

Forming the Concepts of Using Mass Media and Mobile Communication of Primary School Students

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Abstract:

In this article, the opinions of domestic and foreign scientists regarding the formation of concepts of the use of mass media and mobile communication by elementary school students are mentioned.

Keywords: mass media, mobile communication, ICT (Information Communication Technologies), educational laboratory equipment, computer classes, electronic textbooks, methodical manuals.

Today, great attention is paid to the quality of education given to the younger generation. Educating the growing young generation to be physically strong, mentally fresh, and spiritually mature is an important task for pedagogues.

The development of pedagogical technologies and their introduction into the educational process, as well as the rapid exchange and improvement of information technologies, provide an opportunity for everyone to strengthen their professional skills and training.

These tasks also require a strong responsibility from primary school teachers. We all know that the education of the whole generation, starting from the first school age, gives positive results. Because elementary school is a foundation, and a building with a strong foundation will stand the test of time. Our achievements can be summed up by the fact that today's youth, who have a peaceful family and a peaceful country, are brought up in the spirit of respect for the Motherland, and are able to demonstrate their knowledge and thinking, their research, that they are in tune with life, and especially that they are knowledgeable about information technologies.

The ability to organize an interesting and meaningful lesson in each lesson, the use of ICT in the ability to concentrate the attention of students gives effective results, because the rational use of the flow of information gives practical help to the expansion of the student's range of thought. Students have the opportunity to work independently on themselves. They also carry out the features of "analyzing" and "comparing" the learned source through independent consciousness.

Currently, more than 80% of the schools of our republic are equipped with the most modern educational laboratory equipment, computer classes, electronic textbooks, methodological manuals.

The fact is that computer technology is not limited only to the science of "Informatics", but it is being applied to the teaching process of other subjects, especially on the basis of electronic textbooks, in a dynamic, didactic, demonstrative, sound, meaningful way.

Free use of ICT in school, i.e. provision of information resource centers established in school libraries with modern technical tools and computers, use of ICT by the school management in managing the office system is envisaged. This, of course, includes the international Internet system, e-mail, various official documents, etc.

It creates the opportunity to use individual computers for the teacher to use ICT in science rooms, to constantly improve his skills and prepare for the educational process, to prepare visual aids and educational materials. For this reason, teachers and specialists should know how to use ICT directly and familiarize students with the possibilities of ICT.

Today, most elementary school students acquire computer literacy before entering school. They are learning how to play various games on the computer, how to use computer components from the kindergarten age. Taking this into account, the introduction of information and communication technologies into primary education is becoming a demand. The topic "Using information and communication technologies in primary classes" is included among the issues to be discussed at the annual meeting of August councils. It is appropriate to use animated, plot, video clips, slides prepared on the basis of programs for reading, mother tongue, mathematics, nature, music, technology lessons. For example, the use of ICT in the lessons "The world around us" and "Natural science" in primary grades allows students to form their affection and love for their region and the nature that surrounds the child. In the native language and reading classes, it makes it easier to understand the specific information of the topic, get acquainted with key words, get acquainted with the characters of the work, the sequence of events in the text.

In general, teaching in harmony with ICT is one of the main requirements of our time. Every pedagogue should feel this deeply in his mind. After all, ICT is the foundation of modern IT specialties. Its perfect use is a reality that needs no proof.

In Uzbekistan, issues such as further development of information and communication technologies (ICT), their application in every field, and the improvement of computer literacy of specialists are being solved in accordance with the needs of the time.

Currently, the main factors of the development of information communication are the increasingly widespread use of EHM in various fields. The expansion of the field of application of computer technologies, the creation of information technologies in all spheres of society's life, i.e. development in production, science, education, medicine and other areas, i.e. rapid information exchange, information processing in a short time, timely access to resources leading to transmission.

Medicine, medicine, medicine - a set of knowledge and practical activities in this field to preserve and strengthen people's health, prolong life, prevent and treat diseases.

The following information and communication potentials are important that determine the readiness of a modern teacher to work in the conditions of informatization of society: the ability to perform professional tasks using modern tools and methods of informatics using information and communication technologies; personal qualities that have already formed; to have the opportunity to correctly assess the situation and organize subject-specific knowledge that can make effective decisions using information and communication technologies in pedagogical activities. The fundamental difference of the new information environment from the traditional environment is its consists of a special small technological system. After all, the integration of information and communication technologies of any educational institution into the educational process is accompanied by radical changes in all other didactic, organizational, economic, theoretical and methodological sub-systems of education.

In order to effectively use the opportunities of the information educational environment, it is necessary for the pedagogue as a consumer to possess the full set of technical capabilities of the target.

There are many advantages of computer-based teaching: the time required for students to develop certain skills is reduced; the number of practice tasks increases; the pace of students' work accelerates; as a result of requiring active control by the computer, the student becomes an educational subject; it becomes possible to model and directly demonstrate processes that are difficult for students to observe and observe; it becomes possible to provide the lesson with remote resources using communication tools; communication with the computer takes the character of a didactic game, and with this, students' motivation for educational activities increases, etc.

In the process of computer education, education is organized, managed, and controlled according to the relationship between the student and the computer.

Organization of computer-based education - establishing a connection between the student and the educational material by means of a computer. Education is designed to establish a connection between the student and the educational material. Organization of students' educational work, stimulation of their activities is modeled on the basis of appropriate tools.

Many electronic educational materials intended for use in the educational process have been created, such as electronic textbooks, electronic study guides, educational software tools, etc. They provide a certain effectiveness in education due to the presence of features such as controllability, interactive methods, elements of artificial intelligence, emotional flexibility.

The use of computers in the educational process allows:

- forms students' need to know;
- activates students' cognitive activity;
- increases students' interest in learning science;
- increases enthusiasm for learning to work with a computer;
- introduces modern methods of scientific knowledge of the world related to the use of computers;
- increases the student's level of individuality in education;
- develops students' creativity;
- ensures variety of content of materials;
- expands the range of educational materials used in education;
- strengthens demonstration in education;
- students' self-control, that is, expands the factors of the assessment process, etc.

Principles of computer-based learning:

- scientific
- systematicity and sequence
- demonstrativeness
- individualization of students' activities
- relationship between theory and practice
- comprehensibility
- ensuring inter-discipline and intra-discipline connection
- that science is related to life
- activation of cognitive activity
- teaching to search.

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