



## The Role, Importance And Relevance Of Information Technology In The Motivational Phase Of Teaching

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### ABSTRACT

The article discusses the role, relevance and importance of information technology in the learning process, as well as in the motivational phase of teaching. Special attention is paid to the type of motives and skills of the student in mastering the lessons, namely, the connection of the topics of computer science with motivational knowledge. Thus, the article notes the effective acquisition of pedagogical knowledge through databases.

### KEYWORDS

Motive, information, computer science, student, teacher

### INTRODUCTION

As you know, the motives behind the learning activities are: 1) Motives related to the content of education: directs the student to learn new facts, to acquire knowledge, to know and

understand the essence of the process studied by various means. 2) Motives related to the learning process: to show intellectual activity, thinking, observation, as well as in the

performance of tasks in the learning process overcoming difficulties, i.e. keeping the child busy with the fun of the activity in the learning process rather than with the result. Levels of cognitive motives: a wide range of cognitive motives (focused on the acquisition of new knowledge, facts, events and laws); Learning Motives (focused on learning and independent learning);

### THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Motives for independent learning (having their own program to improve their knowledge, skills and competencies based on additional knowledge) Another way to develop students' interest in the learning process is to achieve in the child goals, passions, using ready-made "forms" of interest in the person to find their rightful place in social life. It fosters a conscious desire for the student to find his or her place in society based on the content of the learning materials in the learning process. It is based on persuasion, persuasion, explanation, information, and modeling. An important role in this process is played by the community in which the student lives and works, the social environment and the views, traditions, conditions, etc. created in them. When a student's parents, community, peers, and other members of society have a deep understanding of the nature of education and see it as a vital necessity, his or her focus on direct learning increases. In this way, the student develops a positive attitude to the role and place of education in society and social life, and begins to take it seriously, in other words, develops a strong interest in it.

So, the increase in interest depends on several factors: -teacher skills; -students' learning motives; - taking into account the age and

physiological characteristics of students; - Ensuring the consistency of the transmitted materials; - educational materials (content, practical significance); -Effectiveness of didactic and technical means (ICT in education), etc. It is important to remember that a child is only interested in an activity or type of work that constantly attracts his or her attention and attention. Motives are the main driving force of the didactic process. Motives govern the process of reading-learning, which determines the content of education, as well as the activity of activism. In the 21st century - the century of the information society, the role and place of information technology is growing day by day, and is becoming an integral part of every aspect. We cannot imagine our lives today without information and communication technologies. Extensive work is underway in Uzbekistan on the use of ICT in education, and its legal and regulatory framework has been created.

The role of both society and the individual in the process of informatization in Uzbekistan is invaluable. Informatization has the ability to radically change any field. It is in this context that the aspirations of everyone in society for perfection come true. Because getting the right information at the right time and using it properly can lead to social development. The Department of Public Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan widely introduces the use of modern information and communication technologies in all schools and preschools, special schools and the Internet in cities and districts. Modern computer networks are being set up in schools. The schools are also connected to the Ziyonet public education information network, creating conditions for teachers and students to use it effectively.

The Jet Books Project in Uzbekistan is increasing students' interest in books. Websites are being set up in schools, school activities, spiritual and educational activities, e-textbooks created by teachers are being posted on these websites. In turn, there is an exchange of experience in this area (for example, the "Learn-Teach" event). This, of course, is the result of the work being done to develop information technology. As a result of such opportunities, students are mastering modern information technologies and gaining the necessary knowledge and skills in this area.

The process of globalization requires the widespread use of information and communication technologies (ICT) in education. Without the use of modern teaching methods and information and communication technologies, a teacher will not be able to achieve effective results in their professional activities. But it is important to choose the right goals and content, methods and tools, as well as organizational forms of education. The convenience of information technology classes is that they allow students to constantly monitor their progress in learning, to make adjustments as needed. That's why interest in information technology-based lessons, self-management, the desire to learn new knowledge will be maintained until the end of the lesson. In such classes, the student's motivation to learn increases. With the advent of information technology in the educational process, the problem of "man and computer" remains one of the central problems. The learning process is the process of producing, storing, processing, and implementing information, especially knowledge, which is its higher form. You just have to be more discriminating with the help you render toward other people. The learning

process has a special and important function to provide information. In this process, the means of communication between "Man - Man" and "Man - Computer" is "information". The main resource in the field of education is information, so let's talk more about the concept of information. Along with the emergence of living things on Earth, to know and receive information about their development and the environment, events, to determine living conditions on the basis of this information, understanding the progress of development is of great importance. In addition, over time, during the study of nature by humans, this information was supplemented with information about the machines, apparatus, measuring instruments, technological processes that are created and used.

Information is the main source in the management of educational processes, as they provide ample opportunities to systematize and process the information received from the object, as well as to implement algorithms for the transmission of the desired purpose. Information is information prepared for consumption, information from the environment (sources) is called information. Information provides information about events and happenings. The event reveals the essence of the events. The term information is used in all spheres of human society and is used to describe the educational process and pedagogical activity. Information is one of the most general concepts of science. Information refers to the essence of some information, some evidence, knowledge, and so on. So far, a single definition of information has not been developed. The most commonly used definitions are as follows: information is information obtained from the process of

adaptation to the external environment. So, to give a brief answer to the question of information, we need to refer to two objects: the relationship between source and consumer. Sources of information include natural objects - planets, stars, humans, animals, plants, fields, forests, as well as scientific experiments, machines, and technological processes in the development of science and technology. The list of consumers of information is also large, including people, animals, plants, and various measuring instruments.

Therefore, information is a broad concept that includes information about all objects, beings, and processes. The diversity of sources and consumers of information has led to different forms of information: - Symbolic - information consisting of various symbols. They are used to transmit information about an event; - text - information consisting of words with a specific meaning, consisting of a set of letters, numbers and symbols; - Graphic - information in the form of images. In order for information to exist, be stored, and transmitted, there must be some kind of material object. There are many such facilities and their number is growing as a result of development. Information is 1) a specific message that is used in practice. The phenomenon of information exchange between people, between people and computers; 2) information - an event, including a message about education, information<sup>54</sup> Information is information about the objects and phenomena of the environment, their size, properties and conditions. Broadly speaking, information refers to the exchange of data between people, the exchange of signals between people and devices. In recent times, information has become so abundant that it has become impossible to solve it within the

limits of human physical capabilities. Modern information technologies and systems designed to solve such problems, especially personal computers, have become man's closest assistant. Information processing through the use of modern information technologies and systems has become an important factor in the effectiveness of education. The education system faces the challenge of cultivating and shaping a culture of access to information and processing for a wide range of students. The educator has an educational and pedagogical impact on children in the process of transmitting information to them. As this process progresses, the teacher becomes more and more a mentor, a mentor, a manager of the learning process. The teacher is the owner of the information, and the distribution functions are delegated to information technology. The key is to enter the world of knowledge, how it can use and absorb the resources of this world. The student will need to learn new rules in the information world, to be able to receive and process information in all disciplines. In education, the methods of teaching and acquisition of knowledge related to speech, speech, sound are secondary, and the methods of teaching related to images, shapes, colors, visual representations are the first. the ring begins to pass. The advent of global computer networks is creating new unique ways and forms of human communication that are different from books, newspapers and television.

These methods are now characterized by new forms of interpersonal relationships, new types of activities, a unique way of thinking and self-awareness. Work on information, their transmission and delivery of information to the user is carried out through information and

communication technologies. This establishes communication between the computer and the person. It should be noted that in the pedagogical process, communication is the most important part of this process. In some cases, communication is used interchangeably. In some literatures, they differ as follows. Communication involves the exchange of information between co-workers. This takes into account the communicative aspect of the relationship. Communication is the exchange of information between animate and inanimate systems. Human contact with technical means is communication. Communication can only take place between people. It is in the process of communicating and interacting with others that the human child becomes a person, acquiring social experience and culture. Communication is a multifaceted process of developing relationships between people based on the need to work together. Communication involves the exchange of information between collaborators. Such information is described as a communicative form of exchange relationship. They use language when people communicate. The second aspect of communication - the interaction of the interlocutors - is the understanding of each other not only in words but also in actions during speech.

## CONCLUSION

The learning process is primarily a process of information exchange. The teacher communicates the knowledge to the student (provides relevant information) and in turn receives feedback in the form of feedback that gives an idea of how the acquired knowledge has been mastered. This information is reflected in the students' attentive sitting,

looking at the teacher, and facial expressions. If it weren't for the feedback, the teacher wouldn't know how the information is received by the students. Feedback allows the teacher to continue or pause his / her speech, change the type of work, and generally correct the activity.

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