leading to a certain goal. In various literature, one can find a narrow and broad meaning of the term.

The term "methodology" in a narrow sense refers to the concept of a specific teaching process. It is interpreted as a controlled teaching process that includes instructions related to planning lessons and preparing teaching materials. The term "method" in a broad sense refers to the selection, stratification and distribution of teaching material. In the Federal Republic of Germany, "didactics" and "methodology" have been used in a narrow sense since the 1960s. Accordingly, didactics deals with the questions of what is the content of education taught? And methodology deals with the questions of how are teaching methods taught? Learning foreign languages   is not only a means of intellectual education, but also a process of forming a person's personality through getting acquainted with the educational wealth and values   of another culture and applying them to one's own cultural life. In Europe, learning foreign languages   has long been considered a privilege in higher education and is considered to be the upbringing of privileged people in public schools.[1; 321,328-b]

The method of teaching a foreign language is understood as a set of teacher and student activities that ensure the achievement of practical, general educational, educational and developmental goals of teaching a foreign language. The term method is used in the meanings of "set of teaching methods" and "direction of education". If the first is used in the sense of process methods in educational theory, in the second sense we can find it in works on the history of teaching methodologies. For example, the translation method of teaching a foreign language, the direct method, the conscious-comparative method, the traditional method, the intensive method, etc.

In the context of globalization and technological progress, knowledge of foreign languages   is becoming an important tool not only for personal development, but also for professional activity. The growing importance of English, German, French, Spanish, Chinese on an international scale means that the role of foreign languages   is increasing in education, business, scientific research, diplomacy and many other areas. This article will highlight future directions in the study

and teaching of foreign languages, modern methods, technologies, existing problems and their solutions.

Traditional teaching methods are based on learning a foreign language through grammatical rules, translation, working with text, and written assignments. For many years, methods such as the grammar-translation method and the audiolinguistic approach have played a key role. Although they were effective in providing the student with theoretical knowledge, they were insufficient in developing practical speech skills. In modern language learning, the formation of communicative competence has become the main goal.

In recent years, methods such as communicative, interactive, person-centered, task-based, and CLIL (Content and Language Integrated Learning) have become widely used in language learning. These approaches encourage students to be active and teach them to use the language in real-life situations.

The main goal of language learning in this method is to develop the student's speaking, listening, reading, and writing skills together. Students are encouraged to participate actively through activities such as real-life communication models, role-playing, discussions, and debates.

CLIL is a method of teaching other subjects (e.g., biology, history, computer science) through the foreign language being taught. It helps to learn the language in context and expands the student's general knowledge.

Digital tools have revolutionized language learning. With the help of computers, mobile phones, tablets, artificial intelligence applications, virtual and augmented reality technologies, students are able to learn a language in a convenient, convenient and interactive way.

Applications such as Duolingo, Memrise, Babbel, Rosetta Stone create the opportunity for independent language learning. Remote classes are organized through Zoom, Google Meet, Microsoft Teams platforms.

AI-based language teaching robots, chat bots, voice recognition and analysis systems offer students a personalized approach. For example, systems such as ChatGPT allow for live communication with students.

Incorporating game elements into the teaching process makes language learning an enjoyable and motivating process. This approach increases students' interest and forms a spirit of competition. Each student has a different approach to language learning, difficulties and level of mastery. In the future, AI will be used to develop individual learning paths for each student, which will increase learning efficiency.

Virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR) technologies will allow learning a language in a natural environment. For example, with the help of VR, a student can practice communicating in places such as supermarkets, airports, and hotels abroad. Multilingualism is valued in the global world. Students are increasingly inclined to learn two or more foreign languages   at the same time. Integrated education systems are being developed to create such an environment.

The lack of access to the Internet and technical means in all regions is causing inequality in education. To eliminate this, countries should develop programs to expand digital infrastructure and provide affordable devices.

The qualifications of teachers are important in introducing new methods. Therefore, regular courses should be organized to retrain teachers and train them in the use of modern technologies.

Motivation plays an important role in language learning. Gamification, real-life goals, and providing information about the practical benefits of language learning can arouse students' interest.

CLIL methodology and multilingualism policy are widespread in European countries. For example, in Finland, students begin to converse in English from the age of 3-4. In China and South Korea, interactive platforms based on digital technologies have been widely introduced. Uzbekistan is also using these experiences to create a system adapted to national characteristics.

In recent years, great attention has been paid to learning foreign languages   in Uzbekistan. Based on presidential decrees, the quality of foreign language teaching is being improved in schools and higher education institutions. IELTS, CEFR systems, and international textbooks have been introduced. At the same time, distance learning opportunities are being expanded through platforms such as "Online Maktab", "Kundalik". [3; 567,572-b]

In conclusion, learning and teaching foreign languages   is expected to become a more innovative, person-oriented, technology-based process in the future. Individualized approaches tailored to the needs of each student, interactive and immersive methods, and AI-powered personalized learning programs make language learning an effective and convenient process. At the same time, cooperation between the state, teachers, parents, and society is essential to overcome the challenges along the way.

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