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USE OF MODERN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES TO INCREASE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF LANGUAGE LEARNING

N.T.Tosheva*; N.Z.Kadirova**

*Associate Professor of PhD,
BukhSU pedagogical Sciences,
UZBEKISTAB

**3rd Stage Student,
Faculty of Foreign Languages,
BukhSU, UZBEKISTAN

ABSTRACT

A hard disk drive (HDD) is an external memory that is the primary storage device in a computer. It stores all programs and data. Hard disk drives are often referred to as hard disks because they consist of aluminum and ceramic disks coated with a rotating ferromagnetic layer. Once the appropriate settings have been made and the interactive whiteboard is in working condition, it is possible to interact with the images projected on the surface of the interactive whiteboard using a projector. Portable overhead projectors have a prefabricated structure that does not exceed 7 kg. Typically, such models are very convenient with easy assembly and have a special set of bags for carrying. During videoconferencing, a microphone is mounted directly on the head of the camera, in such sizes the color balancing is done automatically, increasing the sharpness of the image is done manually. Beginner cameras have 5 video signals and a composite output.

KEYWORDS: *Hardware, interactive hardware, operating systems, modern operating systems, Distributors, Mobile operating systems, interactive training, multimedia presentations, Internet resources, software.*

INTRODUCTION

Today, the application of new information technologies in the learning process you cannot imagine. These include: programmed learning (teaching the process of learning through automated program management), interactive learning, multimedia presentations, Internet resources, software, etc. . The process of effective implementation of the above is directly related to the technical means used. Let's get acquainted with them.

Computers are divided into large computers and small computers. The class of large computers includes servers and supercomputers. The small computer class includes personal computers (PCs), laptops.

A server computer is a dedicated computer that stores the main database in a computer network.

Supercomputers are computers that require a lot of speed and are designed to solve large-scale problems. They run several hundred times faster than ordinary PCs and perform special operations.

Personal computers (PCs) are universal and single-use computers that meet different requirements for use. Personal computers include computers at home and at work that we use in our daily work, such as Pentium computers.

Laptops are portable personal computers designed to be carried on the road. Laptops can include computers such as Lap Top, Note Book, Palm Top, Electronic Secretaries (PDA), organizer.

Lap Top laptops are made in the form of small suitcases the size of a diplomat. The hardware and software allow them to compete successfully with the best real estate PCs.

Computer notebooks (Note Book and Sub Note Book, also called Omni Book - "everywhere now") perform all the functions of desktop computers. They are made in the form of a small book-sized suitcase. In many respects, it is compatible with Lap Top, but differs only in size and a number of small amounts of RAM and disk memory.

Many computer notebook models provide communication with modems to connect to a communication channel and, accordingly, to a computer network. They have small liquid crystal monochrome and color displays. The keyboard is always short, with Tpack Point and Tpack Pad type manipulators.

Pocket PCs (Palm Top, which means "in the palm of your hand") weigh 300 grams. They are full-fledged personal computers with a microprocessor, RAM and RAM, usually a monochrome LCD display, a compact keyboard, and port compartments for connecting information to a portable computer.

Electronic secretaries (PDA-Personal Digital Assistant, sometimes called Hand Help) have the shape of a pocket computer (weighing no more than 0.5 kg), but have a wider range of functions than the Palm Top (specifically: electronic that stores names, addresses, and telephone numbers

hardware and special software for organizing information about directories, agendas and meetings, to-do lists, expense records, etc.), special text, and sometimes graphic editing, spreadsheets.

Electronic notebooks (organizers - organizers) belong to the "lightest class" of computing computers (this class also includes calculators, electronic translators, etc.); they weigh no more than 200 grams. Organizers are not user-programmed, but have a large amount of memory. It can be used to write the necessary information and use it to edit special text, texts of work letters, agreements, contracts, agendas and business meetings.

A computer consists of two components. They are basic and advanced devices.

The basic devices of a personal computer are as follows.

1. System unit (Processor).

2. Screen (Monitor).

3. Keyboard.

4. Mouse.

The System Unit (Processor) is the main part of a computer and contains the following elements. Motherboard, microprocessor, hard drive, RAM, CD-ROM, DVD-ROM, DVD-RW, external controllers, tires, power supply, and more.

Motherboard is a basic electronic circuit, to which external device controllers are connected via a bus, which includes a microprocessor, BIOS, RAM, a set of chips on the system board, secondary memory (cache L2), bus connectors, system clock and elements such as the power supply (battery) for the CMOS, the input-output chip, and external device controllers are installed.

A microprocessor (CPU) is an arithmetic-logic device that is the "heart" of a computer.

A device called a microprocessor is a device that modifies data, controls all computational processes, and interacts with computing devices. The microprocessor is responsible for performing arithmetic and logic operations, accessing memory, controlling the execution of instructions in a program, and so on.

Computers use microprocessors from INTEL, AMD, IBM and other companies.

A hard disk drive (HDD) is an external memory that is the primary storage device in a computer. It stores all programs and data. Hard disk drives are often referred to as hard disks because they consist of aluminum and ceramic disks coated with a rotating ferromagnetic layer. Hard disk sizes may vary. There are many types of hard drives available today, ranging in size from 80-1000 Gb to 1 Tb.

Random access memory (DDR) is the working area of the processor. It stores all programs and data during business hours. Random access memory is often referred to as temporary memory, because programs and data are stored only when the computer is turned on or until the computer is restarted. All data must be saved before the computer can be turned off or restarted. There are 256, 512 Mb, 1 Gb, 2 Gb types of RAM.

CD-ROM (Compact Disk) and DVD-ROM (Digital Versatile Disk). A device that reads and writes data to disks. Initially, such media were read-only and could not be modified or overwritten. Discs and disk drives are now available in writeable and rewriteable models.

Computer peripherals include:

A scanner is a device that enters data from a paper document directly into a computer. You can enter text, diagrams, pictures, graphs, photographs, and other graphic information.

Like a copier, a scanner creates an electronic copy of an image of a paper document, not on paper - an electronic copy of the image is created.

Scanners are an important part of the electronic document processing system and a necessary element of any "electronic desk".

Scanners are divided into the following types depending on the principle of operation:

 Hand-held scanners

 Tablet scanners

 Roller scanners.

Handheld scanners are very simple to design: they are moved manually across the image. They allow you to enter a small number of image lines in a single pass (their coverage usually does not exceed 105 mm). The scanners on the handle have a recording light that notifies the operator that the scanning speed has been increased.

Tablet scanners are the most common; in which the scanning head moves automatically relative to the original; they allow you to scan both leaflets and brochures. Scanning speed: 2-10 seconds per page (A4 size).

Roller scanners are the most automated; in which the original moves automatically relative to the scanned head, often the documents are transmitted automatically, but the scanned documents are only pages.

Modem (Modulator-Demodulator) - allows you to exchange information with other computers over the telephone network.

A modem is a device that converts received (modulator) and reverse (demodulator) signals received for use on a specific communication channel.

A modem converts a digital signal into an analog signal when transmitting information and an analog signal into a digital signal when receiving information.

In addition to providing data transmission, many modems perform a number of other useful functions in telecommunications systems, including:

 sound numbering and digital sound recovery operations;

 receiving and transmitting facsimile information;

 Automatic identification of outgoing subscriber number (NAA);

 Responsibilities of answering machine and electronic secretary, etc.

Multimedia is a computer that allows you to play music and audio.

Multimedia tools are computer technologies that have different physical forms (text, graphics, images, sound, animation (images of animals), video, etc.) and are available on different media (magnetic and optical discs, audio and video tapes, etc.) is an area related to the use of information.

Multimedia tools include: audio (speech) and video input and output devices; high-quality sound (sound) and video - (video) boards, video capture boards (video grabber), which take an image from a VCR or camcorder and enter it into a computer; high-quality amplifier, speaker, large video screen acoustic and video receiver systems, headset, microphone, projector, videoglass, Webcam.

Plotters are devices that output graphic information (drawings, diagrams, pictures, diagrams, etc.) from a computer to a paper or other medium.

The principle of operation of plotters is pearl, spray, laser, thermographic, electrostatic.

A tablet is a device that enters a drawing and an image into a computer using a special pen.

Along with computers and mobile devices, modern (interactive) teaching techniques are widely used in the educational process. With the help of interactive tools, it is possible to make the most effective use of multimedia products created on the basis of graphics, sound and modern technologies in the study of a new topic, strengthening and testing students' knowledge. At the same time, the learning process becomes interesting and creative.

We will explore modern teaching techniques.

ACTIVboard (interactive whiteboard) is a modern teaching tool that works in conjunction with a computer and a projector. In addition to the interactive whiteboard, the interactive whiteboard includes a special electronic pen (stylus), software tools (interactive whiteboard driver and a special graphics editor), and a USB cable.

Once the appropriate settings have been made and the interactive whiteboard is in working condition, it is possible to interact with the images projected on the surface of the interactive whiteboard using a projector. That is, you can control the graphical interface of a computer with an electronic pen, create various objects, open previously created objects, make changes to them, and so on. All changes and new objects created can be saved to a computer memory or copied to external media for further processing. The interactive whiteboard can be controlled with a special electronic pen, as well as with the fingers, depending on what technology the interactive whiteboard was developed. In this case, a special electronic pen or fingers work like a computer mouse.

In the learning process, the interactive whiteboard can be used in two modes: in the first mode the electronic pen acts only as a computer mouse, and in the second mode it acts as all the equipment of special software (for example - a simple pen, marker, brush, eraser, scissors, magnifying glass, etc.).

Information about the position and movement of the electronic pen on the board is transmitted from the electronic board to the computer via a USB cable, and this information is processed and the actions corresponding to the movement of the electronic pen are performed.

An interactive device is an electronic device that can be mounted on a projection board (magnetic board, marker board, class board, classroom wall) or on the projector itself, making any flat, smooth work surface interactive. They do not require a separate special board.

Interactive devices include the device itself, ie a device that receives a signal from a special electronic pen, an electronic pen that sends infrared or ultrasonic signals to this receiver, an interactive device and a USB cable or wireless receiver that provides computer interaction. software tools. They work on the basis of infrared or ultrasonic technologies.

Interactive devices are fully compatible with interactive whiteboards due to their function. However, unlike them, it is a mobile device. Because of their compactness and light weight, they can be quickly moved from one room to another, which in turn allows you to use such devices effectively. After class, the interactive device can be picked up and handed over to a responsible person or taken to a designated area in the staff room.

Interactive devices can be connected to a computer directly via a USB cable or a wireless receiver. In interactive mode, the teacher has a wide range of options, just like on an interactive whiteboard. in particular:

• Ability to control the computer in front of the board: work with Microsoft Office programs, demonstrate the lesson process with pre-prepared presentations, video clips, images, drawings;

• Draw, paint, draw, write, set the finished object, zoom in, out, move the image on the screen image or on a new sheet (slide) using the equipment of the interactive device software , options for defining a specific part;

• save the work done on the board in the form of a file in computer memory or record all the processes performed on the board in the form of a video file;

• create your own interactive lesson plans, using templates and images available in the software library of the interactive device;

• Enhancing the library of images included in the software of the interactive device with new materials developed by it, and other features.

Activ Table (interactive table) - is a device with its own active surface. It is possible to download software based on user requirements. It is modern equipment for training, education and various activities. This device makes a strong impression on people because it is reflected in a strong and interesting way. This table is available in sizes from 32 to 55 inches. All types of interactive table are made of aerospace aluminum and the touch surface is covered with 6 mm thick glass. The most important component of an interactive desk is a bright touch screen. The multitach screen provides excellent visibility even in bright light. All models are equipped with a powerful charger, which allows you to hear music and voice messages loudly and clearly. Starting this desktop is very simple, you can turn it on and off using the button on the side. There are also children's types of this type of table, which can be used to install many pictures and 4 learners at a time.

An interactive projector is a projector that combines the capabilities of an interactive whiteboard. Such projectors do not require the purchase of a separate special board, the projection of the images can also be drawn on a simple classroom board, marker board or classroom wall. Unlike a normal projector, interactive projectors not only receive relevant signals from the computer and display them on the screen, but also detect and send information about the current position and movements of the electronic pen on the screen and establish two-way communication with the computer.

Overhead projector - used to illuminate images recorded on transparent films in A4 format. Depending on the weight and size, the devices are divided into portable, semi-portable and stationary models. Portable overhead projectors have a prefabricated structure that does not exceed 7 kg. Typically, such models are very convenient with easy assembly and have a special set of bags for carrying. Typically, stationary overhead projectors weigh 8 to 17 kg and are designed to be permanently installed in the auditorium. According to the general characteristics

of the projection in the models, overhed-projectors are divided into types of light-transmitting and light-reflecting.

Document cameras are small, simple devices that illuminate a visual image, quickly display an electronic image of a photo, slide, or original document.

In terms of structure: it consists of a miniature camera head with the ability to rotate in a special hinge or "flexible neck". During videoconferencing, a microphone is mounted directly on the head of the camera, in such sizes the color balancing is done automatically, increasing the sharpness of the image is done manually. Beginner cameras have 5 video signals and a composite output. Some models include an extension of the user manual: microscopes, adapter kits for 35-mm slides. Sophisticated document cameras have a special function, the color balancer is both automatic and wet.

The above tools are Operating Systems that provide unlimited possibilities for application and management. This program, which starts when the computer is turned on, manages the computer and its resources (RAM, disk space, etc.), organizes communication with the user, launches other programs (applications) to run. The OT provides a user-friendly interface with computer devices for users and applications.

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