

IMPORTANT ISSUES OF INTEGRATION OF DISTANCE AND TRADITIONAL EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

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Abstract: as you know, this article has many advantages of distance learning. Work is underway to introduce distance learning techniques and technologies in all universities. The development of information technology requires a new approach to the organization of distance learning. Modern models of distance learning are based on communication and network technologies. While these technologies provide users with a wide range of data, they make it difficult to protect them. In addition, a number of suggestions and recommendations to improve the quality of educational processes were made, and a mechanism for their implementation was developed. In covering the content of the article, the scientific works and works of various world scientists have been studied, analyzed and relevant quotations have been given. At the end of the article, all comments are summarized.

Keywords: distance learning, teaching, problem-based learning, listening, technique, technology, communication, online courses, skills.

ВАЖНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ ИНТЕГРАЦИИ ДИСТАНЦИОННОГО И ТРАДИЦИОННОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ В ВУЗАХ

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Аннотация: как известно, у дистанционного обучения много преимуществ. Ведется работа по внедрению методов и технологий дистанционного обучения во всех университетах. Развитие информационных технологий требует нового подхода к организации дистанционного обучения. Современные модели дистанционного обучения основаны на коммуникационных и сетевых технологиях. Хотя эти технологии предоставляют пользователям широкий спектр данных, они затрудняют их защиту. Кроме того, был внесен ряд предложений и рекомендаций по повышению качества образовательных процессов и разработан механизм их реализации. При освещении содержания статьи были изучены, проанализированы научные труды и труды различных ученых мира, приведены соответствующие цитаты. В конце статьи подытожены все комментарии.

Ключевые слова: дистанционное обучение, обучение, проблемное обучение, аудирование, техника, технологии, общение, онлайн-курсы, навыки.

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At present, there are different approaches to distance learning in different areas. For example, it has the largest number of students today in the corporate field, replacing traditional trainings and taking separate courses in education. In addition, this form of training is gaining ground day by day in the financial and IT sectors, retraining of civil servants, medicine, non-profit sector, industry, trade and other fields. At present, no university in the country has a systematic approach to the training of teachers working on the basis of modern remote technologies and methods.

In some foreign countries, special attention is paid to the training of teachers for distance learning. For example, master's degree programs in e-learning and online teaching have been launched in recent years. Naturally, the question arises. So who is a distance learning teacher? First and foremost, a distance education teacher is a teacher who teaches using distance technologies. She is a teacher who knows how to work in all TV and radio broadcasting technologies, from distance learning technologies - Internet technology and Keys technology. Distance education is an important factor in the formation of a teacher as a teacher and realizes his potential. The specialist does most of the work at home, communicating with students and colleagues through modern information and communication technologies.

This method (telecomputer) is currently the most popular method in the West and creates the following possibilities:

1. allows you to work with different groups of students;
2. it will be possible to select the optimal mode of operation (in terms of time, conditions and use of technical means);

3. there will be an opportunity to expand the range of students;
4. Conditions are created for joint scientific and pedagogical activity. In the organization of distance education, first of all, it is necessary to create the following basic bases: legal, normative, educational, methodological, logistical and personnel.

Consistent reforms are being carried out in the country to organize distance learning. In order to create a legal and regulatory framework for distance education, a number of resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, including the Law "On Informatization", the Presidential Decree "On further development of computerization and introduction of information and communication technologies" 6 On measures to introduce communication technologies ”.

Integration of distance and traditional education Distance and full-time education should not be contrasted, of course. Currently, the distance form of education can be considered as a form of education that complements each other with full-time, part-time and external forms of education available in the country. For example, if a student acquires some of the theoretical knowledge remotely, he or she can acquire practical work and complex theoretical materials in the classroom under the guidance of a teacher. Distance education differs from the traditional type of education by the following characteristic features.

- Flexibility - the ability of the learner to learn at a time, place and speed that suits him / her.
- Modularity - the ability to create an individual or group curriculum from an independent set of independent training courses - modules.
- Parallelism - the ability to conduct educational activities in parallel with the work, ie inseparable from production.
- Comprehensive - the ability of a large number of students to access large educational resources (electronic library, data and knowledge base, etc.) at the same time. This is due to the fact that a large number of students have the opportunity to interact and communicate with the teacher through the means of communication.
- Economic savings - the ability to effectively use training areas, equipment, vehicles and training materials, to combine training materials, to organize them and to organize a large number of users.
- Social equality - access to equal education for all, regardless of the student's place of residence, health and financial status.
- Internationalism - the ability to import and export achievements in the field of education that meet international standards. Figure 1 Integration of full-time and distance learning Considering the above, the distance learning complex has a lot of conveniences. But why is distance learning necessary? It is natural to ask. The answer to this question is as follows:

- New opportunities for education (low cost of education, time and place, etc.).
- Limited number of students admitted to educational institutions.
- Increasing the number of people wanting to study.
- Emergence and development of quality information technologies.
- Increased international integration.

One-on-one distance learning is an individualized dual teaching and learning style. Student-teacher, student-student forms of educational dialogues take part in it. This style requires the use of technologies such as telephone, voice and email. An important area is the development of "telecontrol" based on computer networks. Modern technologies have also introduced 15 new terms into the educational process, enabling the improvement of teaching methods. In recent times, the concept of electronic lectures, that is, lectures, has emerged. Elections are lecture materials distributed through computer networks. The lecture can consist not only of lecture texts, but also of educational materials, articles, their abbreviations, which serve to prepare the reader for discussion. Communication-based "majority-to-majority" learning style is characterized by the interaction of all participants in the learning process. Team discussions and conferences lead to the development of this style. Learning dialogues take the form of student-teacher and student-learners. This method is based on synchronous and asynchronous audio, audiographic, video and computer conferencing technologies. Computer communication technologies allow the active use of interactive methods such as discussions, modeling, brainstorming, Delphi method, forums, design teams. References: 1. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 30, 2002 "On further development of computerization and introduction of information and communication technologies".

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