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THE USE OF COMPUTER TECHNOLOGIES IN THE SYSTEM OF EDUCATION: ADVANTAGES AND PERSPECTIVES

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ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to investigation of advantages and perspectives of using informative-computer technologies in teaching process and demonstrates the facilities and new opportunities for teachers who use them at their lessons.

KEYWORDS: *computer technologies, information, informatization, teaching process, advantages, foreign language, education system.*

INTRODUCTION

The inclusion of Uzbekistan in the world community sharply raises the problem of foreign language proficiency. In this regard, there is an increasing need for rapid mastery of foreign languages by broad segments of the population, the need to teach the basics of several foreign languages in the education system. The modern period of development of a civilized society characterizes the process of informatization.

Today, our country has risen to a high level, having gained a worthy reputation in the world community and attracts many foreign partners. Therefore, knowledge of languages in both practical and theoretical aspects is certainly necessary. The National Training Program declares the priority of education and upbringing, improving their quality. To do this, it is necessary to constantly improve educational programs, to intensify the search and implementation of effective innovative pedagogical technologies in the educational process.

Solving this problem requires new approaches to organizing the learning process, improving its forms and methods.

Currently, more and more attention is paid to the use of Internet resources in teaching a foreign language. This is due to the fact that they have the opportunity to show the development of phenomena, their dynamics, communicate educational information in certain doses and manage the individual process of learning knowledge. They stimulate the cognitive interests of students, create, under certain conditions, an increased emotional attitude of students to academic work, provide a versatile formation of images, contribute to the solid assimilation of knowledge, understanding the connection of scientific knowledge with life, while saving teachers' time.

The modern stage of technology development is characterized by the transition to the creation of multifunctional educational complexes and automated training systems based on computer technologies. Such complexes and systems have universal didactic capabilities: they allow teaching in an interactive mode, taking into account the individual capabilities of the trainees, and provide distance learning using modern technologies. In the process of teaching foreign languages in a modern general educational system, lighting and sound engineering means are used. Unfortunately, not all English teachers are aware of the need to use new information technologies, due to the fact that they have not received a convincing scientific and methodological justification of this issue. The lack of development of the problem under consideration determines the relevance of this scientific article.

The purpose of the work is to determine the role, functions and types of Internet resources, to study effective ways of their use at English lessons in order to increase the level of knowledge of students.

The object and research is new information technologies as a means of the effectiveness of the educational process in teaching foreign languages. If a teacher uses information technology as a visual aid in the classroom, then this contributes to:

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Solid assimilation of knowledge, formation of mental skills;

Development of creative activity of students;

Enrichment of abstract thinking of students;

Increased motivation to learn English.

Research methods: critical analysis, descriptive method, method of induction and deduction, scientifically recorded observation, experiment, questionnaire, conversation, interview.

THE MAIN PART

One of the reserves for the intensification of the process of teaching a foreign language is the use of information technology. The ability to present your subject well, the teacher's pedagogical skills are based on the ability to build the learning process in accordance with the laws of this process, with the basic didactic principles. The introduction of multimedia programs into the educational process does not exclude traditional teaching methods at all, but harmoniously combines with them at all stages of training: familiarization, training, application, control. But the use of a computer allows not only to increase the effectiveness of learning many times, but also to encourage students to further independent study of English.

Informatization of society is a global social process, the peculiarity of which is that the dominant activity in the field of social production is the collection, accumulation, production, processing, storage, transmission and use of information carried out on the basis of modern means of microprocessor and computer technology, as well as on the basis of various means of information exchange. The informatization of society provides:

Active use of the ever-expanding intellectual potential of the society, concentrated in the print fund, and scientific, industrial and other activities of its members;

Integration of information technologies with scientific, industrial ones, initiating the development of all spheres of social production, intellectualization of labor activity;

High level of information service, accessibility of any member of the society to sources of reliable information, visualization of the information presented, the materiality of the data used.

One of the priority directions of the process of informatization of modern society is the informatization of education – the introduction of new information technologies into the education system [1]. This will make it possible to:

Improve the management mechanisms of the education system based on the use of automated databases of scientific and pedagogical information, information and methodological materials, as well as communication networks;

Improving the methodology and strategy for selecting the content, methods and organizational forms of training that correspond to the tasks of developing the student's personality in modern conditions of informatization of society;

Creation of methodological training systems focused on the development of the intellectual potential of the student, on the formation of skills to acquire knowledge independently, to carry out information and educational, experimental and research activities, various types of independent information processing activities;

Creation and use of computer testing, diagnosing, monitoring and evaluating systems.

The use of such complexes provides the learner with a research tool with which it is possible to register, collect, accumulate information about the process being studied or being studied; create and investigate models of the processes being studied; visualize the patterns of processes, including those actually occurring; automate the processing of experimental results; manage objects of real reality [2].

These systems are a complex of software and hardware and equipment that allows you to combine various types of information (text, hand-drawn graphics, slides, music, moving images, sound, video) and at the same time implement an interactive user dialogue with the system. The use of video computer systems and multimedia systems ensures the implementation of intensive forms and methods of teaching, the organization of independent learning activities, contributes to the motivation of learning through the possibility of using modern means of complex presentation and manipulation of audiovisual information, increasing the level of emotional perception of information.

As domestic and foreign experience in the application of modern scientific information technologies shows, the implementation of the above capabilities allows for:

providing the learner with a tool for research, design, formalization of knowledge about the subject world and at the same time an active component of the subject world, a tool for measuring, displaying and influencing the subject world;

Expansion of the sphere of independent activity of trainees due to the possibility of organizing various types of educational activities (experimental research, educational and gaming, information and educational activities, as well as information processing activities, in particular audiovisual), including individual, at each workplace, group, collective;

Individualization and differentiation of the learning process through the realization of the possibilities of interactive dialogue, independent

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choice of the mode of educational activity and organizational forms of learning;

Proposing the learner a strategy for mastering educational material or solving problems of a certain class by implementing the capabilities of artificial intelligence systems;

Formation of information culture, components of the culture of an individual, a member of the information society, through the implementation of information and educational activities, work with object-oriented software and systems;

Increasing the motivation of learning through computer visualization of the studied objects, phenomena, management of the studied objects, the situation, the possibility of self-selection of forms and methods of learning, interspersing game situations.

Thus, in connection with the development of the process of informatization of education, the volume and content of educational material changes, the programs of academic subjects (courses) are restructured, some topics or the subjects themselves are integrated, which leads to a change in the structure and content of academic subjects (courses) and, consequently, the structure and content of education.

In parallel with these processes, innovative approaches to the problem of the level of knowledge of students are being introduced, based on the development and use of a complex of computer testing, diagnostic methods for monitoring and assessing the level of assimilation.

The most accessible form of learning automation is the use of computers, that is, the use of machine time for learning and processing the results of a control survey of students' knowledge [4]. The increasing use of computers makes it possible to automate, and thereby simplify, the complex procedure that teachers also use when creating teaching aids. Thus, the presentation of various kinds of "electronic textbooks", methodological manuals on a computer has a number of important advantages. Firstly, it is the automation of both the process of creating such and storing data in any necessary form. Secondly, it is working with an almost unlimited amount of data. The creation of computer technologies in teaching is adjacent to the publication of textbooks of a new generation that meet the needs of the learner's personality. Educational publications of the new generation are designed to ensure the unity of the educational process and modern, innovative scientific research, i.e. the expediency of using new information technologies in the educational process and, in particular, various kinds of so-called "electronic textbooks". The effect of using computer technology in teaching can be achieved only when the teacher is not limited in the means of presenting information, communication and working with databases and knowledge.

When using modern technical means in the classroom, it is necessary to observe the well-known general didactic principles:

The principle of scientific;

The principle of consistency and cyclicity;

The principle of consciousness of assimilation of activity;

The principle of accessibility of content;

Activity and independence;

Individualization and collectivity of learning;

Effectiveness of educational activities;

Connection of theory and practice;

The principle of visibility or, as they say, visual methods of content and activity [5].

The creation of an artificial foreign language environment in the process of teaching foreign languages is one of the important problematic issues of modern methodology. It is primarily associated with the implementation of mass education for two of the four main types of speech activity: listening and speaking (conditionally communicative or communicative). To achieve this goal, various types of visibility are used. The modern stage of technology development is characterized by the transition to the creation of multifunctional training complexes and automated training systems. Such complexes and systems have universal didactic capabilities: they allow teaching in an interactive mode, taking into account the individual capabilities of the trainees, to provide distant learning using modern technologies. In the process of teaching foreign languages in a modern secondary school, lighting and sound engineering means are used.

Along with the above-mentioned means of visualization, in the modern methodology of teaching English at school, more and more attention is paid to illustrated visual means of teaching with the help of computer software [3].

CONCLUSION

The use of information technology reveals the enormous possibilities of the computer as a means of teaching English lessons in a secondary school. Computer training programs have many advantages over traditional teaching methods. They allow you to train various types of speech activity and combine them in different combinations, help to understand language phenomena, form linguistic abilities, create communicative situations, automate language and speech actions, and also provide the possibility of taking into account the leading representative system, the implementation of an individual approach and the intensification of independent work of the student. Multimedia English language training programs use various

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methodological techniques that allow for familiarization, training and control.

Visibility in the classroom contributes to: the solid assimilation of knowledge, the formation of skills and abilities; the development of creative activity of students; enrichment of abstract thinking of schoolchildren.

The results of the final experiment allowed us to draw the following conclusions:

1. The level of interest in the content of the learning process has significantly increased, and interest in grades has decreased;

2. The activity of students in the classroom has increased;

3. Students have a feeling of satisfaction from the work done;

4. New information technologies form and develop the motivation of students.

In conclusion, it should be emphasized that the introduction of multimedia programs into the educational process does not exclude traditional teaching methods at all, but harmoniously combines with them at all stages of training: familiarization, training, application, control. But the use of a computer allows not only to increase the effectiveness of learning many times, but also to encourage students to further independent study of English.

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