THE MAIN FEATURES OF USING DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN EDUCATION SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

Language teachers now have access to a wider range of tools for teaching languages and culture thanks to digital tools. By incorporating digital literacy into the language classroom, teachers can not only implement innovative educational methodologies, but also provide learners with training that will equip them to think and learn in an increasingly technologically driven society. At its core, digital literacy is a concept that encompasses all of the knowledge and skills necessary to navigate in a society that is based on knowledge and in which technological tools mediate information access. Digital literacy includes the following abilities, which are also included in traditional notions of literacy: the capacity to process, read, and write numerical data. However, in today's digital world, literacy means being able to interact with, decipher, and manipulate multimedia content with a variety of "cognitive and technical" skills. Knowing how to open a secure internet connection and use virtual learning environments with built-in privacy safeguards are among the most important tasks that everyone, and education professionals in particular given the high sensitivity of the data they work with, must master. Digital literacy is the ability to strategically discern and integrate the use of technology to pursue personal, academic, and professional goals. Digital competencies are becoming a crucial component of teachers' curriculum as digital solutions are about to become an integral part of teaching and school management. Therefore, it is not by chance that educational institutions are attempting to implement operational frameworks to direct the integration of technology into teaching and, more generally, daily operations. his article discusses the importance of digital technology, cloud technologies, digital in education , as well as, the use of technology, the advantages of digital technology, augmented reality (AR) and virtual reality (VR).

Keywords: *digital technology, digital technology in education, cloud technology, Internet of Things (IoT); augmented reality (AR); virtual reality (Virtual reality, VR).*

INTRODUCTION

Today's world, digital technologies are evolving at a breakneck pace, necessitating constant adaptation across all industries. In today's fast-paced world, where information can be accessed and utilized at lightning speed, the integration of digital technologies into the educational system is crucial for both raising the standard of instruction and cultivating socially engaged youth. In the past, we conducted educational programs in the conventional manner, namely through lectures and extensive manuals and books. In turn, this did not guarantee that education was of such high quality. The digitalization of education is already beginning to improve education quality. Non-traditional educational technologies are playing an increasingly significant role in the education system at the moment.

METHODOLOGY

The use of digital technology tools in activities that locate, create, communicate, and evaluate information in an online networked environment mediated by digital computing technologies is referred to as digital literacy. Digital literacy, in this context, is the capacity to create, share, comprehend, and critically consider the messages conveyed using the signs and symbols that have been defined within the media system. Digital information is a symbolic representation of data in media.

In 1997 Gilster first coined the term "digital literacy" to describe the capacity to comprehend and apply information from a variety of digital sources in a variety of settings, including the workplace, school, and everyday life. A new understanding of digital literacy that is based on computer literacy and information literacy is expanded by Bawden in 2001. The 1980s saw the rise of computer literacy, but the 1990s saw an increase in information literacy as network information technology made it easier to access and distribute information.

The following is how Martin defines digital literacy in 2006:

Digital literacy is the ability to identify, access, manage, integrate, evaluate, analyze, and synthesize digital resources, construct new knowledge, create media expressions, and communicate with others in the context of specific life situations in order to enable constructive social action. It is also the awareness, attitude, and ability of individuals to appropriately use digital tools and facilities.

Digital literacy, as defined by the UNESCO concept, serves as the foundation for comprehending ICT devices. Digital literacy, on the other hand, necessitates fluency in digital communication, comprehension, filtering, and manipulation in order to be successful in the future. This is the difference between technology literacy and digital literacy. According to Aoun there is a distinction between technology literacy, which

aims to provide an understanding of how the engine and technology applications function, and digital literacy, which aims to enhance abilities to read, analyze, and use information from Big Data.

RESULTS

Over the past two decades, which coincide with the expansion of the World Wide Web, there has been a fascinating shift in the application of digital technology both inside and outside of the classroom.

Due to their limited availability and high cost, students typically encountered these educational technologies first in the classroom during the 1980s and 1990s. This is no longer the case because students have acquired knowledge and experience with digital media outside of school, such as mobile applications and high-speed internet, which are not supported in the classroom, resulting in a new digital divide. Due to the perception that their culture and values are not reflected in the curriculum, students may be less motivated to learn, and school-based learning may have limited value and relevance to their future educational and professional aspirations.

DISCUSSION

Compared to traditional technologies, learning by the learner with their assistance is much faster. This is a modern form of economic management based on digital technology. The main factor of production and management is a large set of digital data and the process of processing them. Using the obtained results and their application allows for much greater efficiency than traditional forms of management. For instance, various automated manufacturing processes, 3D technology, and cloud technologies. The provision of remote medical services, the production and delivery of products using smart technologies, and the processes of storing and selling various goods are all examples. This article will look at the issue of digitization in the educational system. Digital technology is a cutting-edge method of economic management. Production and management are primarily influenced by a large quantity of digital data and the procedure for processing them. Applying the results and making use of them enables much greater efficiency than traditional management methods. Examples include cloud technologies, 3D technology, and various automated production processes. The provision of remote medical services, the production and delivery of products made possible by smart technologies, and the procedures for storing and selling various goods are all worthy of mention.

If education is provided through digital technologies, it becomes easier for students to learn. In this case, multimedia, overhead projector, computer, laptop, televisions connected to the Internet, telephone lines, smart boards, and projectors play

the role of educational system mediators. Teaching teachers with such tools ensures the improvement of the quality of education. In online classes

We all know that the use of digital technologies has a good effect. For example, we can consider online classes given on television as a type of digital education. So, in digital education:

- has the opportunity to study wherever and whenever he wants;
- the culture of receiving and using information from the Internet is formed;
- raises the education system to a new level;
- dramatically reduces time and money consumption;
- not to get lost in the "digital world" and to have advantages in finding a good job.

The development of the digital education system will greatly benefit from the opening of IT parks and Wi-Fi zones. Educators' abilities to work with digital technologies and organize various open courses over the Internet can be improved. Due to competition, this, in turn, encourages educators to work harder on themselves and raises education quality. Big data - Big data is the opportunity to store and process large amounts of data received by tax authorities, to better predict revenues and to improve the exchange of documents between taxpayers and tax authorities will give if it helps to increase transparency. In addition, digital technologies and the introduction of artificial intelligence technology can detect tax evasion, prevent fraud, analyze data, and automate repetitive processes. Digital technology adoption is unprecedented in human history and is moving at a faster rate than innovation: Digital technologies have helped to change societies and reach almost half of the population in developing nations in just two decades.

For instance, advanced technologies based on artificial intelligence can be used in the health sector to save lives, identify diseases, and extend life expectancy. In the field of education, the availability of virtual learning environments and distance learning has made it possible for students to take part in activities that they might not have had access to otherwise. Using state-based systems will also make it easier to use public services, increase the responsibility of institutions that provide them, and reduce bureaucracy thanks to the use of artificial intelligence. Big data results in policies and programs that are more adaptable and accurate. The following digital technologies will be discussed: Data processing technologies that offer online access to computer resources to Internet users are known as cloud technologies.

Digital technologies - Internet of Things (IoT). One of the main technologies based on digital information is the Internet of Things. It is common for many household appliances to be connected to the electrical network, but gradually more and more

objects of the physical world are connected to the Internet, which allows collecting information and even controlling these objects remotely.

CONCLUSION

In fact, a virtual copy of a physical object appears on the Internet, containing various parameters of the object and the outside world, and allowing to control the object via the Internet. Digital technologies - augmented reality (AR). The most promising is augmented reality technology, which allows adding objects from the virtual world to the real world. Imagine walking down the street and seeing more information about things and people around you. Examples of augmented reality already exist and are actively used, in some amusement parks you can already see signs that show the connections between objects in the physical world and the virtual world. Games with elements of augmented reality are actively spreading, clothing stores have virtual windows and fitting rooms, augmented reality is already being tested in cars. At the same time, there are issues that need to be resolved in order to actively use augmented reality technologies. For example, the accuracy of geolocation tools is still insufficient, or the computer vision technologies for connecting objects of the physical world with their virtual counterparts are imperfect. However, it is safe to say that in the near future this technology may be associated with breakthroughs.

Digital technologies - virtual reality (Virtual reality, VR). The emergence of technical devices that allow a person to be in virtual reality has made this technology in demand in the entertainment industry. In the field of education, VR is changing the way students learn. Using VR in classrooms can help students better absorb knowledge and learn by visualizing difficult concepts.

In conclusion, it can be said that the introduction of digital technologies in various fields, not only in the education system, plays a big role in the modernization of the country's education system. It serves to organize modern education and increase the effectiveness of education.

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