MULTIMEDIA MEDIA AS ONE OF THE PROSPECTIVE DIRECTIONS OF EDUCATIONAL PROCESS INFORMATION

Rakhmonova Rukia Zuhridinovna
master student Fergana State University
Uzbekistan Fergana city

Abstract: *Taking into account the points presented in the article, it can be noted that, in our opinion, the most convenient way to develop media education is the development of educational subjects with the help of information technologies and multimedia technologies. Special courses on the basics of multimedia, aimed at improving the level of media education, in our opinion, provide a deeper and more perfect mastering of the given materials, a greater desire to get in close contact with new areas of education, as a result of a reduction in the time of education, time to be able to save money, to retain the acquired knowledge for a long time in one's memory and to be able to apply it in practice if necessary, to have advantages for graduates not only to study at a higher educational institution, but also to demonstrate a high level of media education in their further professional pedagogical activities, compared to primary sources analyzed using data and scientific literature.*

Key words: *Modern information and communication technologies, media education, media tool, media literacy, mass media, media socialization, media pedagogy.*

In today's rapidly changing era, the fact that there is a lot of information flow, it can be said that being able to distinguish between what is useful and what is necessary for us is now becoming an important and urgent problem. In such situations, it is our duty to protect young students from the information streams that do not poison their minds. It is very important for all of us to be able to distinguish reliable and unreliable sources in our thinking in order to know whether the information coming in different media and networks is true or false, useful or useless. It is also important to mention that the abundance of information makes the classes interesting and meaningful. It is not an exaggeration to say that it is not an exaggeration to say that it is no longer a problem for a teacher to find various interesting information related to the topic in the textbook, or from sources other than the information provided in the textbook. But it may be difficult to convey this much information to the reader (in this particular time frame). The main problem is to sort out the necessary information and deliver it to the reader quickly and easily and, most importantly, in an understandable way. One of the ways to collect information and present it in an easy way is to prepare infographic materials. For example, we can make an infographic slide for a lesson or present it in the form of a poster in the form of a document, prepare a short video clip. To do this, we need to be familiar with practical programs. Today, lack of computer literacy is like a student who does not know how to read and write. Every teacher needs to have the

skills to prepare a presentation, documenting in practical programs on a computer, even at a minimal level. Only after that he will be able to use other opportunities.

In recent years, significant positive work has been carried out in higher and secondary special education institutions in terms of introducing information and communication technologies (ICT), in particular, enriching the content of the educational system, improving the organizational forms and quality of using multimedia tools.

In our republic, the education system has been fundamentally reformed, and major changes have been made in the system of continuous education, including higher and secondary special education. In particular, in this regard, it is of great importance to achieve the effectiveness of media competence development of students of higher educational institutions of pedagogy.

Among the main trends of world development, the transition to an information society is an important task, that is, the influence of media in all aspects of society is considered an urgent problem. According to the recommendation of the legislative assembly of the European Union Parliamentary Assembly, the production of software tools stimulates the formation of media competence of young people and adults, and is also considered as an integral factor affecting the media culture of modern society[1,8].

The process of individual-oriented education with the help of multimedia tools requires the development and use of modern, multi-disciplinary, subject-oriented multimedia educational tools. They include a wide database, educational knowledge base, artificial intelligence systems, expert-tutoring systems, laboratory practices with the possibility of creating a mathematical model of the studied process and phenomena.

The concept of multimedia means a set of tools that process information in various forms [2, 36]. Multimedia tools are a set of tools that process information in various forms. Multimedia tools include, first of all, tools that process sounds and video elements. In addition, multiplication (animation) and high-quality graphics are among multimedia tools. Perhaps, in the future, multimedia tools will allow working with other types of information, for example, virtual reality.

The use of multimedia tools in education provides the following opportunities:

• ensuring the humanization of education;

• increase the efficiency of the educational process;

• development of the student's personal qualities (assimilation, thirst for knowledge, independent education, self-education, ability to improve oneself, creative abilities, applying acquired knowledge in practice ability, interest in learning, attitude to work);

• development of the learner's communicative and social skills;

• with the help of computer tools and information electronic educational resources, the possibilities of individualization and differentiation of open and

distance education will be significantly expanded due to the separate (individual) education of each person;

• looking at the learner as an active learning subject, recognizing his value;

• taking into account the personal experience and individual characteristics of the learner;

• conducting independent educational activities, in which the learner studies and develops independently;

• formation of skills in the use of modern educational tools that help students to adapt to the current rapidly changing social conditions in order to successfully perform their professional tasks [3,4].

Providing interactivity is one of the important achievements of digital multimedia compared to other means of presenting information. Interactivity refers to the provision of relevant information in accordance with the needs of the learner. Interactivity allows you to control the presentation of information at a certain level: learners can individually change the settings defined in the program, study the results, respond to the program's request about the user's specific wishes, set the speed of presentation of materials and the number of repetitions. possible

But it is important to consider a number of aspects when using multimedia. Educational materials presented in multimedia should be easy to understand, presented using modern information and convenient tools.

In order to fully reveal all the possibilities of multimedia tools and use them effectively, learners need the support of a potential (competent) teacher.

As with the use of textbooks, in the use of multimedia tools, the educational strategy is enriched with content only when the teacher is engaged not only in providing information, but also in helping, supporting and guiding the learning process. possible

Presentations enriched with beautiful images or animations are usually more attractive than plain text and can complement the material being presented and provide the necessary emotional level.

Multimedia tools can be used in harmony with different educational directions (styles) and used by people with different mental and age characteristics of learning and receiving knowledge: some learners directly o and some like to learn and acquire knowledge by hearing and others by watching (video films).

Multimedia tools are an effective and promising tool (instrument) of education, which provides the teacher with a large-scale array of information, rather than a traditional source of information; using not only text, graphics, schemes, but also sound, animations, video, etc. in a visual and harmonious way; creates an opportunity to select types of information in a sequence in accordance with the level of reception (perception) and logical learning of learners.

In short, today multimedia tools are one of the promising directions of informatization of the educational process. The introduction of multimedia tools into

the educational process is an important condition for the intellectual development of students and pupils and the socio-economic development of our society. For this reason, today's teacher should work tirelessly on himself, possess the necessary qualities for his professional expertise as a person with broad creative thinking and effective use of advanced pedagogical and multimedia tools. The introduction of modern information means into the educational process requires the improvement of software and methodological support, the material base, as well as the improvement of the qualifications of teaching specialists. Multimedia tools are also important in improving the qualifications and skills of pedagogues.

At the moment, it is necessary to include the basics of media education in the curriculum of every educational institution, to explain its basics to children in the form of interactive, various games during preschool education, to choose what is needed by the growing generation in the intense flow of information, and to be critical of it. allows to evaluate in an approach. This, in turn, is the basis for further strengthening of the citizenship position of young people in the future, for them to be able to objectively assess the events taking place in the world and make the right decisions.

REFERENCES:

1. Yevropa Ittifoqi Parlament Assambleyasining qonunchilik yig'ilishi. Hujjat №8753. – Fransiya, Strasburg. 6 iyun 2000 y

2. R.X.Alimov. —Axborot vositasi va tizimlari‖ ,T.: 2011.-36 b.

3. Babadjonov S.S. Pedagogika oliy ta'lim muassasalari talabalarining mediakompetentligini rivojlantirish muammosini yechish yo'llari // Halq ta'limi – Toshkent, 2017.

4. Каримова, Г. Й. (2021). MORALITY AS AN IDEOLOGICAL METHOD OF FIGHTING SPIRITUAL THREATS. Экономика и социум, (6-1), 707-710.

5. Бозаров, Д. М., & Каримова, Г. Й. (2021). МУРАККАБ ИЖТИМОИЙ ТИЗИМЛАРДА ЎЗ-ЎЗИНИ ТАШКИЛЛАШТИРИШ МОДЕЛИНИНГ ЎРНИ. Oriental Journal of Social Sciences, 1(1), 1-9.

6. Каримова, Г. Й. (2021). АХЛОҚ-МАЪНАВИЙ ТАҲДИДЛАРГА ҚАРШИ КУРАШНИНГ МАФКУРАВИЙ УСУЛИ СИФАТИДА. Экономика и социум, (6-1 (85)), 707-710.

7. Karimova, G., & Khasanova, D. (2022). Social relations in economic processes in the science of economic sociology. Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research, 11(11), 273-277.

8. Gulnoza, K., Gulzodabegim, K., & Mokhinur, Z. (2022). THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL BASIS OF THE SCIENCE OF SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY. Research Focus, 1(3), 88-93.

9. Gulnoza, K., & Niginabonu, K. (2022). QUESTIONNAIRE AND ITS APPLICATION. Research Focus, 1(3), 78-82.

10. Karimova, G. (2022). CORRUPTION: ITS HISTORICAL ROOTS AND WAYS TO COMBAT IT. Research Focus, 1(4), 267-272.

11. Каримова, Г. (2022). МАЪНАВИЯТ ВА МИЛЛИЙ ТАРБИЯ. Экономика и социум, (3-2 (94)), 612-615.

12. Рахмонов, Г. (2021). Давлатлараро муносабатларни ўрнатишда трансчегаравий сув ресурсларидан фойдаланишнинг аҳамияти (Фарғона водийси вилоятлари мисолида). Общество и инновации, 2(11/S), 199-204.

13. Rakhmonov, G. A. (2021). The History Of Water Resources Modernization Processes In The Ferghana Valley. The American Journal of Social Science and Education Innovations, 3(12), 77-81.

14. Maqsudov, U. B. Q., & Rahmonova, R. Z. (2022). TA'LIM JARAYONIDA MULTIMEDIYA TEXNOLOGIYALARINING ISTIQBOLLARI. Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences, 2(12), 1166-1173.

15. Khomidovich, B. A. (2023). DEVELOPMENT OF PRIVATE PROPERTY AND BUSINESS. World Bulletin of Management and Law, 18, 105-107.

16. Baratov, M., & Borotov, A. (2021). METHODS AND RESOURCES OF REALIZING THE RIGHT OF PRIVATE PROPERTY OR THE RIGHT TO USE THE LAND AS AN ELEMENT OF PRIVATE PROPERTY. Berlin Studies Transnational Journal of Science and Humanities, 1(1.4 Legal sciences).