Use of information technologies in Russian language classes

Adilova Dilorom Kadirovna

Karshi Institute of Engineering and Economics
Department of Uzbek language and literature
Russian language teacher
University of Economics and Pedagogy
Department of General Methodology
Russian language teacher

ABSTRACT

This article provides information on the international importance of the Russian language, the understanding of information technologies, and the use of information technologies in Russian language classes.

In modern conditions, the Russian language is becoming more and more important at the international level. It is studied by many people in different countries of the world. The Russian language is one of the great languages of the world in terms of the variety of grammatical forms and vocabulary. He has always been the pride of Russian writers who loved their people and homeland. "A nation with such a language is a great nation," said I.S., one of the outstanding specialists of the Russian word. Turgenev. Thus, the huge role of the Russian language in the modern world is determined by its cultural value, power and greatness. Society needs thinking, developed thinking, creators and innovators. Therefore, not only in primary school, but also in higher educational institutions, one of the central places is given to the study of the Russian language, because this subject opens the student's ability to learn other subjects. The main purpose of Russian language lessons is to arouse interest in knowledge, science, books, teaching, so that the studied material becomes more convenient for them and their efficiency increases significantly.

Informatization of modern society and especially education is characterized by the improvement of modern information and communication technologies and the processes of mass distribution. In the field of education, these technologies are actively used to provide information transfer and teacher-student interaction in modern open and distance learning systems. A modern teacher should not only have knowledge in his field, but also use ICT in his professional activities.

Information and communication technologies is a general concept that describes various devices, mechanisms, methods and algorithms for data processing. According to the method of implementation, information and communication technologies are divided into:
Traditional;
Modern
Traditional data existed in the context of centralized data processing until the era of personal electronic computers (PCs). They were mainly aimed at reducing user complexity.

For example, engineering and scientific calculations, the formation of regular reports in enterprises, etc.

Modern (new) is mainly related to providing information to the management process in real time.

According to the level of coverage of management tasks with information technology, there are the following: electronic data processing, automation of management functions, decision support, electronic office, expert assistance.

In the first case, electronic processing of data is carried out without the organization of methodology and control processes in solving local mathematical and economic problems with the help of a computer.

In the second case, computational tools are used for the automation of management activities, comprehensive solution of functional problems, preparation of regular reports and work in the information-information mode, and preparation of management decisions. To the same group, the information of decision support, which provides extensive use of economic and mathematical methods and models, to carry out analytical work and to form reasonable estimates and conclusions on forecasts, business plans, production processes and events. technologies are included. economic activity.

This group includes currently widespread electronic technologies and information technologies called expert decision support. The electronic office ensures the availability of established RFPs that ensure comprehensive implementation of tasks in this area.

Currently, electronic offices are increasingly expanding, with employees and equipment located in different rooms. The need to work with documents, materials and databases of a particular enterprise or institution has led to the emergence of electronic offices included in the relevant computer networks.

Depending on the type of information being processed, information and communication technologies can be directed to the following.

- Data processing (for example, tables, algorithmic languages, programming systems, etc.);

-Test data processing (for example, test processors, hypertext systems, etc.);

- Graphics processing (for example, tools for working with graphics, tools for working with vector graphics);

-Animation, video, sound processing (tools for creating multimedia programs);

- Knowledge processing (expert systems).

It is also important that the capabilities of computer technologies allow to prepare an interesting lesson on any subject and subject quickly, and most importantly, with high quality using electronic resources. To conduct these classes, you only need one computer and a multimedia projector that will transfer the image to the screen. It is very convenient for every teacher. Today, the use of ICT in the educational process is very important, without it modern education in Russian language classes is impossible. A student is an equal participant in education. We must help to develop his activity and independence at all stages of comprehensive education, so that the student accepts the educational task, participates in the selection of means of solving it, exercises control and self-management, and applies it to life situations. should be done. . The use of multimedia presentations in the lesson enriches the educational process, makes it more effective, and also serves the creative development of students. You can use presentations at any stage of learning the subject and at any stage of the lesson.

Involvement of students in doing convenient work on the computer made it possible to strengthen the material on the Russian language and use their skills in testing knowledge.

The inclusion of electronic dynamic diagrams and models, tables, colorful illustrations, etc. in the educational process allows to increase the efficiency of the lesson. With the availability of digital educational resources, computer technologies can be used to explain, reinforce, repeat, control new material at all stages of the learning process. The use of video technology makes it possible to increase the role of visualization, provides students with more complete and reliable information about the

studied processes and involves them in active work.

The computer allows the teacher to significantly expand the possibilities of presenting various types of information. With a didactically correct approach, the computer activates the attention of students, increases their motivation, develops cognitive processes, thinking, attention, develops imagination and fantasy. Introverted children relax while working on the computer, shy students communicate easily on the Internet. The use of information technologies and active development do not require many years of additional training.

What possibilities of ICT help the teacher to create comfortable conditions in the lesson and master the material at a high level. We distinguish the main ones:

Creation and preparation of didactic materials (task options, tables, notes, diagrams, pictures, demonstration tables, etc.);

· Creating presentations on a certain topic based on educational materials;

Use of ready-made software products;

Use and use of Internet resources in lesson preparation, extracurricular activities, self-education;

Organization of monitoring to monitor study and educational results;

Creating test cases;

Generalization of methodological experience in an electronic way.

The most important component of education in modern conditions is the initial formation of information competence. Information competence allows effective use of information technologies and an integrated approach to teaching, saving study time and reducing the real burden of students. The Internet expands the types of educational activities of students, opens up new creative opportunities for the use of modern technical tools that are interesting for students. Therefore, students can master the possibilities of computers in research activities. It is the teacher who should direct and correct students' activities, teach them how to use the multifaceted possibilities of the Internet for educational purposes.

In short, the use of electronic resources helps to develop students' cognitive activity, thinking and creative abilities, and self-assimilation of knowledge. ICT allows students to independently participate in distance Olympiads and competitions.

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