ADVANTAGES OF USING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN PRIMARY EDUCATION

[1]Tursunov Shahzod Shotorayvich, [2]Julayeva Munira Choriyevna
Independent seeker[1], Student of Termez State University[2]
sherabod.tv@umail.uz[1], munirajolayeva@gmail.com[2]

Annotation

This article describes the advantages and conveniences of using information technology in the primary school, its application in education, and the requirements for the organization of lessons based on information technology.

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Today, the task of a modern teacher is to educate the younger generation living in an age of information technology and the digital economy. In this process, the teacher must teach the correct and rational use of modern technologies, not to neglect them and not to shy away from imparting knowledge. Because we need to make sure that the younger generation is not affected by information technology. In the words of Albert Einstein, "Education is not the study of facts, but the teaching of the mind to think."

It's hard to find someone today who doesn't know what the internet is. As the President said, "In order to achieve development, we must acquire digital knowledge and modern information technologies. It allows us to take the shortest path to ascension. Because today, information technology is penetrating deep into all areas of the world.

Informatization of the educational process is one of the important elements of informing the society. Informatization of education has the following advantages:

-provides access to information and knowledge about each member of the community;

- develops intellectual and creative abilities of the person;

-Each member of the community actively improves their skills and quickly changes the phase of activity;

-increases the effectiveness of education through distance learning.[3.-718]

It is well known that primary education is the foundation of the education system, and the quality of teaching depends on it, and this puts a great responsibility on the primary school teacher. For a long time in the education system, primary school has been a "school of skills", meaning that a student must master basic skills such as reading, writing, and arithmetic in order to receive further education. considered as a stage of education. Elementary school is different today. Today, it should be the first experience of a child in the education system - a place to test the power of learning. At this stage, it is important to develop activism, independence, maintain cognitive activity and create conditions for the child to enter the world of education, strengthen his health and emotional characteristics. Today, we are witnessing the development of these qualities of students through the introduction of information and communication technologies in the educational process.

At this point, we would like to acknowledge the benefits of integrating information technology into the educational process. First of all, the use of computers and information and communication tools in the educational process, the ability of students to work comfortably with them, limits subjectivism, which is one of the most important shortcomings of the pedagogical process. For example, if the assessment of a student's response or direct mastery is influenced by the teacher's attitude toward the student, the information provided by the machines will be objective.

Second, there is the belief that information conveyed to a student through a computer can be called and repeated over and over again when necessary. This ensures that some students do not show the same quality of faith as they do when working in a group setting.

Third, each teacher has his or her own style of explanation. The use of information and communication technologies eliminates ineffective methods within the pedagogical process.

Fourth, new information transfer technologies embody knowledge, which includes a wide range of diagrams, pictures, tables, graphs, and diagrams. This can greatly stimulate figurative memory in young people and enhance their ability to remember.

Fifth, the information in these media can be written to small floppy disks and used where needed. It saves both time and money, and is economically cheaper than books published in hundreds of copies. Most importantly, the interested audience will be able to get the information they want in the same quality and system. Finally, they raise the awareness of young creative people living in the new century, which is recognized as the 'information age', and make them lose their sense of fear of technical means. [2.-11]

Computer technology of education is based on the suitability of the computer to the individual abilities of the person.[4.-91]

It is advisable to start teaching information and communication technologies in primary school from the 1st grade. The use of information and communication technologies is especially useful during the preparation period, as students' abstract imagination is not well developed during this period, and sound animation exhibitions provide a basis for them to better understand the process.

In reading lessons, we can create animated cartoons about fairy tales, legends, proverbs, parables and stories, and create a slide show based on pictures related to the topic, and another convenience of the slide is that we can record sound on the slide. Students are guaranteed to have a better understanding of the topic as they watch and hear these exhibitions. With the help of information technology, we can expand the information in the short stories about our great ancestors to children in an interesting way. For example, if we pass one of Navoi's poems in the form of audio or video, we will get a broader understanding of our great ancestor. We can download audio and video versions of gazelles from the Internet.

In the 1st grade, when we cover the topic of " words " in our native language classes, we use sound-letter analysis, word structure, and some spellings through a variety of interesting visual and audio materials. Given the information, bright pictures, strange, interesting assignments will help to increase the interest in the native language in young students, it will be interesting for students to get acquainted with the educational material in the form of games. Similar assignments can be used in other lessons. Before each lesson, it is important to develop a lesson plan that is appropriate to use a computer for frontal, individual, and group work.

Students have difficulty interpreting the lexical meaning of words learned in their mother tongue and dividing units into types. These are: antonyms, synonyms, homonyms. Through tests, students develop lexical skills, learn to find the correct and figurative meaning of a word, choose the right synonyms, distinguish synonyms, antonyms and homonyms. The use of the "Reverse Game" test, which is designed to work with antonyms, is effective in explaining the lesson to students. [5.-3]

There are many types of study materials available in elementary school. Assignments of varying complexity help to develop each student's cognitive and creative abilities.

The use of computer animated slides in solving problems in math lessons increases the fun of the lesson. Their strengths are that they can go back to the beginning at any time, stop at specific parts, talk to

students, and listen to their opinions. In elementary school, animated slides can be used to move around. Animated pictures from the Internet can be used to create such slides. [5.-2]

One of the major achievements of the course was the development of software tools that allow the use of computer technology components. These software tools are especially important in the organization of the learning process. Exhibitions of e-books created using software tools such as Macromedia Flash, GIF Animation, Microsoft Front Page, Adobe Photoshop, 3D Max, and Microsoft Power Point are becoming more convenient. Because they allow you to create moving, colorful, sound images. This will help primary school students to better understand the topic and improve the quality of learning.

How and for how long such lessons are organized depends on the psychological and physiological characteristics of the students and the pedagogical technique of the teacher.

We can use computer-generated slides on all subjects in the field of natural sciences with the help of various interesting pictures, and at the end of the lesson we can prepare reinforcing questions in the form of blitz-questions on the slide itself. For example: "Water basins of our country", "Mother Earth", "Forests and fields - natural resources", "Agricultural sectors", "Our country", "Underground resources", "O ' Territorial structure of the country "," Livestock and plants of the region.

It is important to keep in mind that there are requirements for a course based on information and communication technologies.

1. Psychological requirements:

a) pay special attention to the variety of colors used in the program;

b) the use and participation of sound effects during the operation of the software;

c) Continuous operation time with each program should not exceed 10-15 minutes.

2. Didactic requirements:

a) Simplicity and accuracy of the training material provided by the software

(b) Curriculum-based learning materials and control assignments should not arouse negative feelings in students or diminish their interest in science.

3. Technical requirements:

a) The number of characters in the data generated on the screen should not exceed one hundred

b) ensure that the required number of buttons used in the software environment does not exceed ten.

Lessons using information technology are rich in information, visual, interactive, time-efficient, each student learns at their own pace, and the teacher provides differentiated and individualized learning with students. there is an opportunity to implement, as well as to lay the groundwork for monitoring and evaluating learning outcomes. We must follow the norm in the organization of such lessons, otherwise the interest of students in reading may disappear, we must follow the scientific principle in the organization of such lessons.

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