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USE OF INFORMATION RESOURCES IN EDUCATION OF STUDENTS

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Resume:
In the article the question of the use in higher educational establishments of the system of informative-computer facilities is examined as an instrument for introduction of innovations in education of students. The use of different possibilities of informative-communicative technologies is in organization of an educate process of higher school, influences on an increase and stimulation of interest to the environment, to the receipt of new knowledge's students; activates intellection and efficiency of education of one or another qualities of personality due to interactive; gives possibilities: to design and visualize processes, phenomena (difficult for demonstration in reality, but necessary for creation of valuable visual row), individualize education possibility of effective independent work of students.

Key words:
information and communication technologies, multimedia technologies, personal the focused education, educational process of higher educational institutions, the student's environment, communicative competence.

Анотація:
Лебєдєва Алла. Використання інформаційних ресурсів у процесі навчання студентів.
У статті висвітлено питання впровадження системи інформаційно-комп'ютерних засобів як інноваційного інструменту виховання студентів у вищих навчальних закладах. Використання різноманітних можливостей інформаційно-комунікативних технологій в організації виховного процесу у вищій школі впливає на зростання інтересу до навколишнього середовища, до отримання студентами нових знань; активізує розумову діяльність; сприяє успішному вихованню тих чи інших якостей особистості завдяки інтерактивності; дає змогу моделювати й візуалізувати процеси, явища (складні для демонстрації в реальності, але необхідні для створення повноцінного зорового ряду), індивідуалізувати виховання; а також підвищує ефективність самостійної роботи студентів.

Ключові слова:
інформаційно-комунікативні технології, мультимедійні технології, особистісно-орієнтована освіта, освітній процес вищих навчальних закладів, студентське середовище, комунікативна компетентність.

Аннотация:
Лебедева Алла. Использование информационных ресурсов в процессе обучения студентов
В статье рассмотрен вопрос о внедрении системы информационно-компьютерных средств как инновационного инструмента воспитания студентов в высших учебных заведениях. Использование различных возможностей информационно-коммуникативных технологий в организации воспитательного процесса в высшей школе влияет на повышение интереса к окружающей среде, к получению студентами новых знаний; активизирует умственную деятельность; способствует успешному воспитанию тех или иных качеств личности благодаря интерактивности; предоставляет возможность моделировать и визуализировать процессы, явления (сложные для демонстрации в реальности, но необходимые для создания полноценного зрительного ряда), индивидуализировать воспитание, а также повышает эффективность самостоятельной работы студентов.

Ключевые слова:
информационно-коммуникативные технологии, мультимедийные технологии, личностно-ориентированное образование, образовательный процесс высших учебных заведений, студенческая среда, коммуникативная компетентность.

Statement of the problem. Objective requi-?ements of development of modern society caused need of use for higher educational institutions of system of information and computer means as tool for introduction of innovations in education of students.

One of the priority directions of modernization of education in educational process of higher educa-?ional institutions is application of information and communicative technologies. Modern teaching and educational process of the higher school can't be presented without use of information and communication technologies that does to carry out personality orientated education which promotes development of the personality, disclosure of her intellectual and spiritual potential.

Use of various opportunities of information and communicative technologies in the organization of educational process of the higher school influences increase and stimulation of interest to environment, to receiving by students of new knowledge; stirs up cerebration and efficiency of education of these or those qualities of the personality thanks to inter-?ctivity; gives opportunities: to model and visualize processes, the phenomena (difficult for demonstration in reality, but necessary for creation of a full-fledged visual row), to individualize education possibility of effective independent work of students in search of the materials published on pages the Internet of sites; to find answers to problem questions and the maxi-platform for development of creative abilities, formation of the general and information culture creates.

Pedagogical process of a higher educational institution, all its structural components conduct to essential changes of the personality, in particular its personal "I" in aspect of formation as professional specialist. Therefore the big role in formation of future expert is played by the educational envir-?nment of educational institution which provides focus not only on spiritual, moral and ethical, patriotic, legal, esthetic and physical training of students, but also on social and psychological aspect of educational process of the higher school.

Analysis of the latest scientific works on issue of research rotined that question of the use of multimedia technologies as an effective mean of education of student young people it was to consider in works B. Gershunsky [2], E. Platova [6], V. Fortunatov [6], A. Yurchenko [6], A. Fedorov [6] and other.

Problems of influence of multimedia techn-?logies on the personality and society had reflection in works in Z. Gon, I. Dzyaloshinsky, J. Lall, L. Sellers.Use of materials of mass media were in the center of scientific interests of E. Miller, G. Onkovich, N. Saenko, A. Serbensky, I. Chemeris, A. Yanishin and other. Role of computer technologies in educational process are considered in works S. Danilov, G. Kozlakov's, V. Krasnopolsky, L. Pavlyuk, T. Sladkaya and other researchers.

Most widely the problem of use of multimedia educational tools found reflection in scientific completions of D. Bakingem, A. Smirnov, V. Usaty, A. Fedorov and other.

The purpose of article consists in disclosure of efficiency of multimedia means in educational process of higher educational institutions and their influence on formation of the personality.

Expound of basic material. Special position in social structure of the state is held by student's youth people which differs high level of aspiration to personal professional self-affirmation, formation and the subsequent realization of creative potential, active interest to practical intervention in social trans-?ormations of Ukraine, own relation to public life of the country, personal social orientations.

Without exaggeration it is possible to claim that the students are that progressive and driving part of the Ukrainian youth and, in the near future, will act as the advanced force of socio-political, economic and cultural development of our state.

Life of modern students depends on a set of factors and rather difficult. Training is interfaced to overcoming of various personal organizational, psychological, moral and other difficulties. The part of youth comes to higher educational institutions with false ideas of life of the student. Thus some comes with the illusions, some with big self-conceit, and some with desire to continue the childhood and to avoid service in army. Therefore educational work with students begins in higher education institution with the first course which majority comes to higher education institution from school, from a family as social institute I endured in recent years heartrending experiences.

Analyzing supervision of the last decade, it is possible to allocate three individual psychology-pedagogical portraits of modern student's youth which have as the total and distinctive features.

Common features of social and psychological portraits of students can be defined as:

– dissatisfaction with moral and psychological climate in Ukraine;

– the disappointment in effectiveness of democracy as political system coincides with F. Schiller's opinion: "The majority is a madness, mind only at minority";

– deep political apathy which differs that students prefer to be engaged in private matters, and in policy aren't interested in general;

– religious indifference which is defined by low level of religious requirement, systematic visit of church, atheism, even belief in "supernatural", mystical, belief in fast approach of a doomsday, low level of erudition and low culture of reading books, magazines, low bibliographic literacy;

– mass media don't cause trust, even interest;

– great demand of viewing of pages and communication on social networks;

– from all arts by an unconditional priority low-standard music uses. Unfortunately, among student's youth it isn't enough inveterate theater-goers, the majority of youth isn't interested in film premieres at movie theaters, instead of visits museums, exhib-?tions, etc.;

– granting priority to foreign culture and ignorance and pushing away of the Ukrainian customs, national traditions, native language, etc.;

– working in free time from occupations, for improvement of financial position that considerably reduces not only an education level of students, but also their cultural development.

Therefore, the question of the organization of extracurricular (leisure) activities of students rises one of priority questions of education at the higher school. Unfortunately, modern society, especially its management, to pay attention only in recent years to student's youth as on driving potential of progress which it is necessary to bring up, promote self-education, self-development and to promote self-affirmation in society.

The big role in this process is played by the multimedia technologies which use assumes mastering by four types of interactive activity: audition, communication, the letter and reading effective work over which promotes achievement of the main communicative objective - to formation of communicative competence.

Training interpersonal audition is one of the hottest topics in a modern technique of education of student's youth as is a part of oral communicative activity and is exploit in any training of interpersonal hearing is a relating to professional, public or personal need. Also audition as feedback of each interlocutor during in conversation allows to carry out self-controland to watch after speech.

The methodical term "audition" is entered into literature recently [14]. This concept is opposed to the concept "hearing". If "hearing" designates acoustic perception of a sound row, the concept "audition" includes process of perception and understanding of oral speech. However audition – a difficult type of speech activity and often causes difficulties in communication. Underestimation of audition can affect language preparation of future specialist extremely negatively.

The solution of this problem possibly by means of use of dynamic multimedia means in the course of formation of skills of audition in particular prese-?tations, animations, games, video movies, video players, multimedia galleries, photo of galleries, players of sound files, Internet of appendices etc [4; 5; 7].

Modern scientists indicate the need of use of dynamic multimedia means for education of communication audition [3; 8; 9].

Audition is a process of perception of the oral speech, providing hearing, understanding and interpretation of information, which aurally. Ability to understand speech of the interlocutor aurally, or to audit, is valuable not only as a communication component, but also as an educational tool. It can give pronunciation improvement, development of speech abilities, training of communicative subtleties, formation strong practical and lexically competent skills.

Distinguish the following types of audition: contact and remote. At contact hearing of audition is a component of oral interactive communication. At the remote, mediated hearing this form of communication represents an independent form of speech communication [1].

In the course of audition the listener leans on the alternative experience and development of psych-?logical mechanisms. Success of audial impact on the personality depends on the size of operational unit of perception. The more quantitatively the message goes blocks, the passes assimilation of information enclosed in it more successfully. Perceiving the speech message, the listener realizes it by means of the acoustic analyzer, operation of the mechanism of internal repetition. Apprehended units constantly are compared thanks to the checking recognition mechanism to what are stored in long-term memory. If the acoustical trace strong and active, audial influence on the pupil is the most effective. Before full educational influence operation of the mechanism of logical understanding which is carried out owing to the fact that to analytical and synthetic activity of a brain conducts, that is the understanding of presented information occurs in case all communications of a material are opened, moves and reflected in this case.

Success of perception of audial information depends from temp-rhythm speech messages; quantitative unit of the message and duration of its sounding; reference points and perception support; motivators.

Speed and understanding accuracy, efficiency of storing defines temp-rhythm messages. The general tempo of speech consists of two sizes: quantities of language units in a minute and quantities of accentual pauses. Speed depends on importance and novelty of information: important information is given in a slowed-up way, with pauses, minor – more quickly.

Besides, success of audial educational impact on students depends on a quantitative index of a material and duration of its sounding. The quantitative index of duration of the speech message depends on experience of listeners, on a specific situational objective and from a way of fixing of information. Choosing a material of the message it is necessary to consider the purpose of the text which is reported. So, for detailed understanding of the presented material the recommended duration of the text no more than 3 minutes as it doesn't exceed possibility of students in contents of information, promotes development of forecasting and is sufficient for determination of accuracy and understanding depth, and for video records of 6-7 minutes [11, p. 49]. Besides, success of educational influence of audial information depends on orientation of students and their own experience, on existence at their order of necessary helps and support. Contact language has a significant amount of reference points and support: mimicry, gestures, visual and graphic and verbal presentation and other.

Depending on a purpose, to diagnose of information to pass audial or it is passive, or to have active character. In the latter case the student will be able quicker to join in search activity, is successful to make hypotheses of the solution of situational tasks, to check them and to correct.

Process of perception of speech aurally differs the active purposeful character connected with performance of difficult by cogitative-mnemical's to activity which success of course is promoted by high degree of concentration of attention.

The high motivation of students to perception of audial information is observed when using dynamic multimedia means which strengthen educational influence: listening of audio recordings, video viewing, work with computer programs and etc.

Dynamic (interactive) multimedia means allow to perform at the same time operations with motio-?less images, the video movies animated in the graphic images, the text, speech and a soundtrack.

The specified means possess a big emotional charge and actively join in educational process at the expense of simultaneous influence graphic, sound, a photo and information video. The means of information based on multimedia, are capable to increase efficiency of education significantly.

Use of dynamic multimedia means, thanks to existence of video of a material is accompanied by elements of animation and a soundtrack, facilitates perception of information, promotes its understanding and storing, gives brighter and capacious idea of subjects, the phenomena, situations, stimulating informative activity of the personality.

Allocate the following types of dynamic multimedia means: presentations; animations; games; video movies and video players; gallery multimedia; gallery photo; players of sound files; program Internet etc.

A variety of technological capabilities of multimedia means do versatile the organization of teaching and educational activity of students, considerably increases efficiency and motivation of education of the personality. Use of multimedia means allows to create the communicative environment for formation of the personality, to develop interest to surrounding reality, to create conditions, the most approximate to the real social environment.

Modern scientists note positive influence of dynamic multimedia means on development of thought processes of the person: memories, attention, imagination, perception, and also logical thinking and creative potential. Dynamic multimedia means open big open spaces for personal realization and spiritual development. Unlike widespread verbal methods of submission of information, dynamic multimedia means at the same time influence some sense organs of the person (sight, hearing, touch), information transfers in various feelings, influences on long-term memory, and thereof strong assimilation of new knowledge [13].

Use of multimedia means in educational process of the higher school promotes: to development of interest of students to extracurricular activities, developments of skills of work with information resources; to effective management of attention of students, activation of informative activity; to formation of skills of research work; to increase of information culture, strengthening of emotional influence.

In teaching and educational process of higher educational institutions it is expedient to apply various forms of use of new information techn-?logies, namely: presentations; interactive tests, search and information processing on the Internet; electronic resources of library etc.

Carrying out curator hours with use of multimedia means not only is very actual, but also is extremely demanded. As a result of realization of all mentioned directions at the higher school it is possible:

– to increase interest of teachers, in particular curators in use of new information technologies in teaching and educational process;

– aspiration of student's youth to participation in the Olympic Games, competitions and creative projects;

– to speed up work on creation of a portfolio of group, and own (individual).

Collective work on creation of an electronic portfolio of student's group, own (individual) portfolio is urged to prepare youth for life in intensive information society, ability to professional self-realization, aspiration to self-improvement.

Computer telecommunications, information resources, services the Internet and multimedia complexes at their competent use promote involvement of students in active informative and educational process, to a free access to necessary information for the purpose of formation of own reasoned opinion on this or that problem, possibility of its comprehensive investigation.

Increase of level of information culture of students by information of training and education allows teachers, curators of student's groups to include them in new kinds of activity: issue of the student's newspaper, booklets, magazines, possibility of search of necessary information on the Internet, creation of multimedia presentations, projects in the main directions of teaching and educational process of educational institution. Students excitedly are engaged in development and presentation of computer projects.

Deduction. Thus, one of the most important type of communicative activity at the higher school is audial of communication. Success of perception and understanding of audial information is provided with various factors, such as: rate of messages quantity audial the transferred message and duration of its sounding, reference points and perception support, motivator. Ability to perceive audial information can be used for improvement of interpersonal communication, development of communicative abilities, to training expressive expressions of own thoughts, to skill to communicate formation.

Use of dynamic multimedia means in the course of audial communication (presentations, animation rollers, games, video movies, multimedia galleries, players of sound files and Internet-applications, etc.) is urged to increase considerably efficiency of the education which main objective is improvement of skills of daily and professional communication. Dynamic multimedia means act as the instrument of education and education of students, development of their communicative, cognitive, creative abilities and information culture. Use of dynamic multimedia educational tools forms at the personality aspiration to self-expression, stimulates creative activity, exempts from physiological restrictions and does process of education emotional and positive and comfortable.

Besides, thanks to the global Internet, students always in a course of new events, possess necessary information, find necessary information and favorite music, prepare reports and papers, academic year and degree projects, prepare to extracurricular activities, communicate thanks to e-mail with adherents of other educational institutions, the cities and the countries, without leaving the house.

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