TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPING INFORMATION-ANALYTIC COMPETENCIES IN FUTURE FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHERS

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Abstract

This article analyzes the technology of developing informational-analytical competencies of future foreign language teachers in educational processes. The development of informational and analytical competence of future foreign language teachers on the basis of media literacy and information culture should be based on educational principles. As a result of the study of ensuring consistency in the process of teaching students about the information threat and the basics of its elimination, its contours in the methodical system were shown in continuous education. Teaching students to ensure the elimination of information threats should be carried out by the informatics teacher at school. Later, it should be continued by specialist teachers with professional training qualifications in this field. If we take into account the experiences of information threat and its elimination in our country and abroad, Media should take measures in the following directions to protect the student's personal information environment from information threats.

Keywords: "digital", "computer", "visual", "technological", "communication", "media", "information", "mass culture" and "technocracy".

Introduction

The goal of developing the informational and analytical competence of future foreign language teachers based on media literacy and information culture is to protect them from the influence of health information and to use information tools for students. A very simple protection modality is used to implement the enhancement created for the note. It is known that the strength of the protection depends on the characteristics of the barrier, and it is armed with the ability of those who cross or break the barrier. In real situations, that is, if protection against informational dust is required at a high level, then a high self-confidence device is used. In this case, in order to reach the prohibited information, the sensitive subject will have to cross or break several political barriers.

The following topics serve as a methodological basis for the development of informational culture in future foreign language teachers based on the subject of "Media literacy and information culture".

Development of media literacy and information culture and its importance in society. It explains the stages of historical development of the concept of media literacy and information

culture. It shows the unity and uniqueness of the concept of communication, information and information. Media analyzes the transformation of literacy and information culture into a spiritual need in human life and society. Media literacy and information culture underpin communication as a tool and methods of use. The letter (letter) is the first form of information exchange, the post, newspaper, telegraph, magazine and radio are considered as a source of information, and television shows itself as a requirement of the era.

The role and importance of information in society. The concept of the information society, its meaning. Message, information, deal and contracts. Mass media: newspapers and magazines. Information is an integral part of human life. Types of information: social and cultural life, integration of society with political and economic processes. Art, sport and spiritual life. The role and importance of information in the process of education and training. Trends in information flow and formation of information culture. The reliance of the media on values and their educational value. Problems of influence of information on personal feelings. The power of social influence of mass media. Media values. The influence of information on the social stratum. The importance of media and information in the activation of citizens in Young Uzbekistan.

Competitive environment in the global media and information space. Print and mass media: competitive environment in newspaper, magazine, radio, television and internet journalism. The population's need for information. Competitive environment in public and private print and mass media. Freedom of speech and information in the press. Competition in the press and mass media. Professional etiquette in blogger and weiner. Turning information into a source of income. Problems of influence of information on human mind. Professional ethics.

The role of foreign mass media in the media era. Print edition: "The Times", "New Times", "Bloomberg", "Sabah". Radio: analysis of information from "Exa Moskvy", "TRT" and "Voice of America" television and radio companies. About T. Livett's "Harvard Business Review" article. The significance of Kenichi Omas's work "The World Without Borders" in globalization. Consequences of "crowd culture". Current globalization is the problem of integration, informatization, and the impact of scientific and technical progress on the human factor. Conspiracy and moral attacks in the global information network and their consequences.

Structure and influence of the media field. The concept of information society and media space. Its integrity and its characteristics. The role and importance of the media space in the individual and society. Media creates information and analyzes it. Culture of media information (text) analysis and its evaluation. Media is culture. Media education. Modern tools of global networks. The emergence and purpose of Internet networks: "Odnoklassniki", "Telegram", "Facebook", "Instagram", "Whatsapp", "Tik tok", "Youtube", "Twitter", "go-gulf.com", "Linkedn".

Information attacks and threats in social networks.The concept of social network and its essence. The transformation of the social network into an information space. Replacement of traditional mass media by social networks. The attractiveness of social networks and the attraction of young people. Social networks and messengers. Video, music and resources. Family bond. Popularization of social networks. "Odnoklassniki", "Telegram", "Facebook",

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"Instagram", "Whatsapp", "Tik Tok", "Youtube", "Twitter", "go-gulf.com", "Linkedn". Problems of influence of social networks on the life of society. Social network as a factor of mass culture. Cultural transformation, integration and diffusion in social networks. Determination of the principle of information exchange in the social network and systematic research and analysis. Functional dependence of social networks on society.

The culture of information distribution in the media field. The concept of morality and personality in the information field. Problems of mental impact of information on consciousness and thinking. The influence of the Internet, virtual and visual world on a person. "Casino", "sports games", "card game". Popularity and attractiveness of the visual world. Manifestation of visual appeal in the media field in the imagination of the individual. Communication, love and marriage relationships in the visual world. Publicity and impact issues of visual content. Mechanisms and scientific theoretical bases of information exchange. Cultural and social status and importance of information exchange.

Personal Information: Psychological, Religious, and Cultural Threats Information is personal and community oriented. Psychological, religious and cultural threats focused on ethnic, national and regional problems. Types of national conflicts and threats.

METHODOLOGY

Media education is inextricably linked with the growing influence of digital technologies and is of urgent importance. If earlier the use of the Internet was limited to simple surfing and communication in chats, now the exchange of information with digital carriers is so widespread and active that the mobile use of the network ensures that the smartphone becomes a unique window to the world, and its user an active user. , information turns it into a distributor, a creator.

Subjects offered to students for independent study within the subject "Media literacy and information culture".

Ways to develop media literacy

Ed'yuton's concept.

What is post-truth?

Movies and popular culture.

Television as an entertainment industry.

Games as a social activity

Social content of media.

Media culture and innovative pedagogical technologies

Social media forms

Threats and dangers in social media

Network etiquette. (Infoethics)

Working with informational texts and media culture

What is information and its sources

Types of information and reliability

Ethical principles in the media environment

Children's rights in the media environment
UN Convention on the Rights of the Child
Media technologies in everyday life
Evaluating social media
How to improve media literacy?
Why should you be media literate?
Methods and means of preparing and presenting a presentation
Presentation of information in the media space
Working with book equipment 25. Technical culture
Social content of advertising
Computer games are a means of entertainment
Complications of virtual games
Fight against virtual captivity
Cyber terrorism

Organizing a role-playing lesson for students on the topic "The role of foreign mass media in the media age"
Lessons can be conducted in an interesting and interactive way to explain to students the role of foreign mass media in the modern world. In this case, the idea of organizing the lesson through role-playing works well. Here are some suggestions on how to organize this lesson:
1. Start the lesson:
First of all, students need to understand what foreign media (media) is and how it works. Therefore, the teacher should give a brief explanation about the main goals, functions and types of foreign mass media at the beginning of the lesson.

2. Distribution of roles:
Students are divided into several teams, and each team plays the role of representatives of a certain international media channel or mass media. For example: as representatives of international media such as CNN, BBC, Al Jazeera, and Reuters.

3. Task preparation:
Each team covers an important international issue or event from the perspective of their "media organization". This issue may be based on current events in real life. For example: topics such as global climate change, international economic crises, human rights issues, or international political conflict.

4. Role playing:
Each team prepares its material and presents it in front of other teams. During this presentation, each "media representative" should cover the material with the unique style, tone and approach of their media outlet. In this way, students learn how international mass media can cover their news from different perspectives.

5. Discussion and exchange of ideas:
After the presentations, each team analyzes the presentations of other teams and expresses their opinion. Here, opinions are expressed about which mass media covered the information with what approach and the reasons for this.

6. Conclusion and conclusion of the lesson:
At the end of the lesson, the teacher makes a general conclusion and gives students general information about how information is distributed through foreign mass media and what approaches are used. Through this method, students have the opportunity to test theoretical knowledge in practice and develop a deeper understanding of international media.

RESULT
The success of scientific research is determined by determining the level of effectiveness of the proposed pedagogical hypothesis in practical activities. Therefore, in the course of our research, we developed a methodology for the organization of experimental and test work, identified effective ways, methods and means of conducting experimental and test work, defined its stages, and ensured consistency and coherence between them, at all stages. emphasis is placed on a positive solution to the main goal.

Mathematical statistics methods are used to determine the effectiveness of the results obtained in the above experiment-testing works and to prove the proposed hypothesis, as well as to process the results of the experiment. In our research work, in the implementation of this goal, the acquisitions in the experimental and control groups were analyzed mathematically and statistically using the Student, Fisher and Pearson methods according to the above criteria.

The purpose of the mathematical-statistical analysis of experimental works is to evaluate the effectiveness of teaching and to find the coefficients for evaluating the level of knowledge based on the results of the experimental tests.

940 respondents-students were selected to analyze the results of the experiment and evaluate its effectiveness. The experimental group consisted of 514 students and the control group consisted of 426 students.

DISCUSSION
It is based on the fact that "informational-analytical competence" is considered one of the forms of integrated competence, and today it is more important to form several competences in harmony than to form one competence.   It was concluded that analytical thinking allows to search for new information, study it, systematize it, compare, evaluate, think logically, rely on evidence, critically look at existing information, and come to the right decision based on the received information.   It was revealed that informational culture is very important along with analytical thinking and analytical skills in the development of informational-analytical competence in future foreign language teachers.   Media literacy refers to a set of skills and competencies for receiving mass media and evaluating its performance. So, it follows that media literacy is an understanding of media functions, an assessment of the quality of the implementation of these functions, and self-expression. For foreign language majors, the

subject "Media literacy and information culture" is held in the 1st-2nd semester of the 1st stage, and it includes "fact-checking" while working with information, forming informational knowledge and skills in the process of teaching foreign languages. " also helps to develop culture.

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