

**CHET TILI DARSLARI UCHUN SODDA ELEKTRON QO'LLANMA YARATISHNING
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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ta'lrim jarayonida zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalaridan foydalanishning ahamiyati, hamda, chet tili darslari uchuz sodda electron qo'llanma yaratish texnologiyasi yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Kibernetika, Zamonaviy dasturiy ta'minot, HTML tili, Web brauzer, Web sahifa.

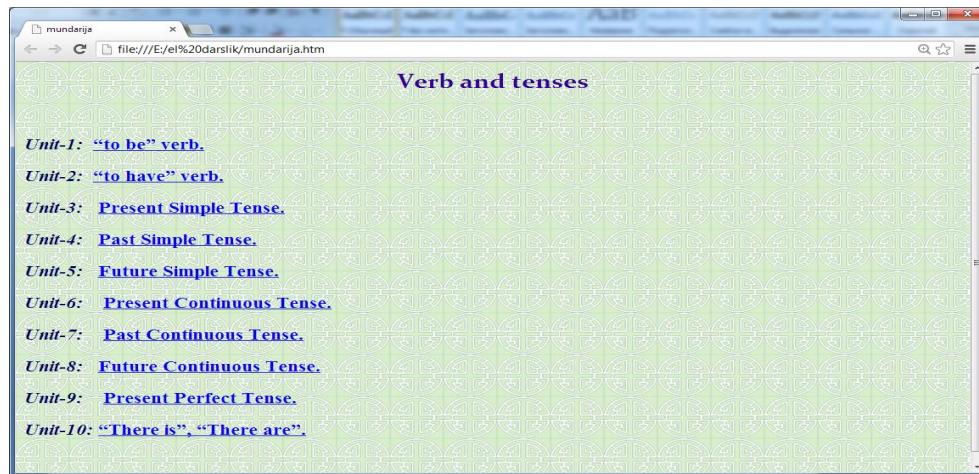
Bugungi kunda o'quvchilar tomonidan turli fanlardan bilim olishi ham ularning axborotga bo'lgan talabini qondirshning bir shakli hisoblanadi. Axbortolarning kun sayin ortib borishi, ularni jamiyatimiz taraqqiyotida qo'llanish sohasining kengayishi turli fanlarni paydo bo'lishiga olib keldi. Jumladan, kibernetika, informatika va axborot texnologiyalari fanlarini shular qatoriga kiritsa bo'ladi. Hozirgi paytda o'quv jarayoniga kompyuter va axborot texnologiyalarini joriy etish va zamonaviy dasturiy ta'minotlar yaratish masalasi dolzarb masalalardan biri hisoblanadi. Jumladan ta'lrim muassasalarida o'quv mashg'ulotlarini yangi pedagogik texnologiyalar asosida o'tishda yangi zamonaviy elektron o'quv qo'llanmadan foydalanib, multimedia asosida dars o'tish noan'anviy dars turlaridan biri hisoblanadi.

Chet tili darslarida axborot texnologiyalaridan foydalanish o'quvchilarda chizma, diagramma, jadval ko'rinishidagi ma'lumotlarni o'qish qobiliyatini rivojlantiradi, mustaqil o'qish va o'rganishga imkoniyat yaratadi.

Yuqoridaagi fikrlarga asoslanib quyida matematika darslari uchun oddiy elektron oquv qo'llanma tayyorlashning samarali usulini ko'rib chiqamiz.

Misol uchun ingliz tili fanining "Verb and tenses" bo'limini olaylik. Dastlab bo'limda o'qitiladigan asosiy va qo'shimcha ma'ruzalar tanlab olinadi. Barcha ma'lumotlar yig'ilgandan so'ng, HTML tlida har bir mavzu uchun alohidadan sahifalar yaratiladi. Har bir sahifa tegishli mavzuga oid nom bilan nomlanadi. Asosiy sahifada esa tegishli mavzular aks ettirilgan mundarijadan iborat bo'ladi. Rasmlar, grafiklar va jadvallar matn rangiga mos qilib tayyorlanadi. Tayyorlangan sahifalar va sahifaga o'rnatiladigan ob'ektlar tegishli papkalarga joylashtiriladi. Sahifalar tayyor bo'lgandan so'ng ularni bir-biriga bog'lash uchun gipersilkalar qo'yilib chiqiladi. Natijada oddiy web brauzerda ochiluvchi elektron qo'llanma hosil bo'ladi. Bu qo'llanmani ishga tushirish uchun asosiy sahifa "Mundarija.htm" fayli ishga tushiriladi va brauzerda quyidagi ma'ruzalar mundarijasi hosil bo'ladi.

**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE PEDAGOGICAL REFORMS AND
THEIR SOLUTIONS
VOLUME 3, ISSUE 1, 2024**



Ma’ruzalarga o’tish uchun keraki mazuning ustiga bosiladi, natijada kerali sahifa ochilib, unda belglangan ma’ruza ekranda paydo bo’ladi. Misol uchun unit-1 sahifasining ko’rinishi:

The screenshot shows a web page for "Unit-1. 'to be' verb." It includes a text box with a story about Poseidon, tables for Present and Past Tense conjugations, and a small illustration of Hamlet with the gravediggers.

Present Tense	
I am	We are
You are	You are
He/She/It is	They are

Past Tense	
I was	We were
You were	You were
He/She/It was	They were

Shu tarzda qolgan sahifalar ham ochiladi. Har bir sahifa ostiga qo’yilgan gipersilkalar orqali oldingi, keyingi sahifalarga, bosh sahifa bo’lmish mavzular mundarijasiga o’tish mumkin.

The screenshot shows a web page with a sidebar of verb constructions and a main text area about static and dynamic forms.

be

- be abusive of (abuse)
- be applicable to (apply to)
- be benefited by (benefit from)
- be derived from (derive from)
- be desirous of (desire or want)
- be determinative of (determine)
- be in agreement (agree)
- be in attendance (attend)
- be indicative of (indicate)
- be in error (err)
- be in existence (exist)
- be influential on (influence)
- be in possession of (possess)
- be in receipt of (have received)
- be in violation of (violate)
- be operative (operate)
- be productive of (produce)
- be promotive of (promote)
- be supportive of (support)

Many such wordy constructions are more naturally phrased in the present-tense singular: “is able to” (“can”), “is authorized to” (“may”), “is binding upon” (“binds”), “is empowered to” (“may”), “is unable to” (“cannot”).

Stative and Dynamic Forms

Martha Kolln* suggests that we think of the difference between stative and dynamic in terms of “willed” and “nonwilled” qualities. Consider the difference between a so-called dynamic adjective (or subject complement) and a stative adjective (or subject complement): “I am silly” OR “I am being silly” versus “I am tall.” I have chosen to be silly. I have no choice about being tall. Thus “Tall” is said to be a stative (or an “inert”) quality, and we cannot say “I am being tall”; “silly,” on the other hand, is dynamic so we can use progressive verb forms in conjunction with that quality.

Two plus two equals four. Equals is inert, stative, and cannot take the progressive; there is no choice, no volition in the matter. (We would not say, “Two plus two is equaling four.”) In the same way, nouns and pronouns can be said to exhibit willed and unwilled characteristics. Thus, “She is being a good worker” (because she chooses to be so), but we would say “She is (not is being) an Olympic athlete” (because once she becomes an athlete she no longer “wills it”). For further definition of this interesting distinction

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Ushbu turdag'i elektron qo'llarmalardan kompyuter yoki mobil qurilmalar orqali foydalanib ko'sratilgan mavzulardan qo'shimcha adabiyotlarsiz to'liq ma'lumotga ega bo'lishlari mumkin. Bu esa oqituvchi va o'quvchilarga vaqtidan yutish va qo'shimcha mablag'larni tejash imkonini beradi.

Adabiyotlar:

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2. Matrosov, Sergeev, Chaunin. "HTML 4.0 v podlinnike" VNV-SPb, 2000g.
3. L.Vaynam, V.Vaynam "Dinamicheskiy HTML." Diasoft 2001