Research Article

INTERACTIVE METHODS OF TEACHING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

The main theme of the legal reforms implemented in our country today is the measures aimed at the spiritual and educational development of young people and the creation of all conditions for them to become worthy children of our country in the future. It is necessary to emphasize that the works being carried out in this matter and the adopted legislative documents are mainly aimed at protecting young people from moral threats and dangerous information and establishing legal foundations that encourage them to become perfect human beings. In today's rapidly developing era of information exchange, it is important to protect the minds of people, especially children, from dangerous information, to provide them with correct and grounded information as much as possible, and to ensure that our youth use only information that is compatible with the mentality of the Uzbek people. is one of the main goals of our state.

KEYWORDS

INTRODUCTION

Based on the people's rich intellectual heritage and national values, modern culture, economy, science, technology and technological achievements, a perfect system is being formed on the basis of the National

Program of Personnel Training. Of course, the role of information sources is incomparable in such developments.

Information society, its possibilities are not new for any person now. Today, there is almost no institution or house in our country that does not have access to a computer, the Internet and other modern sources of information. Modern pre-school education organization, school, lyceum and college and technical institutes that have been established in our country are equipped with the latest computer equipment and this process continues.

Today, we live in a rapidly changing, intense and complex time that is radically different from the times that humanity has experienced so far. State and political figures, philosophers and sociologists, commentators and journalists describe this period in different ways and call it by different names. Someone calls it the era of high technologies, someone interprets it as the age of thinking, and another as the age of general information.

Of course, all these thoughts have a certain truth, a rational core. Because it is natural that each of them reflects some sign of today's bright and colorful life.

But in the minds of many people, this period makes an impression as a period of globalization. Such a definition, in our opinion, correctly expresses the essence of the matter from many points of view. It is not a secret to anyone that no matter what happens on the other side of the earth, people immediately get information about it on the other side of the world.

Today, the activities in the modern information field are so intensive, so fast, that now, as before, it is impossible to carelessly think that yes, this event happened far away from us, it has nothing to do with us. It is not out of the question that a people or a nation given to such a mood will be hundreds of years behind the development.

"Nowadays, our young people receive various information and information not only in educational institutions, but also through media such as radio and television, the press, and the Internet. In such a situation where the global information space is expanding more and more, not only surrounding the minds of our children, giving one-sided education that they don't read it, don't see it, surrounding them with an iron wall, without a doubt, also meets the requirements of the times. , does not correspond to our purpose. No branch of the national economy of our country can function without an efficient and moderately organized information infrastructure. Currently, national information resources serve as one of the factors that shape the economic and spiritual potential of any country. Effective use of this resource ensures the security of the country and the successful formation of a democratic information society. In such a society, the speed of information exchange increases, the use of advanced information and communication technologies for collecting, storing, processing and using information expands. Various types of information, regardless of geographical location, entered our daily life through the Internet international computer network. Information society is rapidly forming through this computer network. The concept of national borders is almost non-existent in the journey to the world of information. The global computer network is fundamentally changing state management, that is, the spread of harmful information for the state is causing complications. That is why problems such as illegal access to existing

information, their use and loss have become urgent. All this shows that it is necessary to include the concept of ensuring information security for individuals, society and the state.

One of the main trends of the globalization process is related to the intensification of information exchange, the transformation of information fields and spaces into unique ideological polygons. This factor can cause certain risks, especially in the educational system. Therefore, it is important to neutralize information sources. Due to the fact that targeted work is being carried out in this regard in our country, the subject of the dissertation can be included in the priority area of research. After all, the problem of ensuring the state's information security is the main and integral part of ensuring national security, and information protection is becoming one of the primary issues of the state.

G. Grachev, I. Melnik, G.G. In scientific research on information security by Pocheptsov, Kh.) it is shown that it is possible to influence the mind and psyche of a person with the help of information. Q.M. Kuronov, K.Z.Kasimova, Sh.A.Akramova conducted scientific research on the formation of ideological immunity in students and teenagers.

N.I. Sattarova's study interpreted the rules of children's safety on the Internet, while A.V. Sharikov, N.M. In the studies of Dalimova and others, issues of information security in the use of communication technologies in education, the interaction of children and adolescents with computers are devoted to pedagogical and psychological study.

In the present era, when the flow of information is spreading rapidly, the place of these sources is incomparable in interpersonal communication, information exchange, and in obtaining information about the events and happenings of our country and other countries. After all, it is possible to be aware of any information and news in a short period of time only through information sources.

Therefore, there is a need to teach children to understand the possible control of their behavior and mind with the help of information distributed by mass media. In addition, in modern society, in order to safely socialize a child's personality, it is necessary to teach him to protect himself from the threat of information. From this, the problem of pedagogical study of the development of the child's personality in the modern information society and identification of theoretical cases of protection from the threat of information and helping to eliminate it has arisen.

Prevention of the threat of harmful information and its development, pedagogic substantiation, formation of information security and identification of conditions conducive to education and search for ways to solve it We called it "teaching methods".

Ensuring the continuity of education and organizing it in the form of a system is one of the main issues in educating young people, who are the future of our country, as well-rounded people. Also, one of the important tasks in ensuring the integrity of the educational process is to increase attention to the activities organized for the children of the preschool educational organization. The main goal of extracurricular activities is not to keep children busy, but rather more complex, that is, to strengthen the knowledge they have acquired through homework, to arouse their interest in information, and to organize their free time effectively and meaningfully. consists of

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The main feature of activities aimed at organizing the activities of children of preschool education organization is to prepare children for social life.

Identifying and identifying information-related threats to children is one of the most important and urgent problems of today. In our research, we accept the following definition of the concept of "harmful information risk in the educational process" as a permanent definition: children's knowledge about the risk of harmful information - reducing the consequences of its psychological and moral impact, being able to resist it. is a pedagogically oriented process on the formation and development of skills.

In our opinion, if If children, pedagogues and parents work together to fight against the danger, it will be successfully eliminated. It is necessary to perform a number of tasks in the following directions in order to avoid harmful information on the basis of national values for the pupil of the preschool educational organization.

Based on national values, the content of the program on prevention of harmful information and elimination of harmful information is planned, and 5 of them, a total of 20 trainings, will be conducted in each academic year. Taking into account the acquisition of certain skills by children, the training program is structured from simple to complex. At the next stage of the training, it is proposed to move to a qualitatively new level of the program, which includes theoretical and practical processes for the problem.

Taking into account the age and interests of children, we offer the following approximate topics of the training: "There is a threat in information too", "What are national values, on the basis of which it is possible to avoid harmful information?", "The threat of information comes from people", "Me and TV", "Computer and computer games", "Let's choose discs together", "They brought me a mobile phone", "Children and the Internet", "Literature we are reading", "The hero I love".

The teacher can divide the activity titles into options, including the main sources of information threats. And practical training helps children improve and strengthen their acquired knowledge in practice. With the help of an educator, children not only gain knowledge about the possible consequences of harmful information that contradicts national values, but also learn to overcome them. For this, it is necessary for children to be able to resist the indicated threats, independent thinking, critical thinking and forming immunity.

- In order to teach children to resist harmful information that contradicts national values, it is appropriate to organize and conduct extracurricular activities, taking into account their age characteristics..
- Here we will try to classify suitable methods for training.
- The method of explanation and description is an important method for the initial stages of training, in which at the initial stage of explanation, knowledge is offered to children in a "ready-made" form, the educator organizes the perception of this knowledge in different ways, the children understand the knowledge, keep it in memory .
- The educator offers and explains knowledge about information threats, types of risks, their impact on values, society and health, etc. they accept.

- The method of problematic presentation of the material, at this stage children do not participate, but listen to the teacher's opinion.
- The method of partial search is the main method of teaching. At this stage, children are not given knowledge in a "ready-made" form, but the educator is invited to search for new knowledge using various methods. Under the guidance of a teacher, children perform learning tasks, solve problem situations, analyze, compare, summarize and draw conclusions.
- Educational activities to eliminate the threat of information are carried out in the form of educators ↔ children. The teacher informs a part of the knowledge, the other part is acquired independently by the children by answering the questions or solving the problem assignments. Story, conversation, demonstration, video, etc. are used as additional methods.
- It is advisable to conduct the program outside of training due to the hours at the disposal of MTT. When the educator organizes his activities in the form of excursions outside of the lesson, introducing children to information threats allows to expand knowledge about them, and methods such as explanation, conversation, exhibition-demonstration, exhibition-picture are used. In this, real situations are created that imply the threats of computer disks and mobile communication devices in order to understand the spiritual and moral identity, to teach independent thinking, to form critical thinking, and to form immunity.
- In teaching general MTT pupils to work with information, to be able to show the main idea in the text, to draw a conclusion, to evaluate the event, to discuss, to express one's personal opinion freely and to discuss it, that is, to teach the holistic education system to this basic it is necessary to focus on formation of knowledge.
- At the first stage of teaching children to avoid harmful information on the basis of national values, the question of what a child should know about information comes first.
- It is necessary to prepare the child that the threat of information may threaten life, health, education, interpersonal communication, and national values, thus teaching them to see and feel the threat of information.
- In the second stage, the child is taught to identify the information threat, that is, to react critically to the information offered to him, to know the existence of the information threat, to oppose it.
- Organizational-pedagogical work implies working with an educator. Before teaching children to avoid harmful information based on national values, we suggest conducting training for educators.
- Trainings for educators include materials that highlight the impact of harmful information on national values and aspects of human life. Work on training educators can be organized in the following way: - organizing the work of educators and specialists (psychologists, doctors); organization of seminars and practices in order to exchange experience.

The system of organizing and ensuring the elimination of the threat of harmful information in the educational process has a number of unique features. The first one is that this concept is relatively new in the field of scientific knowledge, because its sequence and system with one-valued categorical concept and clear content have not yet been created, or in other words, the problem of information threat and information security has not been fully reflected in modern science.

In contrast to the traditional natural-scientific approach, which has its own peripheral direction and departments, the problem of information threats and information security is only now forming an approach to the continuous development of theory as a single whole science. On the basis of the theory of its formation, the science and practice of the development of society, which unites a single goal, should lie. They are information threats and general modernization of information security.

Creation of a security system to protect individuals and humanity as a whole from threats to important living objects;

It is related to the creation of a modernized security system that can withstand mass negative effects.

A person can be considered as the subject of security, and nature, technical means, real estate, legal and legal interests of citizens, society, and the state can be considered as its object. One person can be both the subject and the object of risk.

The term "security" is a complex concept, and its meaning seems intuitively obvious. The concept of "security" has a subjective meaning according to the usual perception of people, that is, security is the state of protection of the subject from negative factors that harm him. In other words, "security" can be defined as "absence of danger" ,"a situation where there is no risk, threat, that is, there is protection from danger". In turn, the antonym of "security" is "danger, threat, harm", the concept of "threat" is a possible danger, intimidation, doing harm to someone, causing harm . Thus, the concept of "security" is interpreted as the absence of danger to someone or something.

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