



USING MULTIMEDIA AND INTERACTIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING RUSSIAN TO STUDENTS

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ANNOTATION

The article highlights the advantages and effectiveness of using modern information and communication technologies in the educational process at the lessons of the Russian language in secondary schools.

The author considers the use of multimedia and interactive technologies by the teacher in the educational process to be a necessity, a need and a requirement of time.

KEY WORDS: *interactive, multimedia, techniques, methods, reform.*

DISCUSSION

The reform of the education system in the Republic of Uzbekistan, which is focused on entering the world information and educational space, has set a number of tasks for the teacher of the Russian language and literature related to the introduction of innovative teaching methods aimed at implementing new pedagogical and information and communication technologies of education. The ever-increasing flow of information requires the restructuring of the educational process, the introduction of such teaching methods that allow for a short time to ensure a high level of mastering the material being studied, fixing it in practice.

Currently, special attention is paid to the independent work of students, the organization of their self-learning and self-education. This type of work is becoming an important component of the modern educational process. The ultimate goal of independent work is not to consolidate and control knowledge in the classroom, as it was in traditional training, but to independently acquire knowledge. Therefore, when organizing independent work of students, the teacher must remember that he must lead the student's independent work, manage it, give him material and directions.

This approach corresponds to a new learning model, according to which the teacher not only predicts, designs and plans their activities in the classroom, but also develops the structure and content

of the student's learning activities. A student can perform independent work both in the classroom and outside of school hours. An important task of the teacher is to build the educational process as a learning dialogue with students, creating conditions for the development of their motivation for independence, self-education, self-realization as a person.

Practice shows that as a result of this organization of the educational process, interest in learning the Russian language increases, and cognitive activity of schoolchildren develops. By mastering self-education skills, students begin to participate enthusiastically in other forms of independent work.

One of the most important tasks of a modern teacher is to teach students the skills to use innovative technologies for learning material in the process of self-education. They should be adequate to modern technical capabilities and contribute to the harmonious entry of the individual into the information society. The use of modern pedagogical and information technologies in the educational process is now an integral and important part of continuing education, an integral part of innovative technologies. Therefore, it is important to teach both teachers of the Russian language and students to use modern information and communication technologies in independent knowledge acquisition.



If you organize your independent work in the Russian language correctly, you can solve a number of didactic tasks: improve the skills of searching for the necessary material, provide prompt feedback, and ensure individualization and differentiation of learning. Practice shows that the application of modern pedagogical and information and communication technologies in self-education of teachers of the Russian language promotes the level of their common information culture, formation of their professional competence, and students on the one hand increases their interest in learning the Russian language, with another – promotes formation of subject competences (communicative, information, linguistic and cultural). In the course of independent work, students can prepare mini-projects on the study of a particular topic, prepare a presentation, slides for them.

Today, the teacher has wide opportunities to introduce computer technologies into the educational process. What for? Each teacher will respond to this: to contribute to the accumulation and improvement of the quality of actual knowledge, the development of communication skills, information literacy of students. But to do this, the teacher must not only know how to use multimedia and presentation slides in the classroom, but also create digital educational resources at a high level. It is necessary to focus in particular not only on the use of multimedia presentations in the Russian language lesson in high school, but also on their creation for use. After all, a well-designed resource with the involvement of students themselves increases the ability to actively use it in the classroom, forms the information competence of students.

First, when designing a resource, the teacher must consider the goals of each specific lesson, for which the multimedia product will be intended (we must not forget about health-saving technologies that limit the time students work with a computer!).

Secondly, the teacher should always remember about the use of forms, acceptable techniques and methods of teaching in the classroom, educational technologies, methods of teaching multimedia lesson techniques. Only a certain set of oral, visual, and textual information turns the slide into an educational episode, that is, a relatively independent part of the lesson.

Interactive exercises included at a certain stage of the lesson for independent work should provide clear educational tasks that will be solved by the student (there must be verbs that suggest the completion of the educational action): Write – List – Highlight – Show – Choose – Compare – Name – etc. Thus, the student will not only hear from the teacher, but also see the educational task that he will

have to work on. This way we will achieve a more comfortable working environment for the student. Both Audials and visuals, and those who immediately respond to any remark of the teacher, and those who need to think - are in equal conditions. If you didn't hear it, read it. Did not have time for the idea of a teacher – read.

To consolidate, practise and skills (i.e., processing), to repeat, practical application of acquired knowledge and skills often logical use of simulators and tests as Russian lessons and the lessons of literary reading.

Turning a slide into a training episode is very time – consuming. But the teacher's work will certainly bear fruit. The use of modern educational technologies, especially multimedia resources in the classroom activates the cognitive activity of students, increases the level of feedback, expands the possibilities of self-control, forms their communication, information and General cultural competence, contributes to the overall improvement of the quality and effectiveness of education. The lesson becomes exciting, interesting, and therefore memorable! Isn't that what every teacher wants?

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