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INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SUPPORT OF MODERN SCIENCE AND INNOVATION

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INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SUPPORT OF MODERN SCIENCE AND INNOVATION: a collection scientific works of the International scientific conference – Madrid, Spain, 2026, Issue 6.

Languages of publication: Uzbek**,** English, Russian, German, Italian, Spanish,

The collection consists of scientific research of scientists, graduate students and students who took part in the International Scientific online conference **«INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SUPPORT OF MOERN SCIENCE AND INNOVATION»**. Which took place in Spain, 2026.

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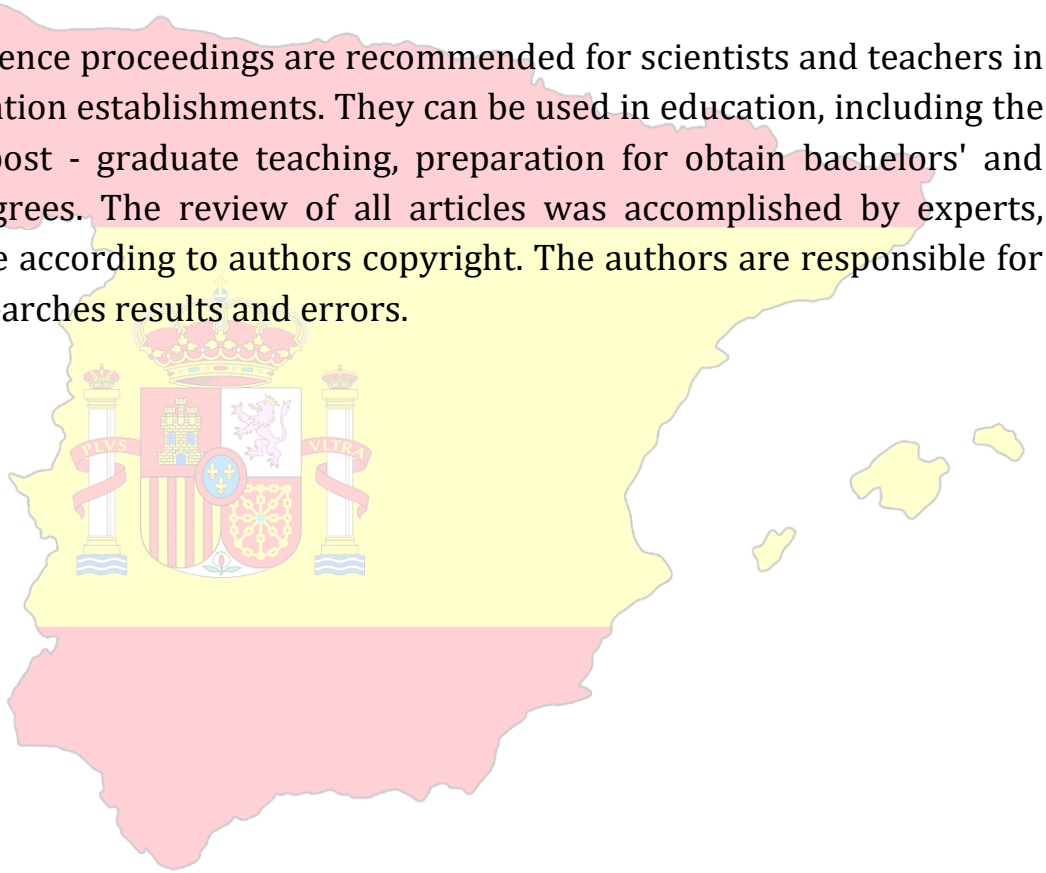

Technology and Digital Tools in Philology Education: Enhancing Language Learning and Professional Competence

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Annotation: This article explores the role of technology and digital tools in modern philology education. It highlights the impact of ICT, Learning Management Systems (LMS), artificial intelligence, and corpus linguistics tools on language learning and professional competence development. The study shows that digital technologies improve learner autonomy, motivation, and academic performance while preparing future philologists for the digital era.

Key words: Philology education, digital technologies, ICT, Learning Management Systems, artificial intelligence, corpus linguistics, digital competence, language learning, multimodality, learner autonomy

Abstract: This study explores the role of digital technologies in modern philology education and their impact on language learning and professional competence development. Particular attention is given to Information and Communication Technologies (ICT), Learning Management Systems (LMS), artificial intelligence applications, and corpus analysis tools. The research highlights how these technologies support learner autonomy, active learning, collaboration, and critical thinking. The findings indicate that digital tools improve educational outcomes and help prepare future philologists for successful participation in academic and professional environments.

Introduction: The digital transformation of society has significantly influenced educational systems worldwide. In the field of philology, technology has become an indispensable tool for teaching, learning, research, and professional development. Modern philologists are expected not only to possess linguistic knowledge but also to demonstrate digital competence and the ability to work effectively with technological resources. Digital technologies have expanded access to educational materials, enabled online collaboration, and facilitated innovative approaches to language acquisition. Platforms such as Moodle, Google Classroom, and Microsoft Teams have created flexible learning environments that support both face-to-face and online education. At the same time, specialized tools such as AntConc, Sketch Engine, and AI-powered language applications provide students with opportunities for advanced linguistic analysis and independent learning. The integration of ICT into philology education is closely connected with contemporary pedagogical approaches, including constructivism, connectivism, and multimodal learning. These approaches emphasize active participation, collaboration, and knowledge construction rather than passive information reception. Learning Management Systems play a central role in organizing educational activities. They allow teachers to distribute materials, assess student performance, and facilitate communication. Research indicates that LMS-based learning environments improve student engagement and satisfaction while promoting autonomous learning. Corpus linguistics tools have also transformed philological research and language teaching. Applications such as AntConc and Sketch Engine enable students to analyze authentic language data, identify lexical patterns, and investigate grammatical structures. These

tools support data-driven learning and enhance students' analytical skills. Artificial Intelligence has emerged as another significant innovation in philology education. AI-powered chatbots, grammar checkers, machine translation systems, and virtual tutors provide immediate feedback and personalized learning experiences. Such technologies contribute to improved language proficiency and greater learner motivation. Furthermore, multimodal learning environments combine textual, visual, and audio resources to enhance comprehension and retention. Digital storytelling, gamification, and virtual reality applications create interactive learning experiences that increase student participation and creativity. Despite numerous advantages, the implementation of digital technologies also presents challenges. Limited access to technological infrastructure, insufficient digital skills, and concerns regarding data privacy remain significant obstacles. Therefore, educational institutions must invest in digital literacy development and provide adequate technological support.

Conclusion. Technology and digital tools have fundamentally transformed philology education by creating innovative opportunities for teaching, learning, and research. Digital platforms, corpus analysis software, artificial intelligence applications, and multimodal learning environments contribute to the development of language competence, critical thinking, and professional skills. Although challenges remain, the benefits of digital transformation outweigh its limitations. Consequently, the effective integration of technology into philology curricula is essential for preparing future philologists to meet the demands of an increasingly digital and interconnected world.

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