



CONTENT, FORM, METHOD AND MEANS OF TEACHING "INFORMATICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES" USING MEDIA TECHNOLOGIES

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Received: September 1 st 2022 Accepted: October 1 st 2022 Published: November 4 th 2022	Organization of the teaching process of informatics and information technologies on the basis of media technologies is presented
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Organizing the teaching process of informatics and information technologies on the basis of media technologies is considered one of the most urgent tasks of today.

Didactics is one of the main components of pedagogy, it is a set of laws and principles that serve the goals of education, educational content, methods and tools, forms and methods, and the basic conditions for the joint work of a student and a teacher. The educational process is a multi-functional and long-lasting system of assimilation of human experiences, acquisition of knowledge, formation of skills and competencies, development of educational and creative abilities. And any system has many components. Therefore, improving the educational process is a multifaceted and responsible process.

First, its qualitative dynamics can be achieved due to changes in the components of this system, and then due to the interaction (relationships) between these components. Didactics determines the content and methods of education, substantiates them, improves them based on the changing educational needs in line

with the development of society, and shows ways of implementation. Like all tools, the computer cannot solve the methodological problems existing in the system. Therefore, in the modern didactic supply system of education, electronic manuals and media technologies created in the fields of education are considered as an important component of didactic supply. The basis of any pedagogic system is the methodology, which is its driving force. In the teaching of informatics and information technologies, the role of didactic resources is incomparable, along with the components of this methodology - the form of lessons, educational methods and tools.

It is possible to combine any resources that serve as a resource for use in computer science and information technology, and apply it in practice as a systematic improvement mechanism. Based on the generalization of the systematically improved mechanism of these media technologies, the media-technological methodical resources that make up the information field of the science of informatics and information technologies are shown below. (See Figure 1).



The term "resource" is derived from the French word "resource", which in translation means a tool, a method. Briefly, a resource is an available stock of things needed to further improve human living conditions [91; 396-b]. Media education is one of the means of increasing the quality of modern lessons and skillfully organizing them. Media-technological education is one of the modern methods of teaching based on media, and it is an educational process aimed at increasing the quality of education by introducing media technologies [59].

Experts interpret media technology as preparation of electronic documents, visual and audio effects, programming of various situations under unified control of the interactive learning process. Media technologies are one of the methods of communication, it can be said that it is the most improved nowadays, a product of human activity. Also, the use of media technologies serves to increase the quality of education and students' passion for science, save study time, deep learning of the material due to the effect on several sensory organs at the same time, organization of training sessions through the local network, introduction of distance and electronic education. The presence of such technologies creates the need to use special tools to help students manage them. We call them multimedia communication or simply multimedia media (MMS). The MMS suite is a part of media education technologies with great potential. Using them in the educational process creates the maximum level of interactivity, emotionality and wealth of information.

The stage of improving media technology is directly related to media education.

A.A. Abdugadirov, A. Aripjanova, M. Aripov, R.R. Boqiev, B.A. Begalov, F. Zokirova, J.G' on the introduction of media technologies and computerized educational process, modern pedagogical education in Uzbekistan. Scientists such as Yoldoshev, N.R.Rustamova, H.A.Saidakbarov, N.I.Tailakov, Sh.N.Tailakova, D.E.Toshtemirov, S.K.Tursunov, O.Kh.Torakulov have carried out research. However, as a result of the study of scientific literature and experiments carried out by researchers, the problem of teaching 5th grade computer science and information technologies based on media technologies in general secondary schools has not been specifically studied from a methodological point of view. In these studies, more students are directed to solving the problems of the quality of education directly through the improvement of media culture, the optimization and improvement of the scientific and methodological aspects of the informatization of education, the use of information technologies in the teaching of certain concrete, natural and social sciences.

In improving the methodological system of the science of informatics and information technologies, it is appropriate to give importance to several peculiarities. It is known that, despite the fact that the Internet and technologies, "smart" devices entered the child's life a long time ago, a 5th-grade child often treats the computer science and information technology class as a computer game class, as a recreational lesson. However, although the knowledge



that should be provided in the textbook is interesting in practice, traditional educational elements such as preliminary theoretical lessons, abstracts, and memorization of definitions cause informatics and information technology classes to be included among "boring" subjects by children. As a result, the child may not be able to acquire the necessary knowledge, skills, competences and competencies specified in the DTS.

Therefore, in the organization of informatics and information technology classes based on media technology, it is necessary to take into account the individual characteristics of the student, his psychological state by age, areas of interest, motivation to acquire a future profession.

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