

## The Role of Modern Pedagogical Technologies in Teaching Foreign Language (French Language) for Non-Philology Students (in the Topic of “Le Sport Et La Vie Saine”)

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**Abstract:** This article reveals the role of modern pedagogical technologies in teaching a foreign language (French) to students of non-philological specialties based on the topic “*Le sport et la vie saine*” (“Sport and healthy living”).

**Keywords :** Foreign language, modern pedagogical technologies, *Brise-glace*, *Wordwall.net*, *Learningapps.org*, *WordArt.com*, *Kahoot.it*, *L’analyse FFOM*.

### Introduction

Language is the most unique gift created by the human mind, and in history, people invented it to communicate their goals to each other, initially in the form of gestures, different sounds and imitations of them. It has become a necessity and the most important tool for recording the history of ancient peoples. 21 centuries later, language has acquired such an important position that today it is impossible to imagine any sphere of society without the direct participation of language.

Today, hundreds and thousands of peoples live on earth, each of them has its own language and culture. People of the world speak different languages. But science likes precision. Because of this, linguists from time to time calculate the number of languages and publish their data. The numbers usually don't always match. Because they do not recognize one or another language everywhere. As a result, there are cases where that language is not included in the list. There are about 5,621 languages and dialects in our world, and only 500 of them have been studied so far. One out of three languages does not have a written form, but has only an oral form. 1400 languages in the world are in danger of disappearing. Only 40 of the world's languages are considered to be perfectly formed both orally and in writing. We are proud that the Uzbek language is among these 40 languages [1]. In order to directly enjoy the cultural life of the peoples of the world, one needs to know the language of these peoples. At the same time, the language and the need to know it have become the most pressing issue of our time. In our country, especially during the years of independence, great importance is attached to the training of high-potential personnel who were able to compete with foreign countries in every way, and today, in the stages of our education, special attention is paid to the teaching of many foreign languages, especially French.

It should be noted that the role of interactive methods and pedagogical technologies in

this regard is incomparable.

In order to teach French as a foreign language to non-philology students of higher education institutions of our republic, this lesson is organized based on the theme “*Le sport et la vie saine*” (“Sport and healthy living”) using several interactive methods and pedagogical technologies below. it is possible (an example of the development of a lesson in French was also referred to during the article):

## LE SPORT ET LA VIE SAINE

### Fiche pédagogique

Thème	Le sport et la vie saine
Professeur	G.S.Khojieva
Durée: 1.20 min.	Quantité des étudiants : 12
Forme de cours	Cours pratique
<p><i>Objectifs de la leçon:</i></p> <p>→ <i>Objectifs communicatifs/ pragmatiques</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parler sur le sport et la vie saine</li> <li>• Retrouver des mots manqués</li> <li>• Comprendre le locuteur</li> <li>• Exprimer ses opinions</li> </ul> <p>→ <i>Objectifs linguistiques</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revoir les adjectifs numéraux.</li> <li>• Enrichir son lexique par des verbes</li> </ul> <p>→ <i>Lexico-grammatical</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pénétrer dans la structure profonde de la compétence langagières à l'aide des activités communicatifs contextualisés;</li> <li>• apprendre à interagir dans différentes situations;</li> <li>• apprendre à saisir le sens global et détaillés des documents;</li> <li>• Le développement des compétences communicatives sur des sujets varies.</li> <li>• Enrichir la compétence de la compréhension orale sur le sujet, interaction et l'utiliser dans le discours.</li> <li>• Enrichir le vocabulaire et la compétence d'écouter pour accéder au sens.</li> <li>• Savoir utiliser de la compétence des temps.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Objectifs pédagogiques:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apprendre aux étudiants l'utilisation du vocabulaire dans le discours</li> <li>• Apprendre donner la caractéristique aux mots</li> <li>• Ssocio-culturel</li> </ul>	<p><b>Résultats acquis de la technologie pédagogique:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Utiliser librement des nom du sport.</li> <li>• Savoir donner la caractéristique lexicale et grammaticale des mots.</li> <li>• Connaitre les types du sport.</li> <li>• Savoir donner son opinion en écoutant l'exercice audio.</li> <li>• Savoir travailler en groupe – coopérer, négocier, interagir.</li> <li>• Développer leur compétence communicative.</li> </ul>
Méthodes pédagogiques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Brise-glace, wordwall.net, learningapps.org, WordArt.com, kahoot.it, L'analyse FFOM</i></li> </ul>

<b>Méthodes d'apprentissage</b>	<b> négative; questions-réponses; discussion; déductive; inductive; analytique</b>
<b>Moyens d'apprentissage</b>	<b>Fiches à distribuer; tableau; projecteur; ordinateur; le document de vidéo; les images; les slaïdes (ppt);</b>
<b>Formes d'apprentissage</b>	<b>Individuelle, travail en binôme et en groupes, toute la classe</b>
<b>Types d'évaluation</b>	<b>Diagnostique; formative; participation; la révision de devoir;</b>

### PLAN DE LA LEÇON

<b>Étapes et heure</b>	<b>Professeur</b>	<b>Étudiant</b>
<b>1. Introduction (20 minutes)</b>	<p><b>1. COMMENCEMENT</b></p> <p><b>1.1. Le professeur fait actif des étudiants et donne des questions pour attirer leurs attentions et pour les diriger au thème nouveau.</b></p> <p><b>1.2. Le professeur analyse les connaissances des étudiants en donnant eux des questions.</b></p>	<b>1.1. L' étudiant réponde aux questions du professeur.</b>
<b>2. Partie essentielle (50 minutes)</b>	<p><b>2.1.1. Le professeur travaille sur la lexique du thème nouveau.</b></p> <p><b>2.1.2. Il propose de composer des phrases avec les mots nouveaux.</b></p> <p><b>2.1.3. Il demande le synonyme, l'antonyme des mots nouveaux.</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>2.2.1. Le professeur explique le thème «Le sport et la vie saine»</b></p> <p><b>2.2.2. Le professeur s'interresse avec les connaissances des étudiants sur le thème.</b></p> <p><b>2.2.3. En utilisant de «Pose-jeux» il emploie des technologies pédagogiques et des méthodes interactives pendant la leçon et profonde leurs sciences.</b></p>	<p><b>2.1. L' étudiant répète les mots nouveaux.</b></p> <p><b>2.2. Il compose des phrases avec les mots nouveaux.</b></p> <p><b>2.3. .L' étudiant donne les synonymes et les antonymes des mots nouveaux.</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>2.2.1. Il écoute.</b></p> <p><b>2.2.2. Il donne ses propres exemples.</b></p> <p><b>2.2.3. Il participe au jeu.</b></p>
<b>3. Conclusion (10 minutes)</b>	<p><b>Il donne le devoir à la maison:</b></p> <p><b>3.1.1. Apprendre le thème «Le port et la vie saine».</b></p> <p><b>3.1.2 Faire la grille à la page-62.</b></p> <p><b>3.2. Le professeur finit la leçon et note des étudiants.</b></p>	<p><b>3.1. Il écrit le devoir.</b></p> <p><b>3.2. Il écoute.</b></p>

Usually, before announcing a new topic, the teacher begins the lesson by asking the students a series of questions based on the Brise glace method, including:

Question-1.

Question-2.

Question -3

Question-4.



Question-5.

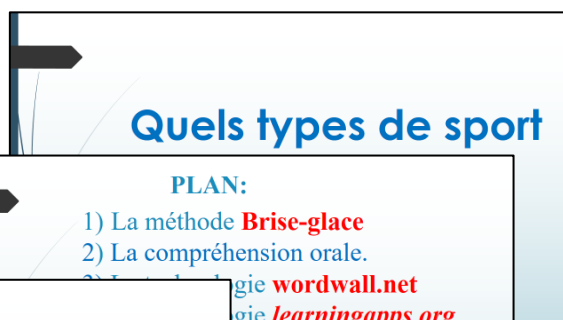
Then, the topic and plan of the lesson will be announced one after another:

Picture-1.



Thème:

Et vous, quel sport pratiquez-vous?



be

Picture-2.

After

teacher gives the the topic to the previously prepared slide:

following information about students based on the

**LE SPORT ET LA VIE SAINE**

*Le sport améliore la santé: tient les gens en bonne forme et en plus est un passe- temps magnifique. Les compétitions internationales unissent les gens, elles ont une grande importance pour même les relations politiques entre pays. En Ouzbékistan on attachait toujours beaucoup d'importance au sport, surtout dans les universités, instituts et écoles. Ce serait difficile de trouver une école sans un terrain sportif ou salle de gymnastique. Dans toute ville il y a quelques stades, quelques piscines où les épreuves locales de sport se passent. Dans notre pays le sport se divise traditionnellement en professionnel et celui des amateurs. En Ouzbékistan il y a beaucoup de clubs et sociétés sportives. La plupart participent aux tournois internationaux et sont connus dans le monde. Plusieurs records du monde ont été établis par les sportifs russes: les gymnastes, les haltérophiles, les nageurs, les patineurs artistiques, les coureurs et les sauteurs. Nos sportifs participent aux Jeux Olympiques et gagnent habituellement beaucoup de médailles d'or, d'argent et de bronze. Les types populaires du sport en Ouzbékistan*

*On pratique presque tous les genres de sport dans notre pays, puisque le sport est très populaire dans notre république. En Ouzbékistan on s'intéresse beaucoup aux sports, tels que: le football, le boxe, le basket-ball, le volley-ball, le tennis, la natation, le ski, le patinage, le cyclisme, les courses automobiles et beaucoup d'autres.*

*Le kourache ouzbek est le sport préféré des Ouzbeks. Aujourd'hui le kourache ouzbek est très populaire presque dans tous les pays du monde. Beaucoup de jeunes gens s'intéressent au sport de kourache ouzbek. Chaque année le championnat de kourache ouzbek a lieu dans différents pays du monde. On aime aussi les courses de chevaux qui ont lieu sur l'hippodrome de Tachkent et d'autres villes de l'Ouzbékistan.*

*Le football est le sport le plus populaire dans notre République. Chaque année on organise le championnat de football en Ouzbékistan. Dans chaque ville et village il y a une équipe de football. Ils ont à leur disposition des clubs, des stades, des piscines. Beaucoup de spectateurs et spectatrices viennent au stade pour regarder le match. On applaudit et félicite les membres de l'équipe qui gagnent le match. Les meilleurs sportifs et sportives de notre pays prennent part aux différents championnats du monde.*

*Aujourd'hui en Ouzbékistan il y a beaucoup de champions du monde de différents genres de sports, comme Khasanboy Doustmatov, Chahkram Giyosov, Bektemir Melikouziyev, nous en sommes toujours fiers.*

*Les Français aiment aussi le sport. Les sports d'hiver en France sont: le patinage sur glace, le hockey, le curling, la luge, le bobsleigh, le ski. La saison d'hiver débute vers le 15 novembre pour les stations de haute altitude, le début du décembre pour les autres. On peut skier dans la plupart des stations jusqu'à la fin d'avril. Les plus grands sports pratiqués en autres saisons sont: le football, le rugby. On pratique le football dans tout le pays et le rugby à quinze surtout au Sud de la Loire.*

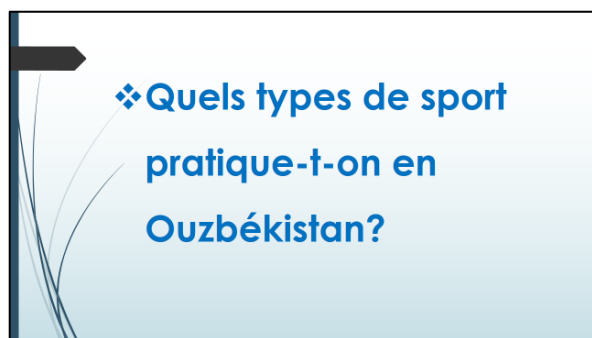
*Le cyclisme reste très populaire en France. Depuis quelques années on voit avec plaisir de nombreux jeunes utiliser le vélo. La plus grande course cycliste qui a lieu chaque été, pendant quatre semaines, c'est le Tour de France. C'est une des plus grandes compétitions du monde.*

*Les autres sports très populaires en France sont: l'alpinisme, la spéléologie (escalade des montagnes et exploration des grottes, des cavernes et des gouffres souterrains), l'aviation, l'automobile, la boxe, l'équitation, l'escrime, la natation, l'athlétisme, la course à pied, le saut en longueur, à la perche et d'autres.*

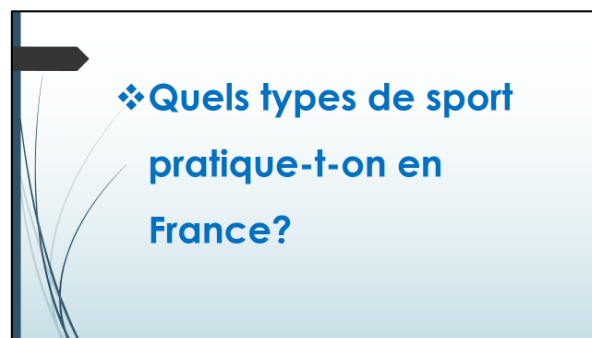
*Il est à constater que le sport est très utile pour la santé et pour les études des jeunes.*

The lesson continues based on the competence of listening comprehension (called C.O. or Compréhension orale or Écouter in French) and reinforces students' knowledge based on the following questions:

Question-6



Question-7.



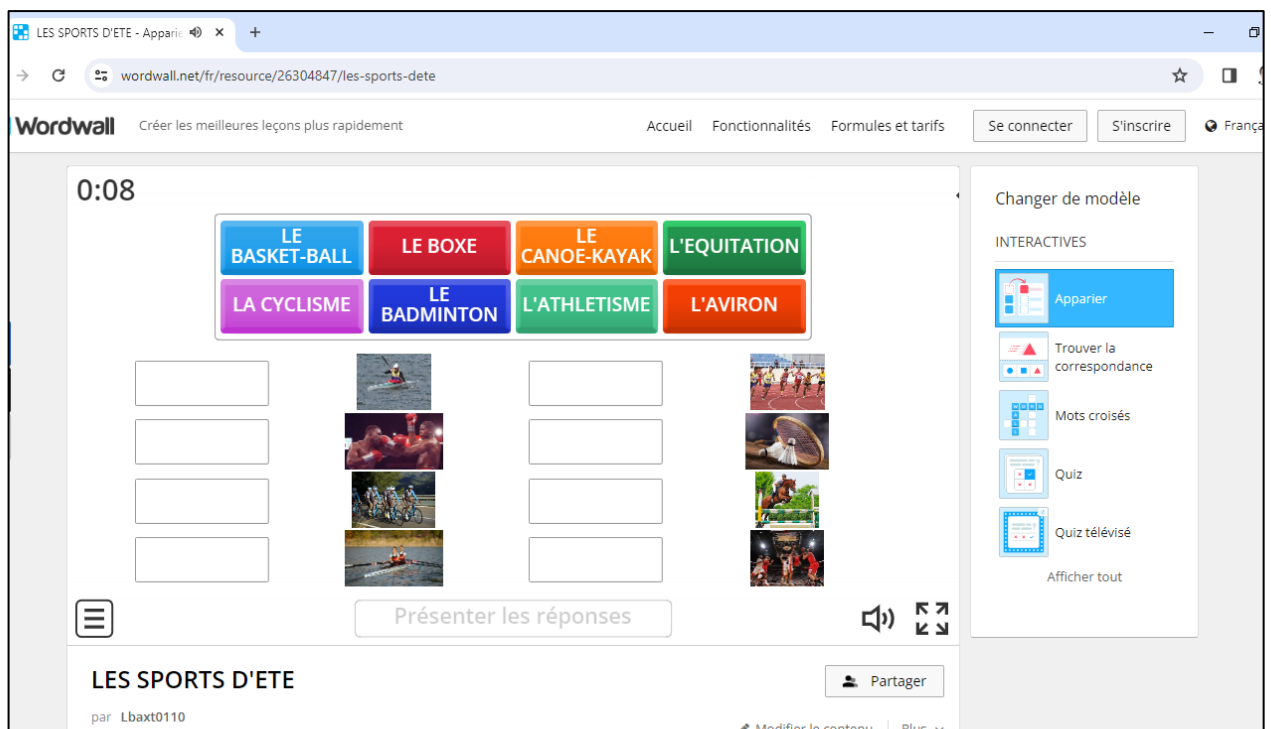
The

lesson will be continued on the basis of wordwall.net and learningapps.org online technologies, and students' knowledge will be tested.

Picture-3.



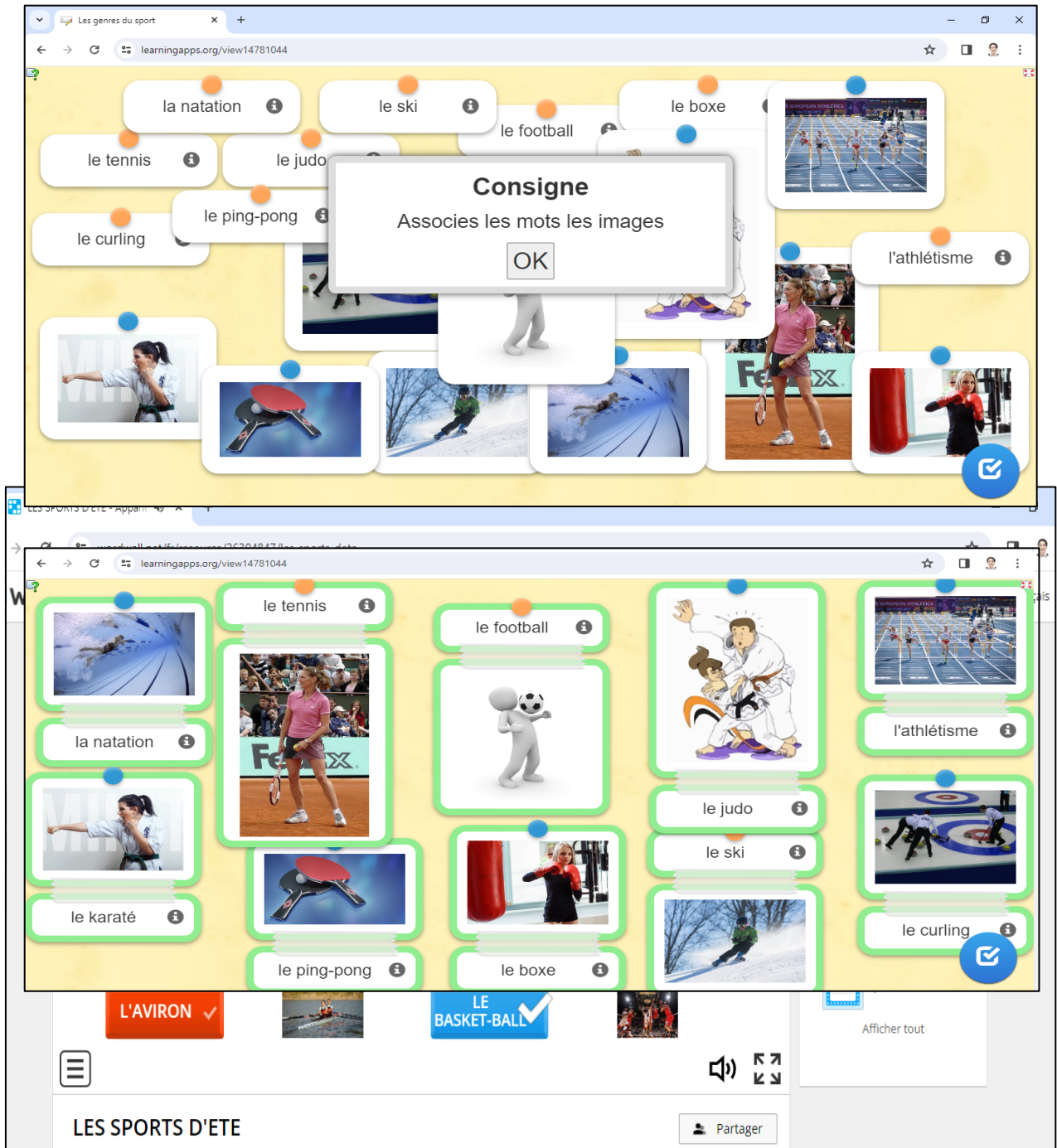
Picture-4.



Picture-5.

(Technology online address: <https://wordwall.net/fr/resource/26304847/les-sports-dete> )

Picture-6.



Picture-7.

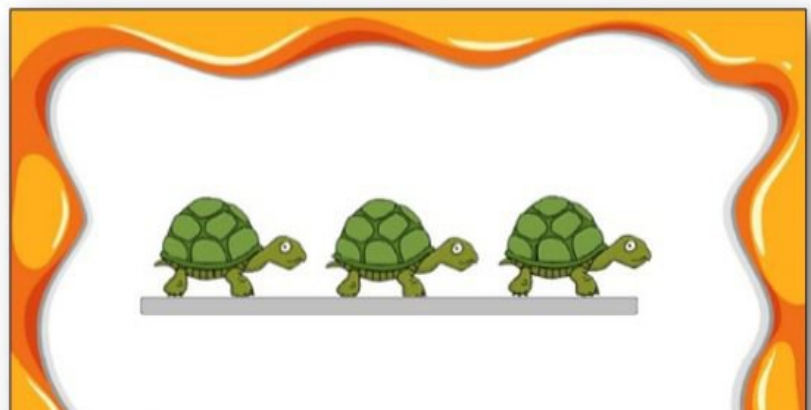
Picture-8.

(Technology online address: <https://learningapps.org/view14781044>)

Activities like these serve to strengthen students' reading comprehension (called *C.É.* or *Compréhension écrite* or *Lire* in French) skills.

In order to improve the students' speaking competence (called *P.O* or *Production orale* or *Parler* in French), the teacher can improve their oral speech by doing the exercise of speaking quickly (in French: *le virelangue*).

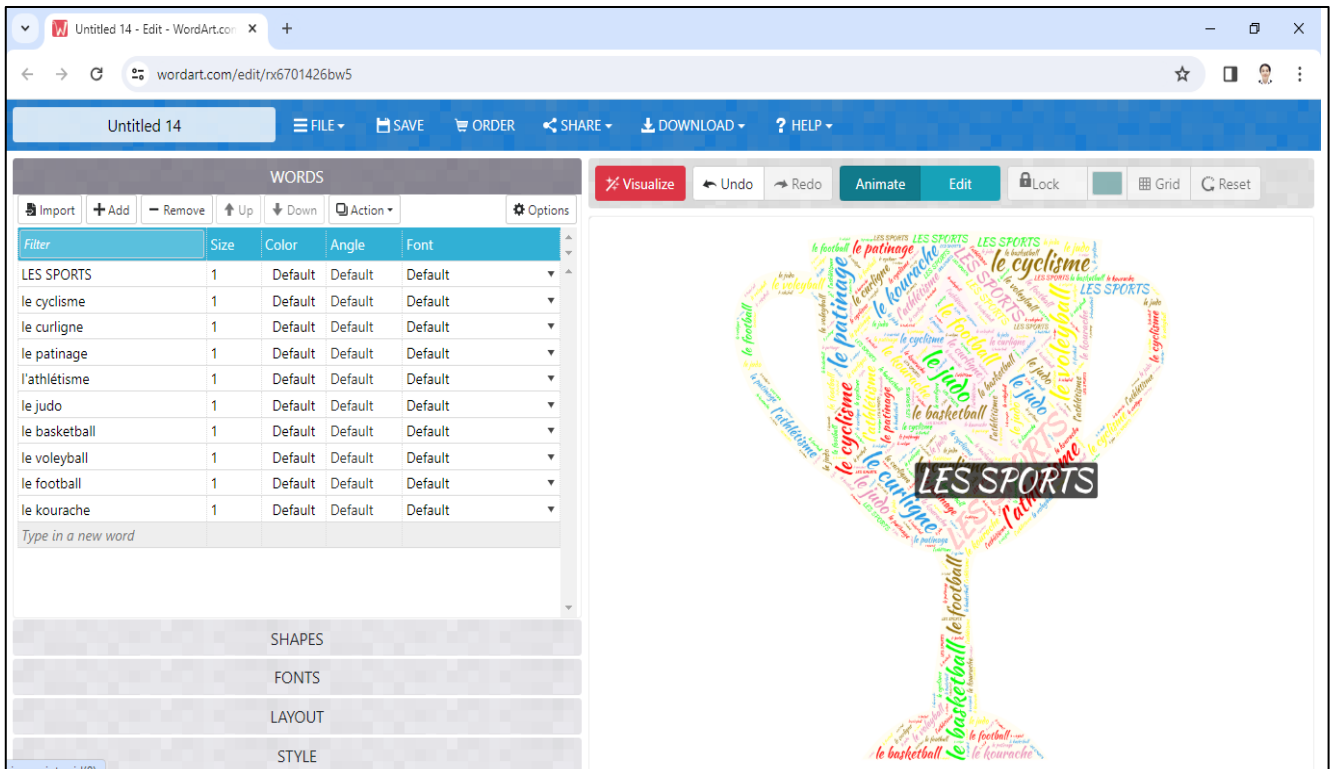
Picture-9.



At the same time, in order to improve students' writing competence (called *P.É.* or *Production écrite* or *Écrire* in French), the teacher uses wordart.com technology to further improve the quality of the lesson.

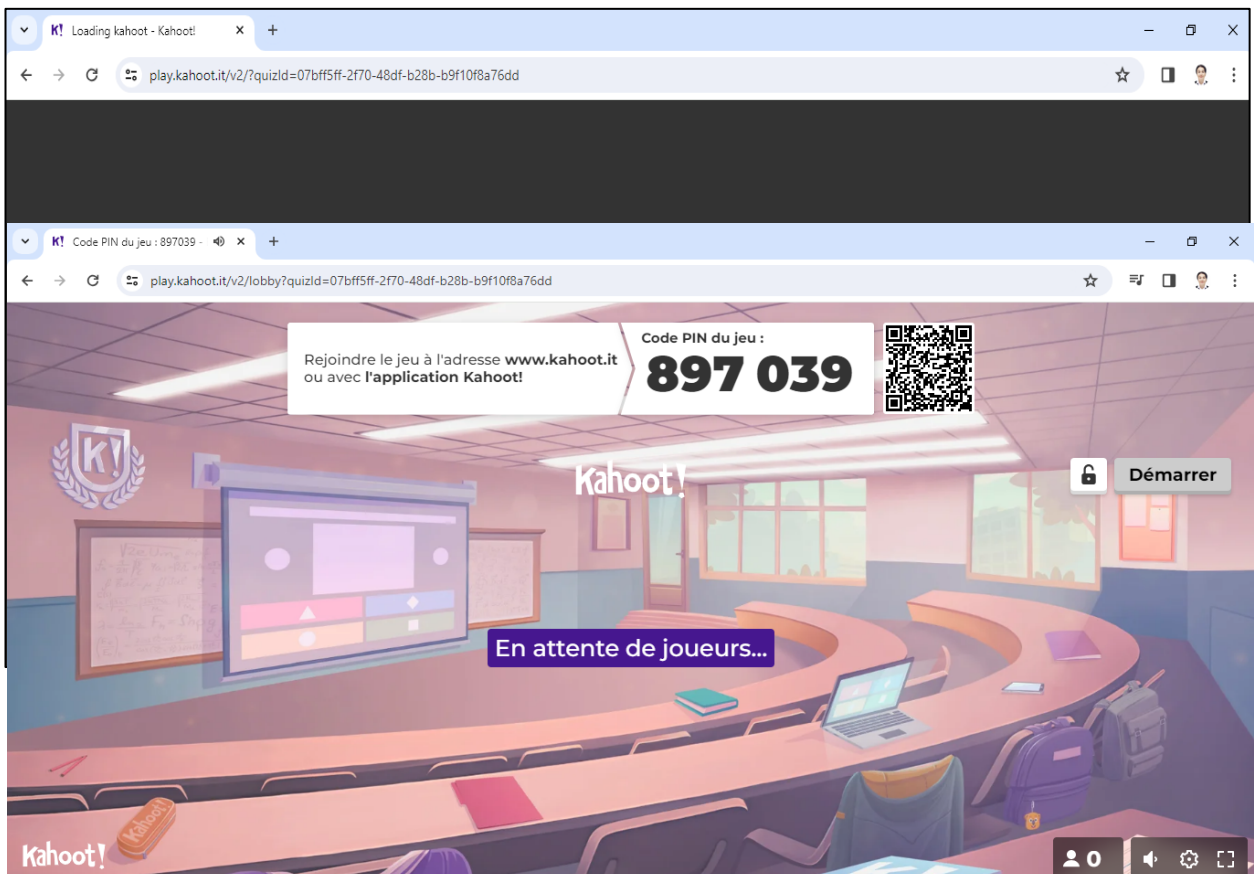


Picture-10.



(Technology online address: <https://wordart.com/edit/rx6701426bw5>)  
Kahoot.it online technology serves to improve students' reading comprehension skills and to consolidate the acquired knowledge. Therefore, the teacher uses it as a special tool for evaluating students after the lesson.

Picture-11.



Picture-12.

(Technology online address: <https://play.kahoot.it/v2/lobby?quizId=07bff5ff-2f70-48df-b28b-b9f10f8a76dd>)

In the game, the teacher leads the game in the role of organizer. At this stage, the teacher welcomes online participants.

In this case, students join the game with the pin code or QR code indicated above. Each participant takes part in the game based on his *nickname* (participant's special name) and selects the answers to the given questions in arbitrary colors. More than ten participants can take part in it. After the online training, the podium of the 3rd, 2nd and 1st place winners will be announced.

At the end of the lesson, the teacher can use the "*L'analyse FFOM*" (SWOT) method as homework for the students, and this interactive method will be of particular importance in the further development of their written speech.

Picture-13.

Le devoir.		L'analyse FFOM	
		Thème: SPORT	
<b>FORCES</b>	1. Le sport unit les hommes. 2. 3. 4.	<b>FAIBLESSES</b>	1. A cause du temps on peut arreter quelque sport. 2. 3. 4.
<b>OPPORTUNITÉS</b>	1. Tout le monde peut pratiquer. 2. 3. 4.	<b>MENACES</b>	1. Il peut apporter aux conséquences dangeureuses. 2. 3. 4.

In this case, the sport term is analyzed according to the criteria of "*L'analyse FFOM*" (SWOT) ("FORCES" (Strengths), "FAIBLESSES" (Weakness), "OPPORTUNITÉS" (Opportunities) and "MENACES" (Threats). Picture-13 provides one example for each standard, and the student is required to continue this chart as homework.

In conclusion, the use of new pedagogical technologies and interactive methods plays a very important role today, especially in learning and teaching foreign languages. After all, it can be said that such factors not only arouse students' interest in creativity and interactivity, but are also important in discovering new aspects of each learner.

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