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ONLINE LEARNING: ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

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High-speed broadband internet has led to changes in the education sector in recent years. The rise in demand for online learning alternatives has been pushed up by Covid-19 pandemics and war in Ukraine. The usage of internet for education became a demand due to these events and a huge challenge for all participants of education activities. Online learning allows educators to prepare lessons and helps students broaden their scope of learning. While using the internet for education, lessons are accessible in any place with high-speed and reliable broadband internet connection and in any unpredictable circumstances. Besides, vast amount of data is accessible beyond textbooks. The importance of internet in education is evident through the following points: higher interactivity; flexibility of learning; cost-effectiveness; dynamic and actively updated; multimedia-integration [1].

The purpose of the study is to identify advantages and disadvantages of online learning.

Objectives: 1) to analyze available research on online learning; 2) to identify advantages and disadvantages of online learning; 3) to show the Internet opportunities for online learning.

Mobile learning is getting prevalent in today's world. Mobile learning is also known as mLearning and is a new way to get access to a variety of content available online through the use of a mobile. Mobile learning is the easiest way for students to get help. Mobile learning is very popular and in the past few years, its use has increased extensively. Thomes J. mentioned 5 advantages of mobile learning and why it should be used: access anywhere and anytime; covers a huge distance; variety of content; encourages students; tests your knowledge [3].

There are also disadvantages of mobile learning. Here are 5 disadvantages of mobile learning, listed by Thomes J.: software issues (software compatibility issues, not upgrading to a new version, regular system crashes, etc.); hardware issues (the physical devices used can wear out after a period of time); distraction (students open the mobile to learn something and end up using social media websites, chatting, sharing pictures or playing video games); misuse (for fun, and some have secret, evil intentions which are definitely not good and need to be prevented); lack of internet connection or electricity [3].

Zoom has become a popular video conferencing service due to the global COVID-19 pandemic. The success of Zoom comes from its notable advantages ranging from having the largest meeting participants to an abundance of business-oriented and user-centric features. The advantage of Zoom video conferencing, when compared to similar apps and services, that Zoom has the highest maximum participant capacity.

Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) are free online courses available for anyone to enroll. MOOCs provide an affordable and flexible way to learn new skills, advance career and deliver quality educational experiences at scale. Typically, these courses consist of traditional class materials made accessible online, which may include the following: filmed or recorded video lectures; readings; problem sets; online quizzes and examinations; interactive learning modules; and interaction with other students via forums [2].

The widespread adoption and use of online courses provides the following benefits: no physical location dependence; improved access to higher education; affordability of higher education; flexible learning schedule.

Though MOOCs have numerous benefits, there are the following associated drawbacks: flexibility can make the course more difficult to manage, as some students require the structure of in-person learning; a University of Texas study of online course completion rates found that MOOC completion rates are just 6.8%, significantly lower than in-person

courses; instructors are less accessible; digital literacy is required for effective use; students are less likely to form relationships with instructors and other students; students with visual or auditory disabilities may not be accommodated; courses require strong internet connections, which can be an issue in developing countries and underprivileged communities. When searching for the right course, large amounts of similar courses for saturated areas, such as computer science, may lead to a paradox of choice [2].

Issues related to the Internet are being widely discussed and they are relevant. Despite a lot of advantages (saving time and money, accessibility of time and place, flexibility) it has serious challenges. There are fraudulent online courses. The degrees are often not recognized. Not even the best online course can fully replace the personal contact with a teacher, or the human relationships that are being developed in a group. Besides, all participants must have skills and internet connection. At the same time in unpredictable circumstances it is the only way to continue education.

According to the results of analysis one can claim Internet has dramatically changed the education. It has become a demand in pandemics and war time. Due to the Internet technologies education has become possible. As a practicing teacher, the author agrees that it has advantages and disadvantages. On the one hand, it has vivid advantages for students and educators saving time by eliminating a daily commute. For students it increases access to high-quality education in developing countries. It is more cost-effective than in-person courses of comparable scope. Prerecorded lectures can offer more flexibility on a daily and weekly basis.

Zoom video conferencing, is more frequently used for delivering lectures. When compared to similar apps and services, Zoom has the highest maximum participant capacity.

Millions of people around the world use MOOCs to learn for a variety of reasons, including: career development, changing careers, college preparations, supplemental learning, lifelong learning, corporate eLearning & training, and more.

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**FORMATION OF STUDENTS' PROFESSIONAL FOREIGN
LANGUAGE COMPETENCE BY MEANS OF INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGIES IN A NON-LANGUAGE INSTITUTION
OF HIGHER EDUCATION**

**ФОРМУВАННЯ ПРОФЕСІЙНОЇ ІНШОМОВНОЇ
КОМПЕТЕНТНОСТІ СТУДЕНТІВ ЗАСОБАМИ
ІНФОРМАЦІЙНИХ ТЕХНОЛОГІЙ У НЕМОВНОМУ ЗАКЛАДІ
ВИЩОЇ ОСВІТИ**

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Під час дистанційного навчання освітній процес має бути організований так, щоб викладач мав можливість систематично упродовж усього навчального процесу відстежувати, коригувати, контролювати й оцінювати роботу студентів. Самостійна діяльність студента, яка реалізовується дистанційно, вимагає ефективного зворотного зв'язку як відносно використовуваного навчального матеріалу (післяопераційний внутрішній зворотний зв'язок, що забезпечує можливість самоконтролю), так і відносно зовнішнього зворотного зв'язку під час роботи в групах та під час контакту з викладачем. Студент повинен мати різноманітні види взаємодії у процесі навчання: з партнерами по курсу, адміністратором серверу, викладачем тощо. Форми самостійної роботи різноманітні: індивідуальні, парні, групові в малих групах (за принципом навчання у