



THE MAIN DIRECTIONS FOR THE FORMATION OF MEDIACOMPETENCE IN STUDENTS

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Annotation

This article highlights the development of software tools, improving the methodology for the formation of mediacompetency of young people and adults, and the development of mediacompetency of their students, and its directions.

Keywords

Mediacompetence, critical thought, integration, mediatic, social, tangent, Society, student, orientation.

Introduction

Among the main trends in the development of the world, the transition to an informed society is an important task, that is, the influence of media on all aspects of society is considered an urgent problem. The production of software tools in demand is the impetus for the formation of mediacompetency of young people and adults, the functions and importance of mediacompetence in students are very important. The components of an informed society based on the environment of modern ICT are media, language and culture. To generate the skills to work in a Media environment.

Mediacompetence is a very important issue for the development of students in a practical Baccalaureate setting. Media is essentially an easy way to use news, information, and scientific material in the present, giving students the opportunity to learn a wide range of information, articulate opinions, study critical tangency, and relativism. For the development of mediacompetence, it is recommended that students study the following main issues. Structure and functions of the media. Students can learn about specific issues such as understanding media's functions, media specialties, sorting, formation, and maintenance of order, rather than news. Basics of media data analysis. Students learn the basics of media emos data such as data tracking, data analysis, muxokama, and implementation. Critical media tangency.

In addition to the content of the media to students, the analysis of ideas, attitudes and arguments, the verification of the science of the media, critical feedback and subtle tangency is one of the most important issues in the complex of student development in the applied Baccalaureate tree. In this article, the following main issues can be seen on the development of mediacompetence. Structure and functions of media: about Media, students should be given an understanding of their functions, purpose, types and role. Information is provided about Media bodies, news portals, social networks and other media platforms. Basics of media data emos: students need to learn how to record, identify, analyze media data, write an analytical report and use it.

It is possible to study the observation, analysis of the media and criticism of the data. Students learned how to write letters, highlight articles and news, properly analyze information through hands-on activities in the process of collecting and analyzing information through the media. Students are successful in media analysis, data collection, dissemination, and referral processes. They also know how to use media to comply with ethical restrictions, verify authenticity and use authoritative information. For modern society,

the ability of students to independently acquire knowledge and improve it is more important than the strength of the acquired knowledge. Therefore, it is necessary for the teacher to use technologies that meet the requirements of the present. The ultimate goal of the pedagogical activity of any teacher is to help students become creative personalities so that they are more in demand in modern society. After all, if earlier in society there was an order for a good performer, now it should be creative, free, responsible, humane, capable of self-development.

Modern schools are faced with the task of updating the content and structure of Education. To do this, special attention should be paid to the development of functional literacy in teaching: to teach children to use their experience, knowledge, skills and personal characteristics to solve certain problems, that is, the school must undergo informative training. method of active creative activity. This determines the need to create conditions for the acquisition, analysis, and use of information, rather than for students to gather knowledge. How to make a simple lesson unusual, how to make an uninteresting material interesting, how to talk to modern children in a modern language? These and many other questions will probably ask every teacher when he comes to class today.

Everyone solves this problem in their own way, because at the current stage of the formation and development of the personality of the child, it is not enough to present the material in the lesson in the traditional form, often presenting it as some kind of block of information. Critical media tangency: in addition to the content of the media, students need to analyze ideas, meditate on arguments, check the science of the media, and study subtle tangency in the turn of critical feedback. Social influences of the media: students may experience social influences of the media, exposure, social com thematic outcomes and discussions as follows:

Results:

1. Concepts related to media and mediatic tools: students have become able to understand the different types of media and their main characteristics. They understood variability by analyzing the goals and functions of media.
2. Important skills for working with media: students learned skills related to media identification, evaluation, data verification and analysis. They understood the integration of media with social networks and ethical restrictions.
3. Student letters through hands-on activities: students learned how to write letters through hands-on activities, highlight articles and news, correctly analyze information in the process of collecting and analyzing information through the media.

Discussions:

1. The importance of media: they understood the importance of media as one of the variables that are transferred to the reading, writing, Thinking and highlighting processes of students. Through media, students can upgrade opportunities to learn News, search for information, and learn communication.
2. Ethical limits of media: students understood ethical limitations in the use of media. In the process of collecting, highlighting, disseminating and addressing information through media, authenticity, respectability and development compliance, protection of personal information is important.
3. Integration with media: integration with media, i.e. linking media to social media, is important for students. They distribute information on social networks, communicate and present their opinions.

Conclusion. In students, mediacompetency is a very important issue for the development of mediacompetence in the educational process. Media is essentially an easy way to use news, information, and scientific material in the present, giving students the opportunity to learn a wide range of information, articulate opinions, study critical tangency, and relativism. For the development of mediacompetence, it is recommended that students study the following main issues. Structure and functions of the media. Students can learn about specific issues such as understanding media's functions, media specialties, sorting, formation, and maintenance of order, rather than news.

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