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USING COMPUTER TECHNOLOGIES IN THE FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Annotation: In this article considered advantages of using computer technologies in the teaching process of foreign language.

Keywords: computer, technology, education, information, development, ICT, learn.

The rapid development of new information technologies and the introduction in Uzbekistan in the last ten years have left a certain imprint on the development of the image of modern man. The higher educational institution is a part of society, and in it, as in a drop of water, reflects the same problems as in the whole country. Therefore it is very important to organize the learning process so that the student actively, with interest and enthusiasm worked in the classroom, he could independently study and improve his knowledge and his free hours, after classes, saw the fruits of his work and could evaluate them.

In modern conditions, the most urgent task of education is to form a communicative culture of students. ICT is becoming the most effective tool for expanding the educational space of a modern school.

The use of information technologies in the educational process significantly increases the effectiveness of material acquisition by students. Great results can be achieved by using these technologies in teaching English in primary and secondary schools. In high school, the use of information technology allows students to discover the possibilities of creating serious research, project work with multimedia presentations, etc.

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Pedagogical skills are based on the unity of knowledge and skills that correspond to the current level of development of science, technology and their product – information technology.

If we turn to the " Dictionary of methodological terms", we will find the following definition: information technology is "a system of methods and methods of collecting, accumulating, storing, searching, transmitting, processing and issuing information using computers and computer communication lines".

Currently, you need to be able to get information from different sources, use it and create it yourself. The widespread use of ICT opens up new opportunities for teachers to teach a foreign language.

Information technologies are usually referred to as technologies that use such technical means as audio, video, computer, and the Internet.

To help the teacher in solving this difficult task, the combination of traditional teaching methods and modern information technologies, including computer ones. After all, using a computer in a lesson allows you to make the learning process mobile, strictly differentiated and individual.

In practice, information technology training is called all technologies that use special technical information tools (computers, audio, video, film). Computer (new information) learning technologies is the process of preparing and communicating information to a student, the means of implementing which is a computer.

Educational means of ICT - various software and hardware means designed to solve certain pedagogical problems, having a substantive content and oriented toward interaction with the learner. Combining the capabilities of a TV, VCR, book, calculator, being a universal tool, able to simulate other tools and a variety of games, the modern computer is at the same time for the student an equal partner who is able to respond very subtly to his actions and requests, which he sometimes lacks. On the other hand, this method of teaching is very attractive for teachers: it helps them to better assess the student's abilities and knowledge,

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understand it, encourages to look for new, non-traditional forms and methods of teaching.

Educational ICT facilities can be classified according to a number of parameters:

- on the pedagogical tasks being solved, on the functions in the organization of the educational process, on the type of information.

On the pedagogical tasks being solved:

- means providing basic training (electronic textbooks, training systems, knowledge control systems);

- means of practical training (problem books, workshops, virtual designers, simulation programs, simulators);

- auxiliary tools (encyclopedias, dictionaries, textbooks, developing computer games, multimedia training classes);

- integrated means (distance learning courses).

On functions in the organization of the educational process:

- information-learning (electronic libraries, e-books, electronic periodicals, dictionaries, reference books, educational computer programs, information systems);

- interactive (e-mail, electronic teleconferences);

- search (implemented through directories, search engines).

By type of information:

- electronic and information resources with textual information (textbooks, tutorials, problem books, tests, dictionaries, reference books, encyclopedias, periodicals, numerical data, program and educational materials);

- with visual information (collections: photographs, portraits, illustrations, video sequences of processes and phenomena, demonstrations of experiments, video tours;

- statistical and dynamic models, interactive models: subject laboratory labs, subject virtual laboratories; symbolic objects: diagrams, diagrams);

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- with audio information (sound recordings of performances, music, sounds of living and inanimate nature, synchronized audio objects);

- with audio and video information (audio and video objects of living and inanimate nature, subject excursions);

- with combined information (textbooks, teaching aids, primary sources, textbooks, problem books, encyclopedias, dictionaries, periodicals).

When preparing for an occupation using ICT, the teacher should not forget that this is a lesson, so. makes a plan for the occupation based on its goals.

When selecting the educational material, he must observe the basic didactic principles: systematic and consistent, accessible, differentiated approach, scientific character, etc. At the same time the computer does not replace teacher, but only supplements it.

This occupation is peculiar to the following:

- principle of adaptability: adaptation of the computer to individual

- features of the student;

- the interactive nature of learning;

- controllability: at any time correction by the teacher is possible

- the learning process;

- The student can interact with the computer in all

- types: subject-object; subject-subject; object-subject;

- optimal combination of individual and group work;

- maintaining the student's state of psychological comfort in communication

- with a computer;

- unlimited learning: the content, its interpretation and application are as large as they please.

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