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ROLE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES USE
IN THE FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING

Abstract. The peculiarity of the modern stage of development of information technologies is characterized by an unusually high degree of their integration into all spheres of human activity.

As other spheres of social life the system of higher education is also affected by globalization and informatization processes. Informatization of education becomes one of the most important strategic resources for its successful development and positioning in the modern world.

This article deals with the use of information and communication technologies in the course of foreign language teaching. Using ICT helps to improve the level of teaching, provides visibility, audio support, visual control, contains a large amount of information. It is an incentive to learn.

The digital educational materials, computer games, electronic periodical materials, textbooks, specialized portals for the higher school students create Information and education environment. The realization of the tasks depends on a correct choice of the approaches based on the purpose of the teaching process.

Key words: informational-communication technologies, learning resources, multimedia learning programmes, digital learning resources, foreign language learning, competence.

Introduction. The innovative explosion in the field of information and communication technologies has become the core and basis of the modern "new economy", focused on the industrial-innovative modernization of the entire socio-political and economic life of Kazakhstan.

An important feature of the current stage of socio-economic development of Kazakhstan's society is the formation of a special area of production, characterized not only by the development of the material base, but also by a system of specific technologies, which are commonly called information and communication technologies (ICT).

Thanks to ICT, the way information is transmitted from producer to consumer has changed, in general, information processes in society. Channels of information transfer have become two-way, mostly interactive, and information has become an important component of goods and services. ICTs today are the basis of the processes of globalization and informatization of society, contribute to the formation of the multicultural world and the clip culture shows a significant impact on the lifestyle change of modern people [1.54].

Experiment. Modern society isrightly called informational, and this is confirmed. Computers are gradually being introduced into all spheres of our life. The process of education, in which literally revolutionary changes take place with the advent of information and communication technologies, is no exception. And with the advent of the satellite global Internet, an even more significant step forward has been made. Teachers of a foreign language have already introduced innovations of technical progress into the course of pedagogical process. The use of information and communication technologies in the course of foreign language classes has already proved its effectiveness. The use of information and communication technologies helps to improve the level of teaching, provides visibility, audio support, visual control, contains a large amount of information, is an incentive to learn.

The peculiarity of the modern stage of development of information technologies is characterized by an unusually high degree of their integration into all spheres of human activity.

The concept of information and communication technology (ICT) is currently among the most popular and frequently used. Such popularity is due not only to the growing importance, but also to the rapid, extremely dynamic development of information technologies. The transition to the information society means radical changes in the educational system, since the education system "is not only determined by external circumstances of political, socio-economic and socio-cultural origin, but also determines these circumstances". And since society and education are one system, a change in the form of society dictates new requirements for the education system.

Informatization is the tool that allows you to build an innovative educational system that meets the needs of the modern information society. In general, modern ICT in education can be characterized as follows - first, the breadth of their coverage of various "non-information" subject areas; - secondly, the mass character of ICT mastering by specialists in these areas, as a result of which ICT ceases are part of a certain circle of the scientific and engineering elite and become an accessible tool for solving applied problems; - thirdly, stimulating the development of ICT by identifying fundamentally new information needs and implementing relevant functions; - fourth, a significant effect from the use of ICT, which makes it possible to implement qualitative changes in the process of improving technologies and technology. It is crucial that without the use of ICT these changes cannot be achieved; - fifth, the growing trend towards the integration of heterogeneous ICT, manifested in the desire to unify hardware and software, as well as creating unified information environments.

The state policy in the field of informatization of society and education is focused on creating a national information infrastructure, building open information and communication systems; provision of wide access of citizens to information and educational resources of the global and local networks. It is carried out on the basis of regular support of informatization of education in the Republic of Kazakhstan. As noted by Ph.D., Professor SS Kunanbayeva in the "Concept of foreign language education of the Republic of Kazakhstan", one of the main directions of improving the training of foreign language teachers is "mastering modern methods and technologies, including information and computer, in the course of foreign language teaching" [2, 103].

In the Concept for the Development of Foreign Language Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the goal of higher foreign language education is defined as the formation of specialists who speak a foreign language in accordance with the European system of proficiency in a foreign language. Achieving this goal is possible through the solution of such tasks as:

- the formation of a specialist who speaks basic English in accordance with the requirements of "Common European Competences", as well as mastering a foreign language for academic purposes and for special purposes;

- implementation of the system of planning into the educational process in foreign languages, adopted by the European Council;

- formation of new content of training, correlated with international and national standards.

In determining the components of ICT competence, we rely on the standards of professional information and communication competence (ICT competence) of teachers. They are developed by the International society for information and education to determine the requirements for the formation of the basic information and communication competence of teachers [3,27]. Being intended for all teachers they include six components:

1) General views in the field of information technology;

2) Planning of educational process using information technologies and its application in practice;

3) Integration of information technologies into programs of specific disciplines;

4) The use of information technology to evaluate learning outcomes;

5) The use of information technology to improve professional competence;

6) Teachers' understanding of social, ethical, legal and social values of information technologies using.

Thus, one of the trends of Informatization in the course of foreign language education is the strengthening of regulatory framework for the computerization of universities and providing students with information and educational resources.

Informatization of higher educational institutions is characterized by an intensive growth of digital educational resources in the form of electronic textbooks (EI), multimedia training programs (MOS) and electronic didactic AIDS (EDS), allowing to expand the volume of independent work of students and involving individualization and differentiation of training, taking into account the potential of each individual student. The next main trend reflecting the process of Informatization of foreign language education is the creation of a high-power material and technical base capable to realize the full didactic potential of information and communication technologies.

Under the influence of Informatization of education is the development of the concept of traditional pedagogy "learning environment". Currently, the most common are the concepts of "unified information educational space", "information and communication environment" (I. V. Robert [4,7]), "cyberspace" (V. G. Kinelev [5,21]), "information educational environment", "information and communication subject environment".

In the study of V. V. Ugolnikov [6,8] are formulated the most important characteristics of the developed information and educational environment:

1. The environment should be a complete, systemically coordinated set of software and methodological tools for the entire cycle of disciplines necessary for the construction of educational programs demanded by the consumer;

2. A fundamentally new didactic quality of software and methodological support, which occurs with the maximum use of visualization of educational material by means of multimedia, organization of interactive interaction with the student by using means of computer programs and telecommunications;

3. High adaptability of students to a variety of requirements for the content of training relying on an array of published and available for students textbooks and teaching AIDS. Providing opportunities for teachers and students to change the elements of the environment for meeting their specific requirements.

With all the constantly increasing flow of work in this direction, the search for new methodological systems of training and retraining of teachers in the conditions of work with the use of ICT, continues to be current. This is due to the constant development of computer software, the emergence of new software that can be used in the learning process.

Didactic and methodological studies of the problem of using ICT in education are mainly focused on the analysis of problems of using information technology in education, the justification of ICT opportunities in improving the efficiency of the educational process, the definition of didactic requirements for ICT [7].

Thus, the Informatization of education in the Republic of Kazakhstan is a complex of reforms aimed at building a unified educational information environment which meets the requirements of the 21st century - inclusion in the world educational community. The measures of the state policy in the field of Informatization of education formulated in the state target programs became an important factor of acceleration of these processes.

Results and discussion. The integration of the latest information technologies in the educational process provides ample opportunities for students to enter into live communication with a native speaker in real time, active involvement of students in the language environment and overcoming the language barrier, creative activity of students, improvement of communicative and intercultural competence, motivation of students to learn a foreign language and culture.

Information and communication technologies undoubtedly contribute to increasing students 'motivation to learn English and the formation of individual, creative, cognitive abilities. It is information technology that can make the learning process for the student personally significant, in which he will be able to fully unleash his creativity, to show research abilities, imagination, activity, independence.

Thus, in the field of education, ICTs are of strategic importance because they:

- contribute to the quality of teaching and learning as innovative and experimental tools for the renewal of education;

- bring to the educational process more flexibility that meets the needs of society;

- are the tools capable to promote increase of efficiency of educational services.

The special form of foreign language education that emerged due to modern information and communication technologies is becoming a new technological and socio-cultural modern educational process.

Conclusion. In conclusion, we would like to note the following.

The man remembers the information better, if it is his "feelings", "life experience". An example is the assimilation of the native language by a little child, which takes place in the context of the social situations with ease. On the case study, it turns out that you need to take into account the experiences of learners. While studying it is urgent to use many kinds of actions that are similar to real life: dancing, pantomime, drama, metaphors, role play, dialogue, projects, diaries, images, etc. Feelings play a crucial role in learning and the more complex is the inner world of the student, the better will go his education.

Many of the graduates of University faculties of Humanities continue their education, entering the master's degree and, in the future, the PhD stage. At the present stage of deepening the process of globalization, expansion of cultural, trade, scientific and industrial contacts with foreign countries, the prospect of participation of a young specialist in joint international projects and research is quite real.

It is also possible to participate in international meetings, symposia of scientists, where young professionals discuss not only purely special issues, but also talk about their country, answer various questions, enter into debates and discussions.

Confidence of the young specialist while conducting a conversation on social and socio -political topics depends on his foreign-language and general background. It's necessary to have background knowledge of the country's socio-political and economic realities. It is also important how fluent he is in the necessary vocabulary and skills to conduct the discussion: expression of consent and disagreement, comparison and opposition, confidence and doubt, the ability to summarize what he had already heard and, conversely, to develop a brief thesis into a detailed statement.

These skills, knowledge and abilities should be developed at students throughout their training in a foreign language. In addition, it is also necessary to teach students the realities of social, cultural and political life of the countries of the studied language .Studying rules of communication and traits of national characters of different nations is also important for communication at international level.

Active use of information and communication technologies during foreign language classes along with the correctly selected educational and methodical literature contributes to the deepening of knowledge of future young specialists in the foreign language, as well as creates great opportunities for deepening their linguistic competence and expanding political and cultural horizons.

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ШЕТ ТІЛДЕРІН ОҚЫТУДАҒЫ АҚПАРАТТЫҚ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛАРДЫҢ РӨЛІ

Аннотация. Мемлекеттің жоғары деңгейде дамуы мен қазіргі заманда өзіндік орны алуына ықпал ететін басты стратегиялық ресурстердің бірі білім берудегі ақпараттандыру. Жоғарғы білім беруді ақпараттандыру келешегі үлкен мәселеге айналып, оған жаһандану мен ақпараттандыру үрдістері әсер етуде. Осындай мақсаттарды іске асыру үшін оқыту барысында қолданылатын әдістемелерді дұрыс таңдап, оқыту үрдісі мақсаттары мен талаптарына сай жетілдіріп, қарқындылығын арттыра түсу қажет. Ақпараттандырылған оқыту барысында сандық оқыту құжаттары, компьютерге арналған ойындар, мерзімді электрондық құралдар, оқу құралдары мен жоғары білім алып жатқан студенттерге арналған порталдарын құрастыру көзделген.

Түйін сөздер: ақпараттық-коммуникативтік технологиялар, білім беру ресурстары, мультимедиялық оқыту бағдарламалары, сандық білім беру ресурстары, шет тілін оқыту, біліктілік.

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РОЛЬ ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ ПРИ ОБУЧЕНИИ ИНОСТРАННЫМ ЯЗЫКАМ

Аннотация. Современный этап развития общества характеризуется возрастающей ролью информационной сферы, являющейся системообразующим фактором жизни человечества.

В данной статье авторы рассматривают значение и актуальность внедрения информационных технологий в учебный процесс высшего образования в целом и, в частности, при обучении студентов иностранному языку. В работе подчеркивается, что информатизация образования в Республике Казахстан проходит как комплекс реформ, направленный на построение единой образовательной информационной среды, отвечающей требованиям 21 века - включению в мировое образовательное сообщество.

Ключевые слова: информационно-коммуникационные технологии, образовательные ресурсы, мультимедийные обучающие программы, цифровые образовательные ресурсы, иноязычное образование, компетенция.

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