

**INTRODUCTION OF NEW INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES INTO
THE PROCESS OF LEARNING THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE**

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Abstract

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 training in two of the four main types of speech activity: listening and speaking (conditionally communicative or communicative). To achieve this goal, technical teaching aids are used. The current stage of technology development is characterized by a transition to the creation of multifunctional educational complexes and computer-based automated teaching systems. The purpose of the article is to theoretically substantiate, develop and experimentally test a methodology for teaching the Russian language using technical teaching aids.

Keywords: electronic textbooks, distance learning, mobility, availability, communication, computer networks, adequacy, scientific knowledge.

The modern education system increasingly uses information technology and computer telecommunications. The system of distance education is developing especially dynamically, which is facilitated by a number of factors, and above all, the equipping of educational institutions with powerful computer equipment and the development of the Internet community [1].

The lecture-seminar form of teaching has long lost its effectiveness - practice has proven that almost 50% of educational time is wasted. Studying foreign experience, we can highlight the following important aspect: the teacher does not act as a disseminator of information (as is traditionally accepted), but in the role of a consultant, advisor, and sometimes even a colleague of the student. This gives some positive aspects: students actively participate in the learning process, learn

to think independently, put forward their points of view, and simulate real situations [2].

The development of information technology has provided a new, unique opportunity for conducting classes - the introduction of distance learning. It, firstly, allows the student to choose the time and place for training, secondly, it gives the opportunity to receive an education for people who are deprived of receiving a traditional education for one reason or another, thirdly, to use new information technologies in training, fourthly, reduces training costs to a certain extent. On the other hand, distance education enhances the possibilities of individualizing learning.

As a rule, electronic textbooks are used in distance learning [3]. The advantages of these textbooks, in our opinion, are: firstly, their mobility, secondly, the availability of communication with the development of computer networks, and thirdly, their adequacy to the level of development of modern scientific knowledge. On the other hand, the creation of electronic textbooks also helps to solve such a problem as the constant updating of information material. They can also contain a large number of exercises and examples, and illustrate in detail various types of information in dynamics. In addition, with the help of electronic textbooks, knowledge control is carried out - computer testing.

At the present stage, distance learning is a very popular form of education in the world. Today, a network of universities and colleges offering distance learning covers five continents. The International Academy of Informatization was created, and with it in 1998 the World Distributed University, which is today registered in many countries [4].

The practice of using electronic textbooks has shown that students qualitatively assimilate the presented material, as evidenced by the test results. Thus, the development of information technology provides ample opportunity to invent new methods of teaching and learning in education and thereby improve its quality.

And now it's time to try to answer the question "What should be understood by the term "Distance learning"? "Distance learning is a set of educational services provided to the general population in the country and abroad with the help of a specialized information educational environment based on means of exchanging educational information at a distance (satellite television, radio, computer communications, etc.). The information and educational system of educational institutions is a system-organized set of data transmission means, information resources, interaction protocols, hardware, software and organizational and

methodological support, focused on meeting the educational needs of users. DL is one of the forms of lifelong education, which is designed to realize human rights to education and information [5].

That is, by distance learning we mean any type of knowledge transfer where the teacher and the learner are separated in time and/or space. If we agree with this definition, then the “good old” correspondence education is the prototype of modern additional education, which, however, lacks the element of individualization. How can we introduce elements of individualization into distance learning components?

Such complexes and systems have universal didactic capabilities: they allow training in an interactive mode, taking into account the individual capabilities of students, and provide distance learning using modern technologies. In the process of teaching foreign languages in a modern secondary school, lighting and sound equipment are used.

Lighting equipment includes video recorders, televisions, overhead projectors (overhead projectors), multimedia projectors, and computers. They provide visual information that can serve a variety of functions during learning:

- 1) serve as a basis for understanding speech structure;
- 2) to be a link between the semantic and sound side of a word and thus facilitate memorization;
- 3) project various situations on the screen to teach speaking;
- 4) act as feedback in the form of keys [5];

Sound technical means (tape recorders, players, audio-passive and audio-active devices in language laboratories) allow for all types of audio visualization when teaching pronunciation, have the ability to present educational information in natural speech form when teaching listening and speaking, and contribute to the intensification of the educational process [7].

Since modern computers make it possible to reproduce with great efficiency almost all types of information transfer known to date, and what seems most important to us, only they can implement adaptive algorithms in teaching and provide the teacher with objective and prompt feedback on the process of mastering educational material, it becomes It is absolutely obvious that the fundamental difference between distance learning as it is understood today and traditional correspondence is not only that “pen and paper” is replaced by a computer, and “pigeon mail” by the Internet. A multimedia computer is not only a new integrated storage medium, it is a device that most fully and adequately displays the “face to face” model. In addition, only computers can implement

information and reference systems based on hypermedia links, which is also one of the most important components of individualized learning.

What is an “Electronic textbook” and how does it differ from a regular textbook? Typically, an electronic textbook is a set of teaching, monitoring, modeling and other programs placed on magnetic media (hard or floppy disks) of a PC, which reflect the main scientific content of the academic discipline. EC often complements the usual one, and is especially effective in cases where it [6]:

- provides almost instant feedback;
- helps you quickly find the necessary information (including contextual search), which is difficult to find in a regular textbook;
- significantly saves time when repeatedly accessing hypertext explanations;
- along with a short text - shows, tells, models, etc. (this is where the capabilities and advantages of multimedia technologies manifest themselves) allows you to quickly, but at a pace most suitable for a particular individual, test knowledge on a specific section.

The disadvantages of ES include not very good physiology of the display as a means of perceiving information (perceiving textual information from the screen is much less convenient and effective than reading a book) and higher cost compared to a book.

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