ETHIOPIAN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH

eISSN: 2349-5715 pISSN: 2349-5707

Volume: 11, Issue 11, November-2024 SJIF 2019: 4.702 2020: 4.737 2021: 5.071 2022: 4.919 2023: 6.980 2024: 7,662

Usmonaliyev Ikromjon Murodjon o'gli

Teacher of Kokand state pedagogical institute, PhD

Mukhammadjonova Zahroxon

Student of Kokand state pedagogical institute

PEDAGOGICAL POSSIBILITIES OF USING THE CAPABILITIES OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN PREPARING FUTURE TEACHERS FOR PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY

Abstract: This article presents some thoughts on the concept of information technology, its positive impact on the educational process, the didactic possibilities of using information technologies in the educational process, and the pedagogical possibilities of using the capabilities of information technologies in preparing future teachers for professional activity.

Keywords: Information technology, educational process, social skills, development, formation, interactive technologies, information.

Introduction. A lot of time passed before the gradual, historical formation, development of information technologies in education and its modern structure was formed. During this time, its definitions took on different forms and contents.

Information or information is news and data about all existence in the world, events and processes occurring in it. The word information is derived from the Latin word "informatio", which means "explanation", "description". Information is present in human speech, in texts in books, in the image of an artist, etc.

A person receives information with the help of various organs, perceives it with his mind, stores it in his memory, and transmits it to others. In general, a person's daily life and activities are associated with the collection, processing, storage and transmission of various types of information.

It set the task of developing educational literature, teaching methods and methodologies that meet the requirements of the time and are appropriate to the content of the educational program, as well as providing the links of the continuing education system with qualified personnel [1].

Literature analysis and methodology. The 21st century is distinguished not only by a sharp increase in the volume of scientific and technical information, but also by the qualitative rise of educational technologies to a completely new level. Therefore, the content and quality of education, which includes the latest achievements of science, also require a radical renewal.

A.A. Rakhimov, in his research work on the topic "Innovative technologies for preparing future teachers for spiritual and educational activities", noted that "the main task of the spiritual and educational activities carried out in a higher educational institution is to ensure that each student deeply feels that the main idea of building a free and prosperous homeland, a free and prosperous life, and the people of Uzbekistan are the main idea on the path of national development, and to actively participate in strengthening it. "That is why providing spiritual and educational knowledge to young students and developing skills and qualifications is one of the important issues" [2] he emphasized.

eISSN: 2349-5715 pISSN: 2349-5707

Volume: 11, Issue 11, November-2024 SJIF 2019: 4.702 2020: 4.737 2021: 5.071 2022: 4.919 2023: 6.980 2024: 7,662

Analysis and results. The level of information assimilation is related to its perception. Studies show that a person remembers 15% of information in the form of speech, and 25% of information in visual form. If both forms are presented together, then 65% of information can be perceived. The possibilities and advantages of the computer as a means of implementing information technologies are that it provides maximum use of the possibilities of receiving information through vision and hearing at the same time. This, in turn, has a positive effect on the effective course of the initial stages of the process of assimilation of knowledge, that is, perception and perception.

Signals received through the sensory organs are logically processed and sent to the sphere of abstract thinking. And as a result, the sensory organs enter the processes of discussion and drawing conclusions. As a result, the groundwork is laid for the transition to the next stage of the cognitive process - perception. At this stage of perception, the effective use of IT tools helps to form and master the skills of reasoning with the help of evidence, establishing cause-and-effect relationships, etc. Psychologists and specialists in the field of didactics emphasize that the audiovisual capabilities inherent in computer technologies affect the creation of the necessary conditions for the thinking processes occurring at the stage of perception, and also ensure easy and effective memorization, which is the logical conclusion of the learning (learning) process: the learner quickly and conveniently perceives logical units from the studied material using reference signals. The use of IT in the learning process also has a number of emotional effects, which helps to focus the main attention of learners on the content of the presented educational material, arouses interest and creates an emotional response during perception. Maintaining attention at a certain pace throughout the entire educational process is one of the pressing issues of pedagogy. K.D. Ushinsky also noted that the attention of the learner is one of the important factors ensuring the success of upbringing and the effectiveness of education. He also indicates the means of maintaining attention at a certain pace. According to the scientist, factors such as increased impressionability, concentration of attention, taking measures against fantasy, and the interestingness of the educational material ensure the student's attention at a certain pace. Of the four tools cited by K.D. Ushinsky, three are specific to IT. IT tools, having a wide range of effects and expressive capabilities, help to awaken impressions in the student.

Conclusion. From the above, we can conclude that the rational use of IT tools can have a positive effect at each stage of the pedagogical process. In particular:

• at the stage of providing information to learners;

• at the stage of mastering educational materials during interactive interactions;

• at the stage of repeating and consolidating the mastered materials (knowledge, skills and abilities);

• at the stage of intermediate and final controls and self-control of the learner;

• at the stage of making adjustments to the educational process by improving the volume and content of educational materials, systematizing and classifying them, etc.

However, at the same time, it should not be forgotten that the use of IT tools in educational processes has a number of negative effects. This negative effect is associated with the learner staying in front of the monitor for a long time. In order to avoid this effect or reduce it as much as possible, it is necessary to comply with ergonomic standards for using a computer during learning.

eISSN: 2349-5715 pISSN: 2349-5707

Volume: 11, Issue 11, November-2024 SJIF 2019: 4.702 2020: 4.737 2021: 5.071 2022: 4.919 2023: 6.980 2024: 7,662

References:

1. Dilafruz Ahmadovna Sayfullayeva. "Methodology of using innovative technologies in technical institutions". PSYCHOLOGY AND EDUCATION. Scopus International Journal. (2021) 58(1).
2. Mannix, Loretta H.; Stratton, Julius Adams (2005). Mind and Hand: The Birth of MIT. Cambridge: MIT Press. pp. 190–92. ISBN 978-0-262-19524-9.
3. Informatics in education: Europe cannot afford to miss the boat / Report of the joint Informatics Europe and ACM Europe Working Group on Informatics Education. 2015.
4. Dudy D. Wijaya. Graduate Students' Perceptions on their Self-Efficacy in Writing Academic Papers. 2016/ 263 p.