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У матеріалах подані тези XII Всеукраїнської студентської науково-практичної конференції «Перекладацькі інновації». До збірника ввійшли наукові дослідження, присвячені актуальним проблемам сучасного перекладу, мовознавства, лінгвістики, стилістики, методики та методології сучасних літературознавчих досліджень.

Для мовознавців, перекладачів, викладачів і студентів філологічних та перекладацьких факультетів.

## THE IMPORTANCE OF TECHNOLOGY IN TODAY'S EDUCATION

*Boboyeva Dilshoda Shodmonqul qizi*
*(Chirchik State Pedagogical University*
*Chirchik, Uzbekistan)*
*Supervisor – Aminova S.*

Education is a planned activity with certain goals in mind, such as knowledge transmission or the development of skills and character. These objectives might include the growth of comprehension, reason, kindness and honesty. Technology is the use of knowledge in a specific, repeatable manner to achieve useful aims. If technology is effectively used in education, that is, the result will bring positive benefits not only to the concerned people, but also to the whole society. Depending on how technology is used, its negative and positive sides appear. In the past century, only younger students and teachers have benefited from the use of technology in the classroom. In other words, students now have the chance to make the learning process much simpler and more engaging thanks to the unexpected introduction of a variety of devices and the Internet.

### AMONG THE MAIN ADVANTAGES OF TECHNOLOGY IN EDUCATION ARE

**1. Improves the interaction between students and teachers during the teaching and learning process.** Students may now learn actively and effectively thanks to the development of smartphones, tablets, and laptops, something they should have been able to do for a very long time. Thanks to applications, films, simulations, and digital books that make the learning process far more engaging, students can now approach a subject or teaching unit with enthusiasm. They may also discover their hobbies, talents, and perhaps even their future job by having the chance to go deeper into a subject that fascinates them.

**2. Offers unrestricted access to current data and information from numerous sources**. Students today not only approach studying with greater excitement and productivity, but they also have access to the most recent topics and research—something their forebears could only hope for. They can acquire material that can provide them with more insight into the subjects they are studying at school with a few clicks and well-defined searches instead of dragging a stack of books from library to library. So, in addition to allowing students to receive a current education, this practice

also teaches them how to do information searches and study challenging professional literature.

**3. Teaches them how to use computers.** We are all aware that computer science courses do not prepare students for the degree of ability required by the modern workplace. Students are given the chance to keep up with learning trends and develop technological/digital abilities that are highly sought after in the 21st century by integrating technology as an intrinsic part of education. This method of instruction is especially beneficial for kids who do not have access to contemporary technology at home, and it may also help close the social divide between those who are digitally literate and those who are not.

**4. Decreases the expense of education.** Technology has made resources more available, which has led to lower tuition costs, a decrease in the demand for books and their cost, as well as a decrease in the demand for school supplies. E-books have made life easier for low-income families and allowed pupils to approach learning on an equal footing with their peers, free from parental pressure to achieve well because of significant financial investments in their education. The fact that e-books indirectly help to reduce deforestation, one of the greatest environmental problems, is yet another advantageous side effect of their use in education.

**5. Improved understanding of student performance due to metrics.** It used to be necessary for teachers to spend a lot of time assessing each student's overall academic performance, which proved to be quite problematic, especially in big classrooms with more than 20 pupils. Unfortunately, a lot of students never manage to rectify the incorrect learning strategies that would enable them to perform better and perhaps even identify their strengths and interests. It has become much simpler for teachers to assess student performance and offer guidance and advice as a result of the introduction of digital technologies and the Internet into the classrooms, which benefits both teachers and students. In particular, platforms that compile information on students' performance on quizzes, tests, and assignments give teachers a comprehensive understanding of the subjects in which students struggle or succeed. Additionally, teachers can now alter lessons based on perceptions of the performance of specific students or the class as a whole.

**6. They have the option of real-time learning or individualized instruction.** While education technology has given students more control over their learning, it has also given teachers more flexibility in how they impart knowledge to their charges. At particular, this method can only be

used in schools that encourage hybrid (blended) learning, which combines synchronous rea-time learning and asynchronous learning in which students can access lectures at any time.Real-time lesson listening gives students a better sense of belonging and enables them to connect socially with their classmates in the same way as face-to-face teaching. On the other hand, more self-reliant students who are assured in their ability to manage their time and commitments can learn whenever they feel like it. It matters that we drive technology as an enabler for everyone around the world

**TECHNOLOGY'S NEGATIVE EFFECTS ON SCHOOLING**

It's fantastic to be hopeful and believe in the ongoing development of technology, but it's equally critical to keep in mind the drawbacks of technology in education and how it can harm children in the long run. In particular, numerous critics from the social sciences and humanities frequently mention a number of potential drawbacks of technology in education and how it can adversely affect some areas, as well as the quality of children's lives and development:

**1. Both within and outside of the classroom, it is distracting.** Supporters of technology in education frequently overlook the fact that children use their smartphones and tablets all day long, even after school is over. Children's brains are accustomed to exciting, intense, and brief content that can swiftly boost their dopamine system thanks to the daily dose of social media and video games. The major issue here is that regular use of technological devices shortens attention span; studies reveal that children from Generation Z have an attention span of roughly 8 seconds. Although teachers may have the best of intentions, it is best to limit the usage of applications that have nothing to do with the actual teaching process and only utilize technology in the classroom when it is absolutely necessary.

**2. Potentially retards cognitive growth and weakens problem-solving abilities**. Always with the best of intentions, technology seeks to speed up and simplify certain mechanical tasks. However, nearly every aspect of school life has been automated by technology. When they can use a calculator on their phone or autocorrect software, why would a child need to learn the fundamentals of math or spelling? Therefore, what started out as a good idea has resulted in the position where future generations would be unable to carry out routine cognitive tasks without technology. Additionally, it should be highlighted that children gradually lose their problem-solving skills, which are a highly sought-after set of competencies, when they use technology to solve every difficulty at school. The only way

to address this issue is to limit the use of technology in the classroom by instructors and educational institutions as a whole.

**3. Direct peer interaction is decreased.** Although it has been demonstrated that digital technologies enhance student development and project collaboration, they ignore our biological need for real-time engagement. Specifically, despite the fact that we have been social beings for over tens of thousands of years, we today believe that we can simply manipulate our genetic inclination. Despite the fact that children and adolescents engage with their parents, teachers, and classmates, the rate of teenagers who have been diagnosed with some sort of depression has been rising and has now startlingly reached 20%.

The only remedy that educators and educational institutions can provide is to encourage children to interact with others in person.

**4. Modern technology maintenance is highly pricey.** Many times, the cost of maintaining or upgrading technology is disregarded. Relying on the idea that technology in education is the only solution seems overconfident in a world where new developments in the field of digital technologies occur virtually every month and where updating software and applications constantly requires more powerful devices. In other words, teaching and learning can be done without technology, but the question is whether the knowledge and skills gained will still be applicable in a few generations when technology is more primitive. Educational institutions are therefore required to calculate the actual long-term expenses of that investment and how they will affect the tuition fees that students and their parents must pay in order to avoid regretting the purchase of new technology.

**5. Examinees can cheat more easily.** Exam cheating is a major issue for teachers, as is their lack of understanding of the level of student understanding of a course. The main issue with online assessments is that professors frequently have no idea whether their students have access to another device while they are completing the test. Due to educational institutions' incapacity to ensure that students genuinely acquire the knowledge required for higher levels of education or to do their jobs, this issue may have long-term repercussions.

**6. Reduced teacher numbers as a result of automation and lower pay.** The function of the teacher as an authoritative figure and mediator is gradually eroding as technology is incorporated into the curriculum. It should be emphasized that fewer teachers are employed in contemporary schools as a result of automation in education and the development of

specific apps. However, the remaining teachers now have even more duties than before, and because their pay did not increase in line with their duties, many of them were forced to quit their jobs. Children can access a wide range of information that makes lessons more engaging, as we mentioned earlier when discussing the benefits of technology in education. However, how long does it take to prepare and incorporate that content into a meaningful whole? Therefore, increasing obligations largely correspond to class preparations, whose significance and complexity are sometimes underrated, mainly because they are invisible to parents. The issue that needs to be solved is that educational institutions should stop treating teachers like manual laborers. The first step toward achieving this goal is raising their pay and treating them with the respect they deserve. If we do not, we'll have unmotivated educators who don't care about passing on knowledge to their students, and the result will be a generation of people who are unable to contribute to society in a positive way. Last words on the benefits and drawbacks of technology in education Varied people have different views on whether these changes should be made to the educational system, especially if they happen so quickly. It has become appallingly obvious that our technology has exceeded our humanity. Being realistic is still advised because the benefits still outweigh the drawbacks.

Therefore, a persistent focus on drawbacks should not be interpreted as a call for a return to traditional education, but rather as a warning and an opportunity to more clearly identify the shortcomings of the technology and instructional strategies being employed. The responsibility for analyzing the drawbacks in the upcoming revision and raising the standard of instruction in both physical and virtual classrooms rests on educational institutions and teachers.

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