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INCORPORATING TECHNOLOGY IN ESL CLASROOMS: ENHANCING LANGUAGE LEARNING AND ENGAGEMENT

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Abstract: In the consistently developing scene of training, the mix of innovation in English as a Subsequent Language (ESL) homerooms has turned into an urgent part of present-day language guidance. As the world turns out to be progressively digitized, the capacity to really use innovative devices and assets has turned into a crucial expertise for the two teachers and understudies. This article will investigate the complex advantages of consolidating innovation in ESL homerooms, featuring its capability to upgrade language learning and encourage more noteworthy understudy commitment.

Keywords: innovation, inspiration, study hall, instructing, reconciliation, intricacy

Introduction: Technology offers more than a few benefits in enabling students to achieve language learning goals. First, technology provides access to authentic materials. Authentic materials are those created in the natural language for a local speaker audience. The web is filled with authentic materials in the target language. These things can range from focused practice of recently learned vocabulary to reading an internet story with hyperlinks to comprehension questions, to listening to a native speaker's accent, to taking an internet quiz which can immediately return results and feedback. Language learners are often held back by anxiety. However, newer technology is being used to reduce apprehension in several ways. For example, one author used computer simulations in which students practiced ordering food in a restaurant. The class had great fun taking on different roles and the language practice was meaningful and relevant. Often such simulations are available through video game formats which the learners already are familiar with.

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Many students, even at the intermediate levels, are so thrilled that they have access to automatic language translators that they do not think about the dangers inherent in using them. One teacher of adults with learning disabilities discovered that his students were translating whole passages instead of working on their reading and writing tasks, which they found more difficult. He used web-based translation as a redirect tool so that students would not need to look up the meaning of an unknown word in a dictionary, but instead could just highlight the word for a quick translation. This proved to be a time saver for these students. He also used translation to compare student written work with the original. Although still not an ideal strategy, it is clear that students will utilize translation tools and they are significantly more efficient than traditional dictionary use.

Innovation has forever been a significant piece of educating and learning climate. It is a fundamental piece of the instructors' calling through which they can utilize it to work with students' learning. At the point when we discuss innovation in educating and learning, the word 'joining' is utilized. With innovation being important for our regular daily existences, the time has come to reexamine incorporating innovation into the educational program and mean to insert innovation into instructing to help the learning

process. In other words, innovation turns into an essential piece of the growth opportunity and a critical issue for educators, from the very start of getting ready growth opportunities through to instructing and learning process. Technology has been characterized by various scientists. As per İŞMAN (2012), it is the commonsense utilization of information especially in a particular region and is an approach to doing an errand particularly utilizing specialized cycles, techniques, or information. The utilization of innovation incorporates machines (PC equipment) and instruments, yet in addition includes organized relations with different people, machines, and the climate. As per Hennessy, Ruthven, and Brindley (2005) and Poorhouse Nilekani, innovation coordination is characterized as far as how educators use innovation to perform natural exercises all the more actually and how this utilization can re-shape these exercises. Dockstader (2008) characterized innovation incorporation as the utilization of innovation to work on the

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instructive climate. It upholds the study hall training through setting out open doors for students to finish tasks on the PC instead of the ordinary pencil and paper.

In the accompanying segment, the analyst presents a few suggestions for students to further develop their language abilities through utilizing innovation:

- 1. Educators ought to carry out an innovation plan that considers reconciliation techniques alongside buying choices.
- 2. Proficient improvement ought to be explicitly viewed as to guarantee students' learning and to change the mentalities of educators new to the benefits that innovation gives.
- 3. The innovation plan should be firmly lined up with the educational program norms. Educators ought to understand what instructive methodology is the best one while coordinating advances in the homeroom.
- 4. The PC innovation is an essential piece of the mastering movement through which abilities are moved to students.
- 5. Language educators ought to ask their students to involve innovation in fostering their language abilities

One of the essential benefits of consolidating innovation in ESL study halls is its capacity to work with and improve language learning. Using media assets, for example, instructive recordings, intelligent language-learning applications, and online language-learning stages, ESL understudies can be presented to bona fide and different language input. These assets not just furnish students with chances to hear and rehearse the objective language yet in addition offer obvious prompts and relevant enlightens that can help appreciation and maintenance. Moreover, the joining of innovation considers customized and versatile growth opportunities, where understudies can advance at their own speed, get quick criticism, and take part in designated practice custom-made to their singular requirements and capability levels.

Notwithstanding its language-learning benefits, the consolidation of innovation in ESL homerooms can likewise fundamentally upgrade understudy commitment and

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inspiration. The present students, frequently alluded to as "computerized locals," have experienced childhood in reality as we know it where innovation is omnipresent, and they normally float towards advanced devices and stages. By coordinating innovation into the homeroom, teachers can take advantage of understudies' intrinsic interest and excitement, making a more powerful and intuitive learning climate. Intuitive whiteboards, instructive games, and cooperative web-based stages can cultivate dynamic support, urge shared connection, and advance a feeling of responsibility and interest in the educational experience. At the point when understudies feel connected with and spurred, they are bound to effectively partake, face challenges, and at last, accomplish more prominent language capability.

Additionally, the joining of innovation in ESL study halls plans students for the requests of the 21st-century worldwide scene. In an undeniably interconnected world, the capacity to successfully impart and team up across computerized stages is a vital expertise. By consolidating innovation-based exercises, like virtual trades, online introductions, and cooperative composing projects, ESL understudies can foster their language abilities as well as their computerized proficiency, decisive reasoning, and critical thinking skills. These abilities are exceptionally esteemed in the cutting-edge labor force and will without a doubt add to the drawn-out progress of ESL students as they explore their scholar and expert excursions.

Be that as it may, the effective mix of innovation in ESL homerooms isn't without its difficulties. Teachers should cautiously consider the fitting utilization of innovation, guaranteeing that it is flawlessly coordinated into the educational plan and not utilized simply for curiosity. Furthermore, admittance to dependable and exceptional innovation, as well as the important preparation and backing for the two instructors and understudies, can present calculated and monetary obstacles. Regardless, these difficulties can be tended to through essential preparation, continuous expert turn of events, and a guarantee to utilizing innovation in a deliberate and significant way.

Conclusion

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All in all, the fuse of innovation in ESL homerooms holds huge potential for improving language learning and cultivating more noteworthy understudy commitment. By utilizing the force of computerized assets, intuitive instruments, and legitimate correspondence stages, ESL instructors can establish a dynamic and customized learning climate that takes special care of the different necessities and inclinations of their understudies. As the instructive scene keeps on developing, the essential reconciliation of innovation in ESL homerooms will without a doubt assume a pivotal part in getting ready understudies for the phonetic and computerized requests of the 21st hundred years

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