## *1.2 Иностранные языки*

# IMPROVING FLUENCY OF PROFESSIONAL FOREIGN LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY AT NON-LINGUISTIC UNIVERSITY

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In the context of the integration of Belorussian universities into knowledge and knowledge of foreign language, especially the development of speaking skills, is of paramount importance. One of the problems of fluency in English is the lack of an appropriate language environment. To overcome difficulties in this area, it becomes necessary to apply a certain strategy that promotes productive mastering of oral communication skills. For this purpose, the use of such techniques as leading questions, pictures, entering unfamiliar vocabulary, listening to Mp3 for textbooks, watching movies with subtitles seems appropriate.

Anyone who wants to pursue a career today no longer needs professional expertise. In recent years, soft skills such as general communication skills, networking, understanding of different cultures, and presentation skills have become increasingly important. In addition, there are essential skills such as digital competencies.

One of the ways to improve the efficiency of teaching a foreign language is considered to be the introduction of the methods of personality-oriented learning in the educational process. Success in teaching foreign language largely depends on the experience, skill, practical skills and depth of knowledge of the modern language of the teacher.

During our observation, it was discovered that a great part of the time of each lesson was devoted to the study of the grammatical structures followed by the corresponding exercises to practice what they had learnt. Consequently, listening and speaking skills are hardly practiced due to there is not enough time left. Besides, there are other factors, which prevent from developing these two skills such as the big amount of students in each class or the impossibility of assessing all the students individually during a lesson.

The major problems the teacher finds when students try to speak in foreign language are: on the one hand, as they do not listen a lot of foreign language, their amount of grammar and vocabulary is not wide enough. On the other hand, they feel embarrassed and they find it really difficult. In general, they do not pay much attention to pronunciation and most of them feel frustrated when they know they are making mistakes all the time.

In conclusion we can say, that students learn best when they are engaged and given an appropriate level of challenge; when their prior experience and knowledge is valued and built upon; when they are expected to take responsibility for their own learning; and when they work collaboratively with their peers. Thus, teaching strategies used during the course will include:

- Weekly, face-to-face contact sessions.
- Small group cooperative learning to demonstrate the use of group structures to address teaching and learning goals;
- Structured occasions for students to reflect critically on and improve teaching practice;
- Plenary discussions around core methodological issues and debates;
- Extensive opportunities for whole group and small group dialogue and discussion.

The practice is the best weapon that makes you strong in any area. Boosting students' foreign language skills requires regular practice. Of course, it will be tough to practice consistently, but after a while, students will find themselves perfect routine. Following the above-mentioned tips helps the students at non-linguistic university to improve their foreign language proficiency up to their desired level.

Foreign language skills not only help students communicate better in a language, but they are also beneficial for establishing social contacts, understanding foreign cultures, decision-making and mental performance.

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## ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: THE PRESENT AND THE FUTURE

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Artificial intelligence is the ability of a computer to learn, make decisions and perform actions inherent in human intelligence.

In 1956, at a summer seminar at Dartmouth College, which was organized by four American scientists: John McCarthy, Marvin Minsky, Nathaniel Rochester and Claude Shannon. Since then, the term "artificial intelligence", coined, most likely, in order to attract everyone's attention, has become so popular that today it is hardly possible to meet a person who has never heard it.

Over time, this branch of computer science has developed more and more, and intelligent technologies in the last sixty years have played an important role in changing the face of the world. Thanks to artificial intelligence, many tasks can be automated.

Self-learning intelligent systems are widely used in almost all areas, especially in industry, banking, insurance, healthcare and defense. Many routine processes can now be automated, which will transform our professions and, eventually, eliminate some of them.

Nowadays, cars are powerful computing platforms. This trend is increasing with the introduction of automatic safety features and unmanned vehicle variants. GPUs, cameras, sensors, and network equipment are all crammed into our cars today. Cameras are increasingly being used, and software using artificial intelligence that helps analyze the state of the machine in real time.

Researchers believe that in the future, people will use computers and robotic devices to preserve and improve the abilities of the body and brain. In this area, artificial intelligence is responsible for helping the brain and devices understand each other.

Robots are already working in high-risk areas, for example, defusing bombs. However, these are not real robots, but unmanned vehicles that need to be remotely controlled. The future of artificial intelligence assumes that they will make decisions independently and act independently of a person.

One of the technologies of the future that uses AI is climate modeling. This will increase the accuracy of forecasting, and expand the possibilities. For example, you can look at the picture of climate change on the European coast of the Atlantic Ocean for several years ahead.

Modern robots are not capable of experiencing feelings. Engineers say that we will not soon be able to achieve a real understanding between man and machine. But already some are doing a good job of deciphering emotions, and the future of artificial intelligence will definitely strengthen the trend.