

THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF NEW PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

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This article: *touches upon the issues of creating interactive electronic training courses (EUC) based on information technology tools and the methodology of their application. The main purpose of using interactive e-learning courses is to improve the quality of education for students and students.*

Keywords: *interactive, electronic textbooks, multimedia, information technology.*

The organization of the educational process on the basis of new pedagogical technologies and modern media has a certain impact on the content, quality and effectiveness of the educational process. The introduction of new pedagogical technologies, media: multimedia technologies, new pedagogical technologies, electronic manuals, etc. in the process of foreign language education plays an important role in satisfying the desire of all people to learn to a certain extent. Today, there is a growing interest in new pedagogical technologies based on information technology. In order to implement a new pedagogical technology in foreign language lessons based on information technology, it is necessary to address the following key issues: 1. Development and implementation of the concept of informatization of the educational process; 2. Creation of methodological and pedagogical support; 3. Providing computers and software necessary for the implementation of new pedagogical technologies. As a result of the continuous development of international computer networks, including the Internet, the basis for the creation of many conveniences in the new pedagogical technology is being created. Such facilities include: 1. New pedagogical technology is carried out in classrooms equipped with modern computers, at a time and in a comfortable environment for all. 2. The level, duration and opportunities of the education system are determined separately for each student. 3. There is no limit to the area and time for students. Improving the effectiveness of new pedagogical technologies of foreign language lessons on the basis of information and computer technology depends on the following conditions and factors: a) Availability and adequacy of modern information and computer technology base; b) Continuity of work

on the Internet; c) High level of motivation and mastery of distance learning students; g) Involvement of knowledgeable, qualified and experienced teachers in new pedagogical technologies; d) The availability and adequacy of new pedagogical technology with the necessary and quality teaching materials, electronic textbooks and training courses; e) Systematic training in new pedagogical technologies. Improving the effectiveness of new pedagogical technologies based on information technology will largely depend on the content and quality of pedagogical software tools created and used - curricula, electronic manuals, automated training courses, etc. In the new pedagogical technology, software tools are designed to study a particular field of science or subject and are used more in the teaching process or when students acquire knowledge independently of a foreign language. The use of new pedagogical technologies in the organization of theoretical, practical and control classes instead of curricula is also an important factor in improving the effectiveness of the educational process. One of the most effective tools for the implementation of new pedagogical technology is automated training courses, which are increasingly used to improve the independent conduct of students, as well as to improve the teaching process. Creating automated training courses for new pedagogical technologies is a complex process. This requires a thorough knowledge of foreign languages, as well as psychological and methodological support of computer and information technology in the educational process.

Based on information technology, the new pedagogical technology is implemented in combination with the traditional teaching system. To do this, the new pedagogical technology uses interactive Internet technologies: problem-based discussions, teleconferences, a bulletin board for communication between teachers and students, monitoring and evaluation of student knowledge, various simulators. The new pedagogical technology uses networked e-textbooks, hypertext manuals, multimedia technology CDROM disks and others for independent learning. The effectiveness of a foreign language teaching process depends on how information is provided to students, on what technology basis, and how it is received. In this regard, it is hoped that the organization of the process of learning sciences through computer technology: multimedia technology, new pedagogical technology, electronic manuals, the Internet, etc., will certainly yield positive results. The effectiveness of the use of information and computer technology in the educational process includes:

1. Information and computer technology develops students' skills of independent work. This ability is formed when students work separately on a personal computer.

2. Self-examination knowledge and skills are formed, that is, students have the opportunity to control their knowledge on the basis of special programs. They also learn the outcome of the level of knowledge at the same time.

3. Increases activity from the learning process, ie students are more active in the learning process based on information technology than ordinary traditional training firms.

4. Forms and develops creative and scientific activity.

5. Skills of working with real processes, ie models and imagination are formed.

6. The opportunity to communicate by e-mail with the institutions involved in the educational process, ie to establish scientific and creative contacts with educational institutions and abroad. New pedagogical technology methods. One of the important factors of the new pedagogical technology is a set of pedagogical methods and rules used in the learning process. These methods can be divided into the following classes:

1. Methods of teaching the learner through interaction with educational resources ensure minimal teacher and student participation. A multimedia approach plays an important role in the development of these techniques, creating educational resources using a variety of tools: printed, audio, video materials, and learning materials from computer networks. These are, first of all: - interactive database; -Electronic journals; -computer training programs (Electronic textbooks) Systematizes an array of data in an interactive database and accesses it through telecommunications. Course creators use these resources to keep track of local data for students and teachers. Periodicals distributed to subscribers through a computer network create electronic journals. They are the most important mantra for education and information. Computer training programs consist of software tools used through computer networks.

2. Methods of individualization in teaching and learning are characterized by the interaction of one student with one teacher or one student with another student. These methods are based on technologies such as telephone, voice mail, e-mail in distance learning.

3. Methods based on the recommendation of teaching materials to students by a teacher or expert. At the same time, students do not play an

active role in communication. These methods are the same as the traditional method developed in modern information technology.

4. Methods that characterize the interaction between all participants in the learning process. As a result of the development of telecommunication technologies in education, the value and intensity of their use will increase. In other words, the interactive relationship between learners themselves is the basis for them to acquire perfect knowledge. The development of these methods is associated with the conduct of training seminars and conferences.

Today, foreign languages are being studied in close connection with information and communication technologies. To this end, IT teaching aids are used as an important tool in the teaching of foreign languages through the Internet or computer programs. When learning a foreign language (for example, English), it is possible to organize the process of learning the rules of listening (listening), reading (reading), writing (writing) on the basis of IT software. Improving the software used in the hearing process can make it possible to pronounce them in separate word groups when pronouncing them. In the process of writing (writing) and reading (reading) it is possible to create an opportunity to demonstrate the process associated with the content of a word or sentence using multimedia tools. Teaching IT in HTOTMs In the study of a foreign language, the teacher describes the material in a variety of ways. This may be due to the fact that students did not attend certain parts of the foreign language classes. The use of e-simulators posted on the Internet in the learning process creates a wide range of opportunities for understanding and independent mastering of topics that are not understood. The use of e-simulators for learning foreign languages provides a wide range of conveniences. Creating electronic simulators requires the use of software that takes up less space than computer memory. One of these software tools is Macromedia Flash. In learning foreign languages, learning through computer and smartphone applications is a popular direction today. We can also use the following mobile apps: Voxy, Words, Easy Ten, Learn English, Rosetta Stone, English Grammar in Use Activities, Memrise, Phrasalstein, 15500 Useful English Phrases, WordBook-English Dictionary & Thesaurus. The convenience of these mobile apps is that the main advantage of this app over Voxy over others is that it adapts exactly to your needs and desires in real time. In addition, the app is updated daily. It is no coincidence that the editors of Words-apple recognized this program as the best in the category "Education". It has more than eight thousand words in its database, and the application can work offline (without an Internet connection)! The main advantage: the program adapts to a specific user (i.e., you), and in

assignments and tests it offers exactly the words you encountered before. Have you made a mistake in determining the meaning of a word - you will be asked the same word over and over again until you remember. With this Easy Ten app, you can memorize ten new words every day and enrich your foreign vocabulary on a regular basis. It doesn't take much of your time - just spend 20 minutes a day. The program "knows" more than 20,000 English words, and with the help of a special simulator you will also improve your pronunciation. In addition, you can categorize new words according to their topics, you have the opportunity to follow the learning process - these serve as additional factors that motivate you to move forward. 36 Learn English is a program that allows you to improve your knowledge of English grammar and work on your mistakes in sentence construction. These aspects are among the mistakes that can be made even by speakers of this language. Text materials, audio files, and tests can help you identify and fill in gaps in your knowledge of the subject. Rosetta Stone - "Rosetta stone" helps you to remember new words through appropriate interdependencies - associations. The pronunciation assessment program teaches you to say the words you have learned correctly. The app itself is free, but there are also paid materials. Developed by English Grammar in Use Activities-Cambridge University Press, this program will help you improve your grammar skills. Articles, misleading verbs learning horses can be set up automatically with its help. Memrise recommends a game-based approach to learning so that the process of learning English can be enjoyed and new words can be easily remembered. The leader of the Memrise intelligence team will take you on an exciting journey through the world of unlearned English. And there are a lot of puzzles, on your way you will meet mysterious agents of enemies and good helpers. Phrasalstein is an antique program that teaches the correct use of phrasal verbs. The developers of Phrasalstein took a unique approach to it: it teaches the 100 most common verbs based on clips from horror cartoons. 15500 Useful English Phrases is a dictionary containing more than 15,500 interesting phrases, often used in live communication. You can use aphorisms, sayings, comparisons, and more when communicating at home and in a professional business. WordBook-English Dictionary & Thesaurus is not a dictionary available on your smartphone, but a real treasure: 15,000 words, 23,000 words, etymology, spelling check and the ability to search for words. The dictionary works offline. In addition, as in all languages, foreign languages contain syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic information. Syntactic adequacy - expresses the formal structural characteristics of information without touching its content. At the syntactic level, the method of information

representation takes into account the type of information carrier, the speed of transmission and processing, the size of the expression code, the accuracy and reliability of the modification of these codes. Syntactic information is related to the elimination of spelling and spelling errors in this text. Semantic (meaningful) adequacy - determines the degree of conformity of the object to its image (image). The semantic point of view seeks to calculate the meaningful content of information. In this case, the information that reflects the information is analyzed, the relationship of meanings is seen. This form serves to form concepts and notions about information, to define its meaning, content, to generalize. For example, it is possible to specify the representation of information by codes. Semantic information reflects documents related to the content of the text. Pragmatic (usability) adequacy - reflects the user's relationship with the information, expresses the appropriateness of the information to the purpose of the management system on which it is based. The pragmatic properties of information are manifested only in the generality of the information (object), user and management goals. This form of adequacy is directly related to the practical use of information, so the usability characteristics are also analyzed. In pragmatic information, the process of systematic expression of the text is recognized, in contrast to syntactic, semantic information. 37 Therefore, in the study of foreign languages it is important to visualize the existing types of information (syntactic, semantic, pragmatic) on the basis of information technology multimedia. Syntactic information showing errors and omissions (as in the case of writing a text in Russian, the error word is shown in red). Creating software that can analyze the content of semantic information is a complex issue. Such programs are created taking into account the rules and grammar of natural language. For example, translation programs. Working with pragmatic information requires a very complex process. This is because such information must include the beginning and continuation and completion of the work or document being written. For the methodology of studying mass communication, it is necessary to study the principles of sociological measurement of language variability (linguistic, informational and communicative) and to study the basics of substantiation of the three-part measurement model. Of particular interest is the study of the role of verbal communication channels in the formation of speech norms. The identified problems are directly related to the socio-communicative side of mass communication. Close connection with functional direction and pragmatics can be distinguished as specific features of mass communication. "The first feature is explained by the specificity of the communicative process - ideas

are formed before language design and communicative units, in contrast to language units. Two-phase theory, in another version of three-phase communication: (pre-communicative) - communicative - post-communicative" Pragmatics as a feature of mass communication shows that its two main functions - interactions and interactions - are relevant. construction requires the identification of the interdependence of pragmatics and semantics. Semantics is a branch of semiotics (also logic) that deals with the analysis of a set of related concepts. Semantics studies the meaning of language units (words, phrases). Objects under consideration the question of meaning and significance is put in relation to. The three levels of study of defined systems (pragmatics, semantics, syntax) constitute a set of scientific theories that study the properties of systems or signaling systems, each of which has a specific meaning. Examples of signature systems include natural (spoken) languages, artificial languages, intermediate languages (Morse code, other code languages). The languages of fine arts, theater, cinema, and music can be represented as non-rigid signaling systems.

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