

STATE COMMITTEE FOR COMMUNICATION, INFORMATION AND
TELECOMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES OF THE REPUBLIC OF
UZBEKISTAN

TASHKENT UNIVERSITY OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES

To Protect
Supervisor

«____»_____2014 y.

GRADUATION QUALIFYING WORK OF BACHELOR

THEME: METHODS OF MULTIMEDIA ELECTRONIC LIBRARY
CREATION AND USING FOR PEOPLE WHO LEARN ENGLISH

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Tashkent 2014.

**STATE COMMITTEE FOR COMMUNICATION, INFORMATION AND
TELECOMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES OF THE REPUBLIC OF
UZBEKISTAN**

TASHKENT UNIVERSITY OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES

“Faculty of professional training”, “Information - library systems”

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CONFIRM

Chief of Department _____

<<_____>> _____ 2014 y

Task For Final Qualifying Work

Student

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(surname, name, middle name)

1. Theme: Methods of multimedia electronic library creation and using for people who learn english.
2. Confirmed by University order № ____ from «__» _____ 2014
3. Submission term finished work _____
4. Source data to work: scientific and technical literature, Internet sites, Distance Education service in libraries, programming language.
5. Content of estimated explanatory records (questions list of elaboration): Introduction, Distance Education Service (E-learning), International comparisons, Characteristics of the service, Algorithm and Functional Structure of VRS, Security of life activity, Conclusion
6. List of graphic materials: Presentation slides of Microsoft PowerPoint program
7. Date of task issue _____

Supervisor

(signature)

Task received _____

(signature)

8. Consultants on separate parts of final qualifying work

Units	Name of instructor	Signature date	
		Task issued	Task received
Main part	Rakhmatullaev M.A.		
SLA and ST	Agzamova M.		

9. Schedule of work implementation

№	Title	Term of implementation	Mark of instructor
1.	The tendency of developing multimedia electronic libraries in the world		
2.	The models and algorithms of multimedia handbooks' electronic library base developing		
3.	Functional and organizational structure of multimedia handbooks creation and using them		
4.	Technical safety work defense information library place		

Graduate _____

(signature)

« ____ » _____ 2014

Supervisor _____

(signature)

« ____ » _____ 2014

Aforementioned final qualifying work points to create multimedia electronic library for people who learn English. Multimedia electronic handbooks and software have been collected in that electronic library. This library points for all people who learn English.

Mazkur bitiruv malakaviy ishi, ingliz tilini o'rganuvchilar uchun multimediali elektron kutubxona yaratishga bag'ishlangan. Ushbu elektron kutubxonada ingliz tilini o'rgatadigan multimediali o'quv qo'llanmalar va dasturlar jamlangan. Bu elektron kutubxona ingliz tilini o'rganmoqchi bo'lgan barcha shaxslar uchun mo'ljallangan.

Данная выпускная квалификационная работа посвящена созданию мультимедийной электронной библиотеке для изучающих английского языка. В этой электронной библиотеке собраны мультимедийные учебные пособия и программы. Это электронная библиотека предназначена для всех кто хочет изучат английский язык.

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Introduction

The theme's peak: It was marked about developing different ways of the system of learning foreign languages once more in decision that was accepted by The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 12.10.2012 within the law which is called "about education" of The Republic of Uzbekistan and complex system of mastering foreign languages through performing national program about preparing for personnel, clearly, developing young people's skills.

During independent, more than 51,7 thousands teachers who teach foreign languages were prepared, multimedia textbooks in English, German, French for 5th-9th year pupils of public education, electronic sources for learning English for primary schools, equipped more than 5 thousands lingo phone rooms. It was indicated separately in the decision that educational standards, educational programs, textbooks, are not able to respond completely to the requirements of the world and also, using advanced information and media technologies. Education is mainly being leading in traditional method. In all levels of educational system it makes once more to organize to learn foreign languages and also, increase the qualification of teachers and provide modern educational sources. The role of multimedia textbooks, literatures is great to learn English. In addition, multimedia sources help to learn English independently. Nowadays, a lot of multimedia textbooks are being created for people who learn English and are being used them during both the learning and the teaching process. Collecting them in a place is crucial, that's why matters of mastering methods of multimedia library creation and using for people who learn English is peak.

Nowadays, the names of multimedia sources have increased in more than a thousand. Although the market of multimedia sources has been developing in Uzbekistan lately, that sources play very important role in the market in the west countries. Multimedia technologies and relating to educational sources are progressing with rapidly. Appearing multimedia systems has brought to change in different fields of a human activity: in computer trainings, in business and in

other ways of professional activities. One of the fields which are used multimedia technologies a lot is educational field. The widely spread definition of multimedia: “Multimedia – creating, saving, treating and reporting different (text, picture, graphs, tables, diagrams, photos, videos, audio fragments) digital information”. Finally, shortly speaking, we may understand multimedia to report information in different views(text, voice, videos and others). Multimedia provide to intensify learning progress and increase the motive of mastering sources with modern audio-visual software and information. Especially, Multimedia has a number of instruments to clarify more than text. Multimedia does not only report information, it fulfills to understand through 3 measures, such as voice, video animation. The opportunity of learning English increases rapidly when multimedia sources are used in education and learning independently.

Degree of research of the work: Although some scientists’ researches have simulated methods of multimedia electronic library creation and using for people who learn English, it is not object of research till now. Nowadays, a number of work has been announced creation electronic library. The main conception, definition, explanations of the terms about electronic catalogue, folding electronic catalogue and electronic libraries have been dedicated and said trend of electronic library creation in researches of Shraybek Ya. L, Borodovskiy A.I, Antopolskiy A.B, Boroykiy F.S. Technologies for electronic library creation and methods of using their sources have been indicated in researches of Uzbek scientists who is Umarov A.O, Rakhmatullayev M.A, Karimov U.F, Mukhammadiyev A.Sh, Atadjanov J.A. A lot of work which was created electronic catalogues and teaching how to use by using multimedia handbooks was composed by Karimov who works in Tashkent University of Information Technologies. Islomova H.I indicated developing electronic catalogue of electronic library and creation multimedia handbooks which teach using them and algorithm of installing multimedia program which is called Camtasia Studio in a computer in her research. Fakhriddinov O.F made clear theme that is called “Creation

multimedia handbooks which teach electronic catalogue in Irbis 64 system” and showed creation multimedia handbooks which teach electronic cataloging and matter of using them in IRBIS 64 which is automated Information library system. For instance, multimedia handbooks were created to teach building a authorial bibliography in IRBIS 64 in his research. Rasulova X.E illustrated teaching multimedia handbooks creation in IRBIS which is automated Information Library System in her research that theme’ name is “Creation multimedia handbooks which teach to catalogue periodic edition in integrated information library system”. Mukhamedova M.A indicated process of multimedia program creation that principles of the corporation of Information Library and Information Source Centers organization in her research which is “Multimedia handbook creation which teaches to form corporative electronic library base”. In aforementioned research, for example, Multimedia handbook which teaches to form corporative electronic library base was created between Tashkent University of Information Technologies and it’s branches. Jalilov S.I made clear to create functional and organizational structure of multimedia program which teaches to shape electronic base automated library system, learn information relating to multimedia and it’s developing history, know multimedia and sources relating to interactive in his research which is called “Multimedia handbook creation that teaches to form automated library system electronic catalogue base”. Multimedia program creation which teaches to gather Four and more than that authorial book’s bibliographic elements in this research as example.

The purpose of the work: is to create the electronic library of multimedia handbooks by the mastering methods and provide the open access to them.

The tasks of the work:

- To analyze the tendency of developing multimedia electronic libraries in the world.
- To create the models and algorithms of multimedia handbooks’ electronic library base developing.

- To create functional and organizational structure of system for multimedia handbooks creation and using them.

The object and subject of the research: The object of research is information process in multimedia electronic library, the subject of the research is English learner electronic sources and forms, instruments and methods of using them.

The methods of the research: the methodological principles of aforementioned research consist of scientific literatures relating to theory and proceeding of the field, various documents which are indicated to develop to learn the system of foreign languages, the work of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan who is I.A.Karimov, the constitution and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Electronic cataloguing, new pedagogical technologies, analyze and see documents and other methods of research.

Practical importance of the consequences of the research: People who learn English, people who teach English, people who create multimedia sources of electronic library can use consequences of the research. Distance learning may be also used from created multimedia electronic library.

News of research consists of the following: Multimedia electronic library has not been created in our Republic till the present. One of the scientific researches consists of forming electronic library's fund and using it, electronically cataloguing multimedia electronic handbooks.

Scientific assumption of the research is composed of the following:

if electronic library of multimedia literature are created for people who learn English, degree of learning English will increase in education system, as a result, process of education 's qualification will go up in new steep.

Structure and order of the work: Final qualifying work consists of introduction, 4 chapters, conclusion, invitations, the list of used literature. The first chapter was named "The tendency of developing multimedia electronic libraries in

the world” and information about the analysis of the creation technology which is multimedia handbooks and data base, electronic library: Terms, definitions and main conceptions, the view of created multimedia electronic handbooks for people who learn English has been given here. The second chapter was named “To create the models and algorithms of multimedia handbooks’ electronic library base developing” and information about the classification of the multimedia handbooks, information model of forming multimedia electronic handbooks’ database of electronic library, the algorithm of the electronic library creation which has been composed multimedia handbook for people who learn English has been given. The third chapter was named “To create functional and organizational structure of multimedia handbooks creation and using them” and information about the functional and organizational structure of multimedia handbooks electronic library creation, shaping database of electronic library of multimedia handbooks for people who learn English, the instruction relating to using from created multimedia handbooks electronic library for people who learn English. Theme of fourth chapter in final qualifying work was named “ Technical safety and work defence in the information library places” was shown.

CHAPTER 1. THE TENDENCY OF DEVELOPING MULTIMEDIA ELECTRONIC LIBRARIES IN THE WORLD MULTIMEDIA TECHNOLOGIES AND SYSTEMS

1.1 The analysis of the creating technology which is multimedia handbooks and data base

Scientists' and experts' surveys show that people can remember a part out of four size if source is multimedia with voice. If information is shown in visual condition, this point consists of a part out of three size. People who learn English can remember half of full part in both voice and visual condition. If person actively try, remembering information may increase to 75 percent.

It is clear that multimedia states method of reporting some information in interactive source. Including text, immovable images (pictures) are movable image(digital picture) in interactive source. Audio information takes form content, music, talking effects. Capacity of transferring information plays very important role. Both audio and video information differ from each other greatly in elements of using. They may be divided into two parts: drawing and picture. Different images, cursor, graphic symbols in first part; pictures and scanned images are in second part. A number of dynamic video recordings are always continuer practically. There are three types of elements: simple video(24 frames in a second), kvass video(6-12 frames in a second), animation. Using video strap than using audio solves large unit of the problem in multimedia condition. To permit Using colors and quantity of size of information is important.

Characteristic side from types of informational video sources is large unit of information. So nowadays, spreading and transferring of this information account optic disc standard with 640 Mbayt CD-ROM. There are a number of other constructions(CD-WORM, CD-Rewriteable, DVD and others) which professionally support but they cost very much. Creating quality handbooks is

long term and difficult process, it demands knowledge immediately in subject. Book has been created by various experts because of being relevant to Information technologies.

Very qualified created handbooks consist of mini web page. It exists to watch in condition which not connects with the Internet. It's creating forms of following facts: stem of finance, didactic goal, qualification of producing, means of production, types of thematic(humanitarian field differ from technic field clearly) and others. We should clear chapters and steps of creating on research's handbook. Nowadays, various instruments was created. Practically different difficulty's degree – handbook can be composed by these instruments. Some factors effect producing between choice. For example, size and types of initial source, guest method of using handbook, computer system and others. After we saw work of author, different methodical analysis of practical experts(Andrew A.A, Polat E.S and others), we summarized as consequences of systematic analysis of foreign sources: difference of resources and having conventional methods of authors(for instance, size of steep in creating a handbook divide types of different authors till 16 from 5).

Means of creating a handbook divide into groups according to using. They are: fulfilling, checking functions, technical support:

- Algorithm traditional language;
- Marking generally instrumental arrangement;
- Multimedia instruments;

Long term process means production by multimedia in the course which is taught. That's why the main steps of computer educational course, imagination of adopting a resolution of the producing should have in different steps. illustrating educational course base on multimedia practices in approximate steep. Present courses should have specified, marked spent power and time, made clear edition and opportunities of auditory because of organizing in decided agenda. Type of auditory gives an opportunity to contemplate general rules of multimedia course.

Public education course may demand peculiarities of teaching, degree of computer knowledge may require different levels referring to general preparation, conduct approximate test, may demand optimal instruments of statement for directing system. Courses of educational degree take into consideration level of preparation, opportunities of not repeating known themes, measure of providing with last information relating to given theme. Selecting text of course, descriptive information, sketch of interface, it's detached blocks (animation fragment, video fragment, programs, work models of computer, block of checking knowledge and so on). Various variants (figure and maintenance) was created with type of teacher's psychology in necessary condition. In that state, conducting psychology entranced tests is very important. Structure of it's important themes is projected, it is crucial to separate chapter and sections. Each section and educational course were directed to purpose, how student gets knowledge is planned beforehand.

In the preparatory level courses to select text, graphic and publication reference, sketches and script interface programs students, its individual modules (animated piece, the video clip, the implementation of computer simulations, the unit tests of knowledge, etc.). At this level, at the request of (or obligated position) presentation of educational materials for teaching psychological type developed different options. In such positions (in appearance and meaning).

In such positions introductory psychological tests play an important role. In the tutorial, you need to work with text mark important structure theme, highlight the desired chapters and sections.

Each section and a training course aimed at the target, knowledge and news that can be given to students must be pre-recorded. From this we can use mental techniques to mark fonts, graphics, pictures and animation.

In language teaching and learning, we have a lot to choose from the world of technology: Radio, TV, CD Rom, Computers, C.A.L.L., the Internet, Electronic Dictionary, Email, Blogs and Audio Cassettes, Power Point, Videos, DVD's or VCD's. The last two decades have witnessed a revolution due to onset of

technology, and has changed the dynamics of various industries, and has also influenced the industries and the way people interact and work in the society. This rapid rising and development of information technology has offered a better pattern to explore the new teaching model. As a result technology plays a very important role in English teaching. Using multimedia to create a context to teach English has its unique advantages. This paper tries to analyze the necessity of multimedia technology to language teaching and also brings out the problems faced by using these technologies. It also aims to make English teachers aware of the strategies to use it in an effective manner.

Nowadays, the stereotyped traditional teaching methods and environment are unpopular while multimedia technology featuring audio, visual animation effects naturally and humanely makes us more 151 access to information besides, with such characteristics as abundant-information and crossing time and space, multimedia technology offers a sense of reality and functions very well, which greatly cultivates students' interest and motivation in study and their involvement in class activities.

Multimedia teaching stresses the role of students, and enhances the importance of "interaction" between teachers and students. A major feature of multimedia teaching is to train and improve students' ability to listen and speak, and to develop their communicative competence, During this process, the teacher's role as a facilitator is particularly prominent. Using multimedia in context creation creates a good platform for the exchange between teachers and students, while at the same time providing a language environment that improves on the traditional classroom teaching model. In this way, teachers in the classroom no longer blindly input information and force students to receive it in a passive way.

1.2 Electronic library: Terms, definitions and main conceptions

An electronic library is a type of service that allows users, without actually stepping into the library, to read library books and conduct research at home, in the

office, or at school, using the Internet. Service which enables users to effectively employ electronic data by using an in-library network is also referred to as an "electronic library service." This is a new library service that applies rapidly advancing data processing technology and networking technology, and it is expected to become a highly convenient, epoch-making mode of service.

Not a few institutions, both in Japan and overseas, are conducting R&D and experiments on the electronic library as a form of library service and as a means of providing comprehensive information. Some practical applications of the electronic library have already been implemented, but a full-fledged start will be made in the future.

Various institutions have been working to develop an electronic library by diverse means, so there is no definition of electronic library in wide common use.

At the NDL, it is defined in the "electronic library concept" as "a library which provides primary and secondary information electronically through communications networks, and the basis for this purpose." Putting emphasis on the library as a mode of service, electronic library service, including in-library services, is broadly defined as "service which enables library users to directly access electronic data via telecommunications networks."

The Electronic Library (TEL) highlights the latest research and on-going developments in today's digital libraries, museums, and related information environments worldwide.

The journal is particularly focused on exploring, applying, and evaluating new theories and technologies to create better digital libraries and enhanced library services. Topics covered include automation, digitisation, user interfaces, networks, information centres, hardware and software development, and technology.

The Electronic Library is an integral communication vehicle for the latest research in library and information science. Subscribers get first-hand user experience on the application of digital technology, and the analysis of underlying trends and their potential effects.

The journal welcomes submissions on the following issues:

- Libraries and the web
- Digital libraries
- Library technology and automation
- Software and hardware developments for information management and sharing
- Library networking, integrated library systems, and online public access catalogues
- User interfaces and web usability
- Internet access and use
- e-books, databases, and e-journals
- e-governance and e-readiness
- Library services for online and distance learning

An electronic library (also referred to as digital library or digital repository) is a focused collection of digital objects that can include text, visual material, audio material, video material, stored as electronic media formats (as opposed to print, micro form, or other media), along with means for organizing, storing, and retrieving the files and media contained in the library collection. Digital libraries can vary immensely in size and scope, and can be maintained by individuals, organizations, or affiliated with established physical library buildings or institutions, or with academic institutions. The electronic content may be stored locally, or accessed remotely via computer networks. An electronic library is a type of information retrieval system.

In the full definition a digital library would be one in which all the texts and the spoken books would be held as digital files. But that will take a long time to achieve. Let us start by considering text files. If you have a text as a word processor file on a floppy disc or the hard disk you have the basis of the digital library. What are the advantages of the digital file? It takes up very little room. One can make safety copies in seconds. From the digital files one can drive a printer - either for a standard printout or for large letter. One can even define the needs of

particular clients and produce a copy that is of the size and typeface that the partially sighted can best read.

The electronic library is an information system that employs computers and networks. To facilitate use of the electronic library, together with digitization of materials, a computer system which can provide digitized data must be configured.

To achieve mutual cooperation in operations among the three libraries, that is the Tokyo main library, the "Kansai-kan" Library and the International Library of Children's Literature, and to take advantage of the rapid progress made in recent years with computers and networks, the NDL is developing an electronic library information system which will serve as a systematic foundation for its robust database and networks.

The electronic library promotion conference, featuring outside academics, scholars and others, conducted an overall investigation of the electronic library which should be realized by the NDL, and in February of 1998, it submitted a report entitled, "Toward Construction of a New Infrastructure of Knowledge, Information and Culture --- For a Free, Creative Information Society."

The term "electronic library" is defined herein as "the provision by a library of primary information (actual materials) and secondary information (information about the materials) electronically, via communications networks, together with the infrastructure for this purpose." The NDL's electronic library will provide electronic

publications on-line, and will also digitize and make available materials that are presently held in print form. Through the resulting expansion and improvement of its library services, the NDL will be able to offer an array of fast services. The electronic library will lead to expansion and development of library services in the following ways:

- Correcting regional or other disparities in information access
- Enabling integrated access to many types of information
- Realizing a variety of functions which utilize information and communications

- technologies
- Enabling economic, efficient access to information

1.3 The view of created multimedia electronic handbooks for people who learn English

It is clear that English language for analysis is variegated from side of theme, student's or user's mentality, interest, knowledge, world outlook should be taken into consideration for choosing them. At first, user's demand should be cared for creating multimedia handbooks. That's why let us look through analysis of created multimedia handbooks to the following.

Multimedia handbook for learning English was named "BX language acquisition : программа заучивания иностранных слов" is simple, convenient and coordinated to use individually by Andrey and it gives an opportunity to listen, write, fill new words, memorize. It was completed with "English Grammar in Use Extra CD-ROM" which teach grammar and speaking, tests, interesting games, vocabulary.

And Multimedia handbook which called "[Интернет-курс английского языка для начинающих](#)" in Russian for teaching English, it was put into place with interesting games, tests, dialogs, story and tales, furthermore it is easy, simple to use. Multimedia software "English for all" by Abdulla Rufat pointed to teach name of home equipment, nationalities, ABC and grammar rules. It has dialogs tests related to grammar rules.

Multimedia handbook was named "[Ogden's Basic English](#)" is for beginner' level.

Multimedia handbook is called "Bolajon English" was planned to use for a pupil who is from first class to fourth class. This multimedia handbook consists of alphabet, vocabulary, nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjective, interesting exercises and grammar rules.

Multimedia software which was named “English” was located with crosswords, games, tests, electron library and grammar rules which consist of sounds and pictures.

Multimedia resource which was named “Headway all program number” by Oxford University helps to write a dictation, compose sentences, see video lessons and other information.

Multimedia handbooks which was named “E- lug'at” consists of collection of Uzbek and English vocabularies. It gives an opportunity to see words in Lotin and kirill graph.

In the end, “Ideally, the purpose of both the traditional and computer-assisted cooperative language leaning classrooms is to provide a space in which the facilitation of learning, and learning itself, can take place” (Shi, 2008: 76). It is true that one of the ultimate goals of multimedia language teaching is to promote students’ motivation and learning interest, which can be a practical way to get them involved in the language learning, Context creation of ELT should be based on the openness and Accessibility of the teaching materials and information. During the process of optimizing the multimedia English teaching, students are not too dependent on their mother tongue, but will be motivated and guided to communicate with each other. Concerning the development of technology, we believe that in future, the use of multimedia English teaching will be further developed. The process of English learning will be m ore student-centered but less time-consuming. Therefore, it promises that the teaching quality will be improved and students’ applied English skill scan be effectively cultivated, meaning that students’ communicative competence will be further developed.

In conclusion, we believe that this process can fully improve students’ ideation and practical language skills, which is helpful and useful to ensure and fulfill an effective result of teaching and learning. Barring a few problem areas multimedia technology can be used effectively in classrooms of EIT with proper computer knowledge on the part of teachers, overcoming the finance problems in setting up the infrastructure and not allowing the teachers to become technophobes.

Conclusion relating to chapter I

1. Creating multimedia handbooks and data base have been analyzed.
2. Nowadays majority of multimedia handbooks for people who learn English were created in Russian and other languages, multimedia programs which were created in Uzbek are not very many. That's why creating multimedia handbooks for learning English is one of peak matters.
3. Terms, definitions and main conceptions relating to terms, definitions and main conceptions have been taught, learnt.
4. The view of created multimedia electronic handbooks for people who learn English has showed and analyzed. multimedia handbooks for some people who English consist of a number of video lessons, leading them by only a software should be created.

CHAPTER 2. THE MODELS AND ALGORITHMS OF MULTIMEDIA HANDBOOKS' ELECTRONIC LIBRARY BASE DEVELOPING

2.1 The classification of the multimedia handbooks

Principles of classification multimedia textbooks. Electronic media for educational purposes are multilayered. On the one hand, by function, they can be attributed to training and publications, respectively, use the principles of the classification used for the textbook. On the other hand, they belong to the category of electronic publications and these principles can be applied to the classification of electronic publications. On the third hand, the technology to create, they are a software product and it can be applied OK 005-93 Classification of products.

Therefore, the basis for the classification multimedia textbooks put conventional ways of classifying both instructional and electronic publications, and software.

Described on the basis of the current literature and standards criteria multimedia textbooks should be distinguished:

- along functional lines, defining the significance and role of ESW in the educational process;
- structure;
- on the organization of the text;
- the nature of the information provided;
- form of presentation;
- for its intended purpose;
- by the presence of the printed equivalent;
- the nature of the basic information ;
- technology dissemination;
- the nature of interaction between the user and the electronic edition .

Currently established certain typological model of textbooks for high schools, which includes four groups of publications, differentiated by function, which determines their value and place in the learning process

- program-methodical (curricula and training programs);
- educational and methodical (guidelines, manuals, containing materials for the teaching of the discipline, studying the course, the implementation of projects and dissertations);
- training (textbooks, manuals, texts of lectures, lecture notes);
- support (workshops, collections of tasks and exercises, reading books, reading books).

Information technologies allow to allocate for this criterion fifth group:

- monitoring (testing programs, databases)

Electronic publications on the structure divided into:

- one-volume electronic edition - an electronic edition, issued on one computer readable medium ;
- multivolume electronic publication - electronic publication , consisting of two or more numbered parts, each of which is represented on a separate machine-readable medium, which is a single unit of content and design;
- E- Series - Serial electronic edition, including the collection of volumes, united by common idea, theme, earmarked, leaving in the same type of design.

Educational electronic publications on the organization of text divided into and collections . Stereo includes one product but a collection - a few pieces of educational literature. Textbooks, manuals, course and lecture notes can go out only as stereo and workshop, a reader, a book to read - in the form of collections . With regard to curricula, training programs, guidelines and manuals for practical training jobs, then they are released mainly in the form stereo. Such publications

enhance the activity of the student, provides an integrated process of mastering information.

By the nature of the information provided are the following well-established types of textbooks: curriculum, curriculum, guidelines, guidance, program practices, tasks for workshops, books, textbooks, lecture notes, lectures, workshop, reader, reading book etc.

In form of presentation educational publications can be divided into the following groups:

- convection educational publications, which implements information learning function;
- programmed educational publications, which, in essence, are in this classification electronic publications;
- problematic educational publications that are based on the theory of problem-based learning and is aimed at the development of logical thinking;
- combined or universal educational publications which contain some elements of these models.

By purpose multimedia textbooks can be divided into the following groups:

- for schoolchildren ;
- for bachelors ;
- for graduates ;
- for masters ;
- for adults.

Differences are caused by different purpose didactic tasks that can be solved with training at various levels. Thus, the Baccalaureate requires.

By the presence of the printed equivalent of two groups of multimedia textbooks:

electronic analog printed educational publications - electronic tool for educational purposes , mostly reproducing the corresponding print edition (layout of text on the pages, illustrations, references, notes, etc.);

- independent electronic tool for educational purposes - electronic publication that has no print counterparts.

Basic information on the nature of distinguished:

- text (character) electronic edition - an electronic edition, containing mostly text information, presented in a form that allows the processing of symbol-wise;
- fine electronic edition - an electronic edition, containing predominantly electronic samples of objects considered as a holistic entity graphics presented in a form that allows viewing and printing reproduction, but does not allow a symbol unit of processing;
- sound electronic edition - an electronic edition, containing a digital representation of the audio information in a form that allows her audition, but not intended for print reproduction;
- software - self- alienated work, which is a publication of the text of the program or programs in a programming language, or in the form of executable code;
- multimedia electronic edition - an electronic edition, in which information of different nature and present equally interconnected to solve problems defined by the developer, and this relationship is provided with the appropriate software.

On technology dissemination can be identified:

- local electronic tool for educational purposes - electronic publication, intended for local use and come in a certain number of identical units (circulation) on the portable computer readable media;

- Network electronic publication - electronic publication available potentially unlimited range of users via telecommunications networks;
- electronic edition of the combined distribution - electronic edition that can be used both as a local and as a network.

By the nature of interaction between the user and the electronic edition can be divided into two groups:

- deterministic electronic publication - electronic publication , parameters, content and method of interaction which are defined by the publisher and may not be modifiable by the user;
- nondeterministic electronic publication - electronic publication, the parameters, the content and the way you interact with directly or indirectly set by the user in accordance with its interests, purpose, level of training, etc. based on the information and using algorithms defined by the publisher.

All the principles of classification allow taking into account individual characteristics multimedia textbooks. You can use other classification criteria, however, regardless of the purpose, methods of use or implementation technology, the foundation of any didactic teaching material means is studied domain. The selection of this material (which is carried out based on the didactic objectives and methodical principles) no one but the teacher can not spend . For this reason, a computer course should not be a conglomeration of disparate modules and solid multicomponent system reflecting scientific and methodological views of the author.

Course Structure multimedia

Among multimedia textbooks are particularly important teaching kits (CMO). Each CMO is designed to assist in the study and systematization of theoretical knowledge, practical skills formation in the subject area, and the system of distance education or traditional education system using information technology. CMD contains not only theoretical material, but also practical

assignments, tests, enabling self-monitoring, etc. Create CMD is of particular importance as it allows a comprehensive approach to address the major challenges of teaching.

Teaching kit can be presented as multimedia courses, each of which is a complex of coherent structured didactic units represented in digital and analogue form containing all the components of the learning process.

Modern multimedia training course - it's not just an interactive text (or hypertext) material enhanced video and audio recordings and submitted electronically. In order to maximize the learning effect, it is necessary that the educational information was presented in various forms and in various media. The scope of the course are encouraged to include video and audio tapes, as well as printed materials. This is due not only to the technical and economic considerations (digitized "live" video requires very large amounts of memory, VCR significantly more affordable than a multimedia computer, work with the printed material more familiar to students), but also psychological considerations. The presence of the student leading sensory modality (main channel of perception) leads to the fact that one is easier to learn video (visuals), for other sound plays an important role (audiovisual), the third to secure the information necessary muscle activity (kinesthetic) .

Multimedia course is a means of complex influence on the student through a combination of conceptual, illustrative, reference, simulator and controlling parts. Structure and user interface of these parts of the course must provide effective help in the study material.

Thus defining a multimedia course, we define the structure and teaching kits, whose preparation is the most important task for teachers in the system of open and distance education.

Basis CMD (multimedia course) is its interactive part, which can be implemented only on a computer. It includes:

- electronic textbook,
- electronic directory ,
- training complex (computer models, designers and trainers)
- book of problems ,
- electronic lab workshop
- computer testing system.

This structure can be adjusted to reflect the specifics of humanities, natural, physical and mathematical sciences.

Let us briefly consider the appointment, composition and technology to create interactive components described in the guidance manual "Distance education and technology".

Electronic textbook is designed for self-study course and theoretical material is built on the basis of hypertext , which allows to work on individual educational trajectory .

Computer tutorial contains carefully structured training material provides students with a sequence of interactive frames containing not only text but also multimedia applications . Hypertext structure allows the learner to determine not only the optimal trajectory of learning the material , but also a comfortable pace of work and method of presentation , appropriate psycho-physiological features of perception . The electronic textbook may be capable of logging student actions for further analysis teacher.

Nonlinear organization of educational material , layering and interactivity of each frame , and the ability to log information about selecting students learning paths determine the specificity of the electronic textbook .

Electronic directory allows the learner at any time to quickly get the necessary background information in a compact form .

In electronic directory includes information as duplicating and supplementing textbook material.

Typically, the electronic directory is an electronic list of terms or words used in a course to learn foreign languages, or names cited authors, etc. Each unit list hyperactive - its activation enables you to access a hyperlink containing the term interpretation, translation and grammatical characteristics of foreign words, encyclopedic description etc.

In electronic directory usually can be accessed from any part of the course with a special button in the main menu. Own menu directory, usually represents the alphabet, decorated in different design solutions. Activating buttons letters provides access to the corresponding fragment of the directory.

Currently, the presence of the help system is mandatory for any CMO. In this electronic guide can be presented as a separate component of CMB or integrated in the electronic textbook.

Computer models and simulators allow designers to consolidate the knowledge and skills to get their practical application in situations that simulate real.

In contrast to the above components, the computer model as a rule are not universal. Each of them is designed for modeling rather narrow circle phenomena. Based on mathematical models (which contain the control parameters), computer models can be used not only to demonstrate hardly repeatable phenomena in learning environment, but also to determine the (online) the influence of various parameters on the processes and phenomena . This allows you to use them as imitators of laboratory facilities, as well as for developing management skills modeled processes.

Computer technology can not only work with ready-made models of objects, but also to make their design of the individual elements.

To simulators can also be classified as computer problem books . Computer book of problems allows work methods for solving typical problems that allow

visually link the theoretical knowledge with the specific problems to be solved where they can be targeted.

Electronic lab practices to simulate the processes occurring in the studied real objects, or to simulate the experiment, not feasible in the real world. In this simulator simulates not only the actual installation, but also objects of study and the experimental conditions. Laboratory simulators allow you to choose the optimal parameters for the experiment, the initial purchase experience and skills in the preparatory phase, to facilitate and expedite the work with real experimental installations and objects.

As the simulator can be used and computer testing system, which provides, on the one hand, the possibility of self-control to the learner, and on the other - takes on a routine part of the current or final control.

Computer testing system may be as a standalone program that does not permit modifications and universal soft shell, the filling of which rests with the teacher. In the latter case, it includes a system of training tests to facilitate the process of their creation and modification (in the simplest case, this can be a text editor). Efficiency of the use of the test system is substantially higher if it allows you to collect and analyze test results. Testing system can be integrated into the shell of the electronic textbook, but can also exist as a separate element of the CMD. In this case, testing programs in various disciplines is advisable to combine in a single database.

Submitted multimedia components of the course by themselves do not solve educational problems. Training function is implemented in the multimedia course through pedagogical scenario by which the teacher builds educational trajectories.

Nowadays, count of multimedia sources is more than a thousands. Although market of multimedia sources has been developing recently, these sources take place largely in market of developing countries which is located in the West.

Multimedia technologies and educational resources are relevant to this are developing at speed.

Existing multimedia systems have brought revolution of many fields of human activity: in computer trainings, business and other fields of educational activity. One of the fields which are used multimedia technologies a lot is educational field. The widely spread definition of multimedia: “Multimedia – creating, saving, treating and reporting different (text, picture, graphs, tables, diagrams, photos, videos, audio fragments) digital information”. Finally, shortly speaking, we may understand multimedia to report information in different views(text, voice, videos and others). Multimedia provide to intensify learning progress and increase the motive of mastering sources with modern audio-visual software and information. Especially, Multimedia has a number of instruments to clarify more than text. Multimedia does not only report information, it fulfills to understand through 3 measures, such as voice, video animation. The opportunity of learning English increases rapidly when multimedia sources are used in education and learning independently. The term which is called Illustration can use two meanings.

- Image which explains any text(picture, photo and other);
- Instancing for reliable explaining and being exhibition.

The first of them is relevant to traditional textbooks, the second represents multimedia educational electronic edition clearly enough. The handbooks of all multimedia resources are relevant to Information Communication Sources is not only reliable and exhibition condition but it should expose it's complex side. Shortly speaking, Illustration has been cleared main part of electronic edition of educational field.

It is not to leave completely traditional methods because of multimedia instruments relating to illustrations in educational field. Enough experience has been collected to traditional textbooks to be supplied with illustrations and design polygraph. It is expedient to create future generation handbooks by basing on these

experiences. Nowadays, multimedia big books relating to subjects and educational field have been created. Playful situation trainings and multimedia educational systems were worked. They give an opportunity to organize educational process relating to new pedagogical technologies. Cinema with dialogue is being created and audience may lead performance by display keyboard. One of fields which to use multimedia technologies is to automate project constructor's work.

Multimedia technologies have become big reception in open and distant education. Multimedia is very useful and effective with agreement, integration with different multimedia information instruments. It increase pupils' interest and give an opportunity to teach after it considers pupils' individual capability. Using interactive methods consider separated peculiarity from other methods of the presenting information of digital multimedia. Interactive course happens when user's questions are being answered. Impression gives an opportunity to lead reporting information in certain condition: learners may repair constructions independently, learn consequence and answer questions of the program by learning certain condition. They may change speed of the transferring information and number of repeating when users learn individual academic demand. On the other hand, multimedia systems differ from other instruments which show information that don't demand active attending of people with directed method of pupils' necessity. Multimedia technologies have opportunity to collect a lot of difference of multimedia information. This gives an opportunity to report knowledge by a computer in various forms:

- Scanned photographs, drawings, maps;
- Voiceless writing, voiceless effects and music;
- Video, difficult video effects, animated imitation;
- Animation and simulation;

Project or animation with designed beautiful images usually helps to master recourses, increase imitation degree because of more interesting method than static text. Multimedia may be used successfully by teachers who teach in various

methods in different fields of educational systems. Some students prefer reading text, other students prefer learning by hearing and others like video textbooks. Besides that, using multimedia methods gives an opportunity to use various ways in learning source. Students can choose to learn resources in the method which they want. So, Student is attracted actively in educational process, qualification of teaching increase. When student use multimedia systems, he or she can effect process of his or her studying by suiting for his or her opportunity. They can choose to learn necessary resources for them and repeat in doing well in any time. This state provide individual for learn resource. And so, Using qualitative multimedia resources supports open and distant education process being successful by decreasing cultural and sociological different between students. Multimedia instruments may use in educational process too. Small group of students may work any multimedia page together, this gives an opportunity student to do lessons with their friends and learn to decide the problems together. Using multimedia technologies has an influence positively in all brims of open and distant education.

At first, it develops cognitive functions of multimedia system, I clarify that it increase processes of receiving information and understanding. Secondly, multimedia technologies goes up interest of learn resources. Thirdly, it helps pupils learn recourses together and teach trying decide problems in the group. Fourthly, multimedia resources helps pupils learn scientific, theoretical and practical knowledge by giving an opportunity to learn resources completely.

	Функциялар	BX language acquisition	English Grammar in Use Extra CD-ROM	English for All	Ogden's Basic English
1.	Operatsion system	Windows, Linux	Windows	Windows	Windows, Linux
2.	Functional part	Vocabulary creation, and	Grammar, vocabulary,	ABC, test, dialogs, tale and	grammar, test, dialogs,

		using it	games and exercises	stories	
3.	dividing class	III	IV	I	II
4.	Purpose	Creating vocabulary of new words and memorizing them	Learning rules relating to Beginning, Elementary, Pre-intermediate, Intermediate	Learning English for children.	Learning English grammar rules completely.

Multimedia instruments give an opportunity in various fields of educational system. Using multimedia instruments in open and distant education gives an following opportunity:

- At the same time by using student's amount of understanding capability, integration of receiving information happens;
- To simulate difficult real experience;
- To visualize abstract information by reporting processes;
- To affect qualification of mastering resources by creating the integral opportunity of learners and cognitive structure. When multimedia resources are being used in open and distant education, we should remember that multimedia means method of education and connection.

2.2 Model of Information of forming multimedia electronic handbooks' base of the electronic library

Information Model – this is model of object, it presents in a view of information, it must model in various condition, give an opportunity to transfer information about changing dimensions relating to model and entering and existing object, parameters relating to object and dimensions, connects between them.

Model of information is connections of reports that characterize serious events and conditions of object and process with outer world.

Model of information divide into two parts: formal and detailed.

Detailed models of information – this is created in nature language, writing or speaking (active language between people; English, Russian, Uzbek and others).

Formal models of information – this is created in formal language (scientific, professional or skilled) examples to formal models: formulas in all view, tables, graphs, maps, drafts and others.

We know that some servants who work in Information Library Place in forming multimedia electronic handbooks' base of electronic library did not study in special courses and make a lot of mistakes in cataloguing. That's why we recommend this model to catalogue electronic resources correctly and to conquer mistakes.

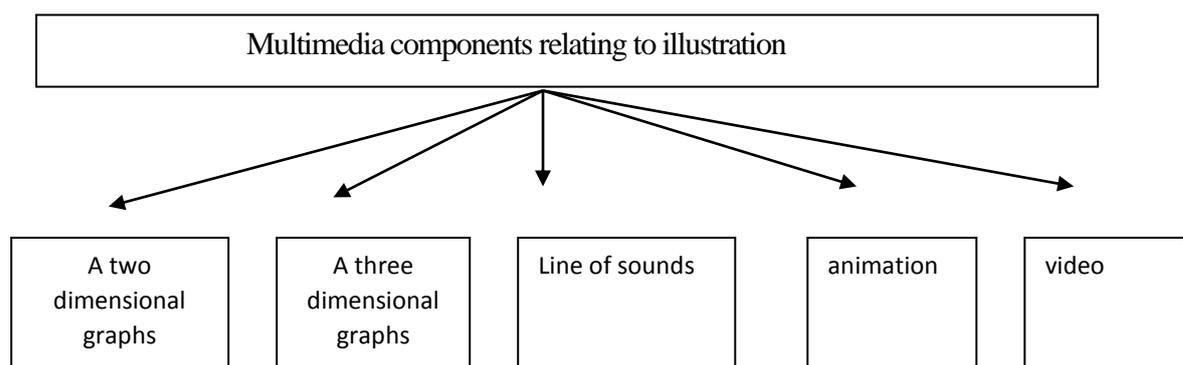
- ✓ Employees who work in Information Library Places learn demand initially, collect information and sort.
- ✓ Full text of the multimedia handbooks is classified. It is separated in size.

Note: Some Multimedia handbooks which created for people who learn English consist of a number of files. They can not be catalogued in straight. That's why we should save all files in zip format. Then, we separate the files which are more than 120 MB.

- ✓ Electronic catalogue of the multimedia handbooks are created.
- ✓ Data base that is composed of full text are developed. In this process, resources which is till 120 MB are put in square 900 A. Full text which is more than 120 MB is showed SERVER or URL address in square 856 U.

Information Model of forming multimedia electronic handbooks' base of electronic library

Multimedia components relating to illustration



So, if Employees who work in Information Library Places use above mentioned Model of Information of forming multimedia electronic handbooks' base of electronic library, It causes work qualitatively and correctly.

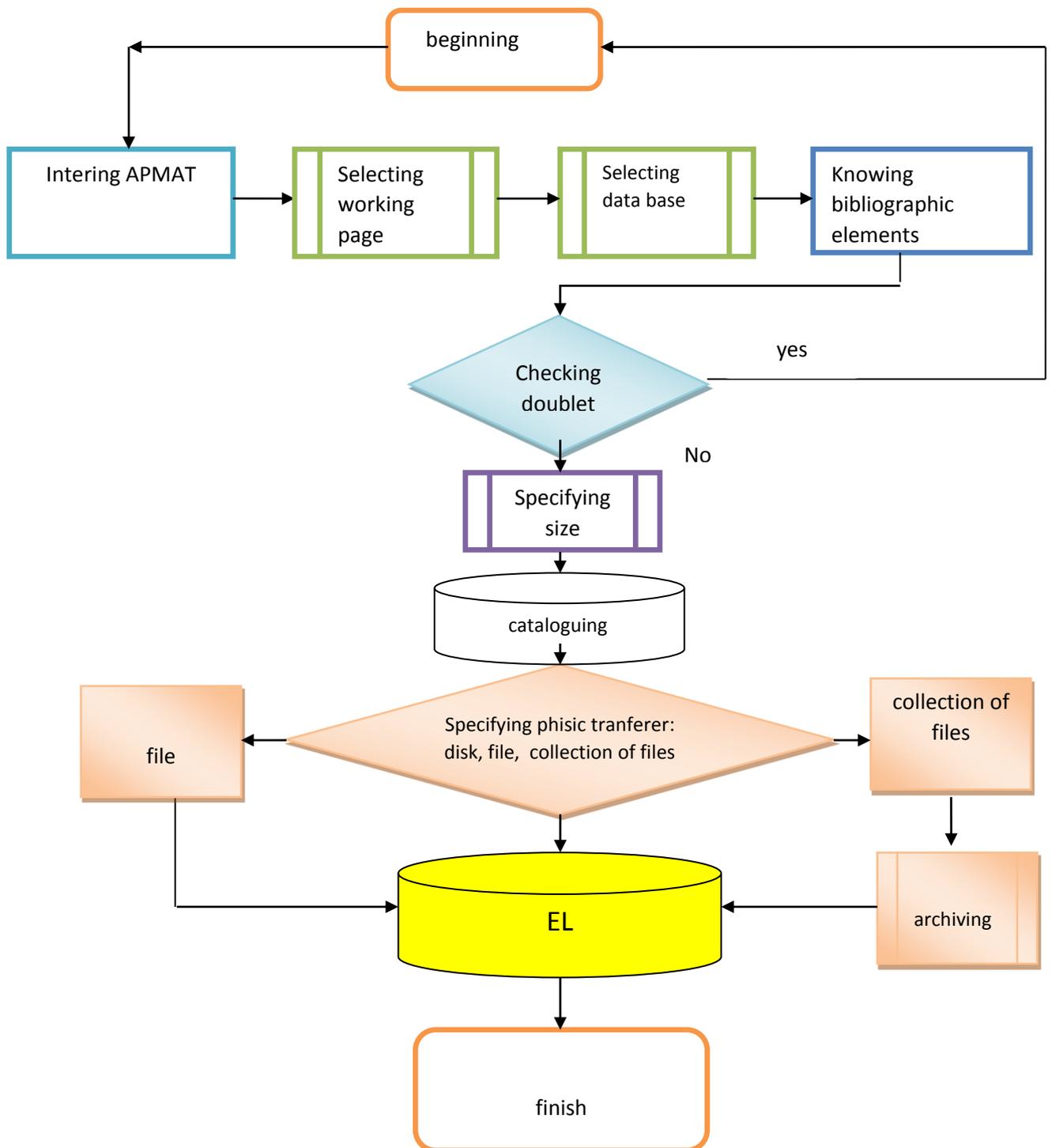
2.3. The algorithm of the electronic library creation which has been composed multimedia handbooks for people who learn English

Multimedia handbooks may be divided into different types such as level and others. For example, for beginner, elementary, pre-intermediate, intermediate, up-intermediate, advanced levels. Firstly, demands for users are learned, secondly, are searched necessary information and collected. Then these multimedia resources are catalogued electronically. In the end, multimedia electronic catalogues are connected with full texts. As a result, multimedia electronic library is created by automated library system. If readers use multimedia electronic library, he or she gets deep impression. And users are not bored because multimedia electron library is interesting and sophisticated. Multimedia programs help to learn everything interestingly. That's why nowadays demand for them has been increasing. In addition, multimedia teaching is also flexible. It is obvious that the context can be created not only in the classroom, but also after class. Multimedia language teaching can also create a multimedia language environment for the purpose of conducting language teaching. English teaching itself must focus on the guidance of teachers and be student-centered, which we believe is one of the

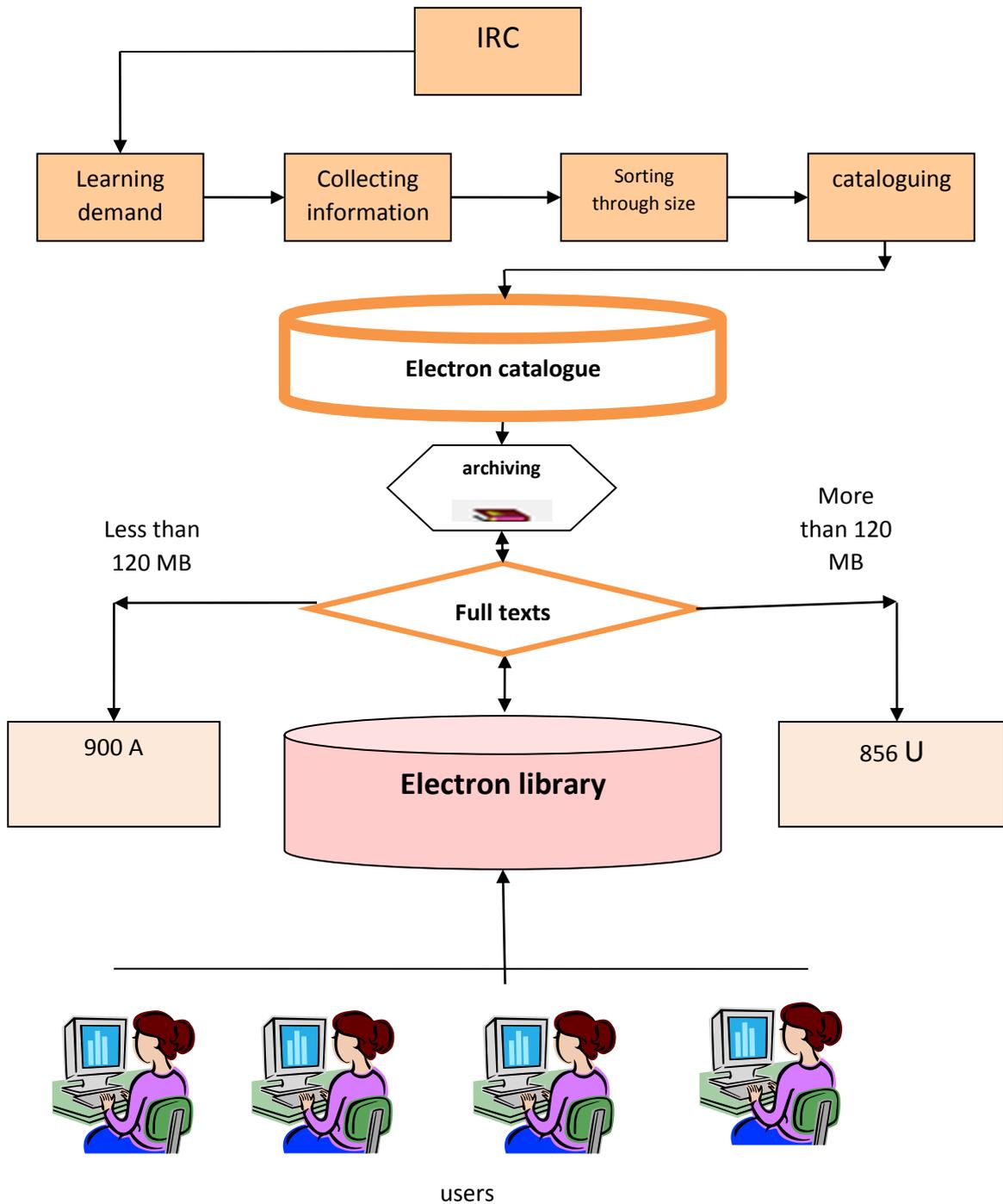
principles for language teaching. Students are bound to have some problems in classroom teaching, which can be addressed under the guidance of teachers. In such circumstances, students can use the new technology to their advantage, such as manipulating the network to contact teachers, and receiving answers by email.

1. Automated Information Library system is opened.
2. Automated work post of cataloguer in Automated Information Library system.
3. “electron resurs” is chosen from working page.
4. Data base is chosen.
5. Bibliographic detail elements of the multimedia handbooks are clarifying.
6. Bibliographic detail elements are checked in doublet.
7. size of the multimedia software is specified.
8. physical characteristic is made clear.
 - 8.1 If multimedia handbook is in CD disk, information about copies inserts in bibliographic writing.
 - 8.2 If multimedia handbook consists of a file, information about copies does not insert in bibliographic writing.
 - 8.3 If multimedia handbook consists of multi file, all files relating to handbook are archived and are connected with bibliographic writing.
9. Electronically cataloguing.
 - 9.1 “multimedia” from type of document 008 A is chosen.
 - 9.2 Name of physic carrier is written.
 - 9.3 Information about how much time multimedia illustration lasts is written.
10. multimedia handbooks are showed to users.

Algorithm of cataloguing multimedia handbooks in automated information library system.



Algorithm of concentrating fund of Information library



1. IRC learn demand for multimedia handbooks which teaches English.
2. Electron fund is concentrated base on demand for literatures and collect information.
3. Multimedia handbooks are separated based on size and care in cataloguing.

4. Multimedia handbooks which teach English are cataloguing by working page “electron resource ” of the system.
5. If multimedia system consists of a number of files, they are archived.
6. Full text is connected with bibliographic writing.
7. Users are showed or given.

Conclusion relating to chapter 2.

1. Classification of the multimedia handbooks is inserted.
Analysis which is planned gives an opportunity to sum up following:
 - Some multimedia software teach grammar, but others help to memorize new words.
 - Multimedia handbooks which teach English are not enough.
2. Information model of the concentrating electronic library base of the multimedia handbooks is organized.
3. Algorithm of the cataloguing multimedia handbooks was created in automated information library system.
4. Algorithm of concentrating information library fund was created.

CHAPTER III. FUNCTIONAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF MULTIMEDIA HANDBOOKS CREATION AND USING THEM

3.1 The functional and organizational structure of multimedia handbooks electronic library creation

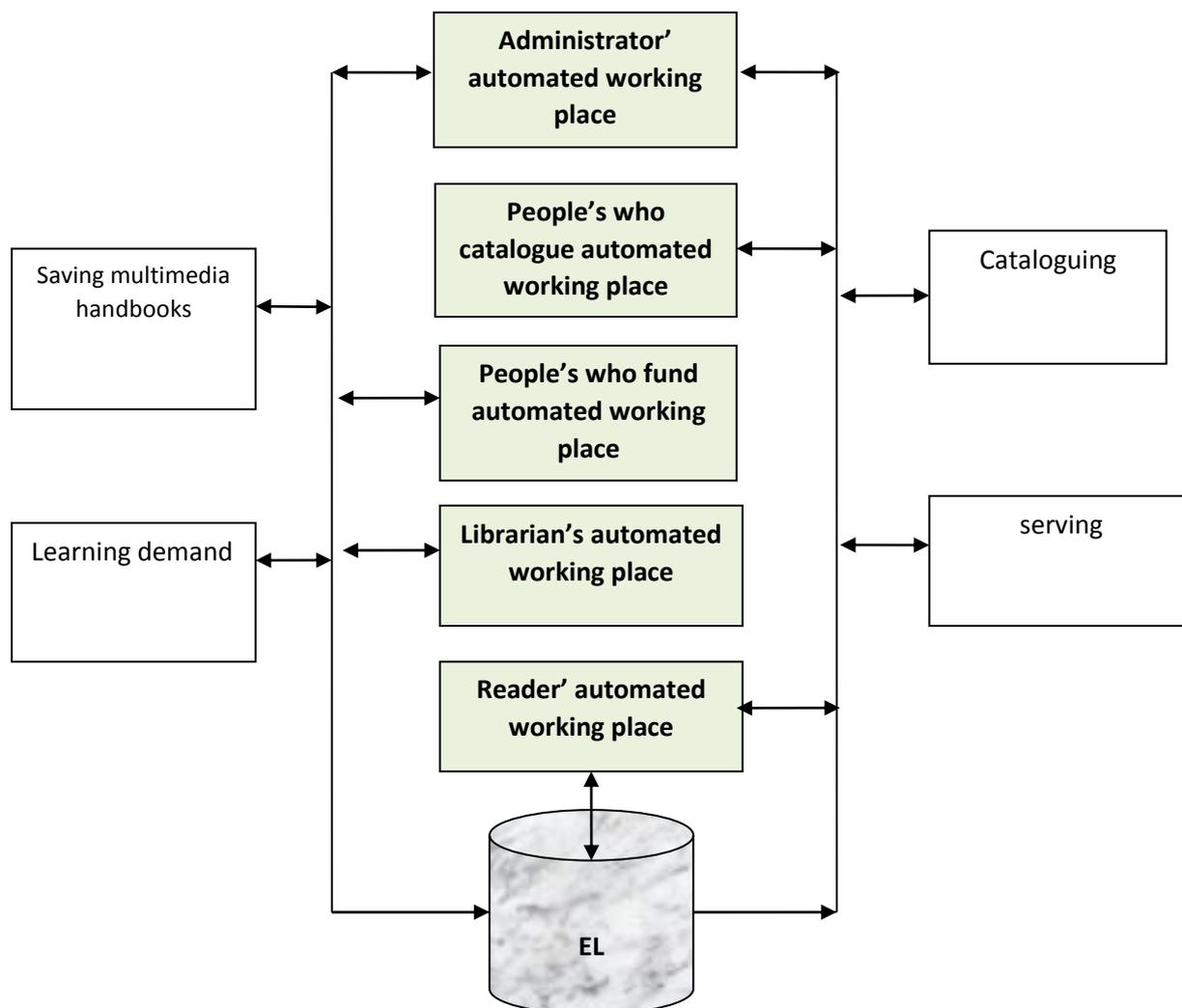
The functional structure –means something which reflects relation between functional elements of the process or activity. Elements mean, A functional structure is a structure that consists of activities such as coordination, supervision and task allocation. The functional structure determines how the function performs or operates. In a functional organizational structure the organization is grouped based on functional areas, such as IT, finance, and marketing. Some argue that functional departmentalization allows for greater operational efficiencies in that employees with shared skills and knowledge are grouped together by functions performed. Functional organization is a common type of Functional structure in which the organization is grouped based on specialization by function. Functions can be structured in various ways, and the structure of an Function can determine the modes in which it operates and performs. The functional structure is one structure with associated advantages and disadvantages.

In functional management, the organization is grouped by areas of specialty within different functional areas (such as IT, finance, operations, and marketing), which some refer to as 'silos,' referring to an image of these areas as vertical and disconnected . Correspondingly, the company's top management team typically consists of several functional heads such as the chief financial officer and the chief operating officer, and communication generally occurs within each functional department, transmitted cross-department through the department heads.

Functional structure of the electronic library of multimedia handbooks is following.

Functional structure of creating the electronic library of multimedia handbooks

функционал структураси

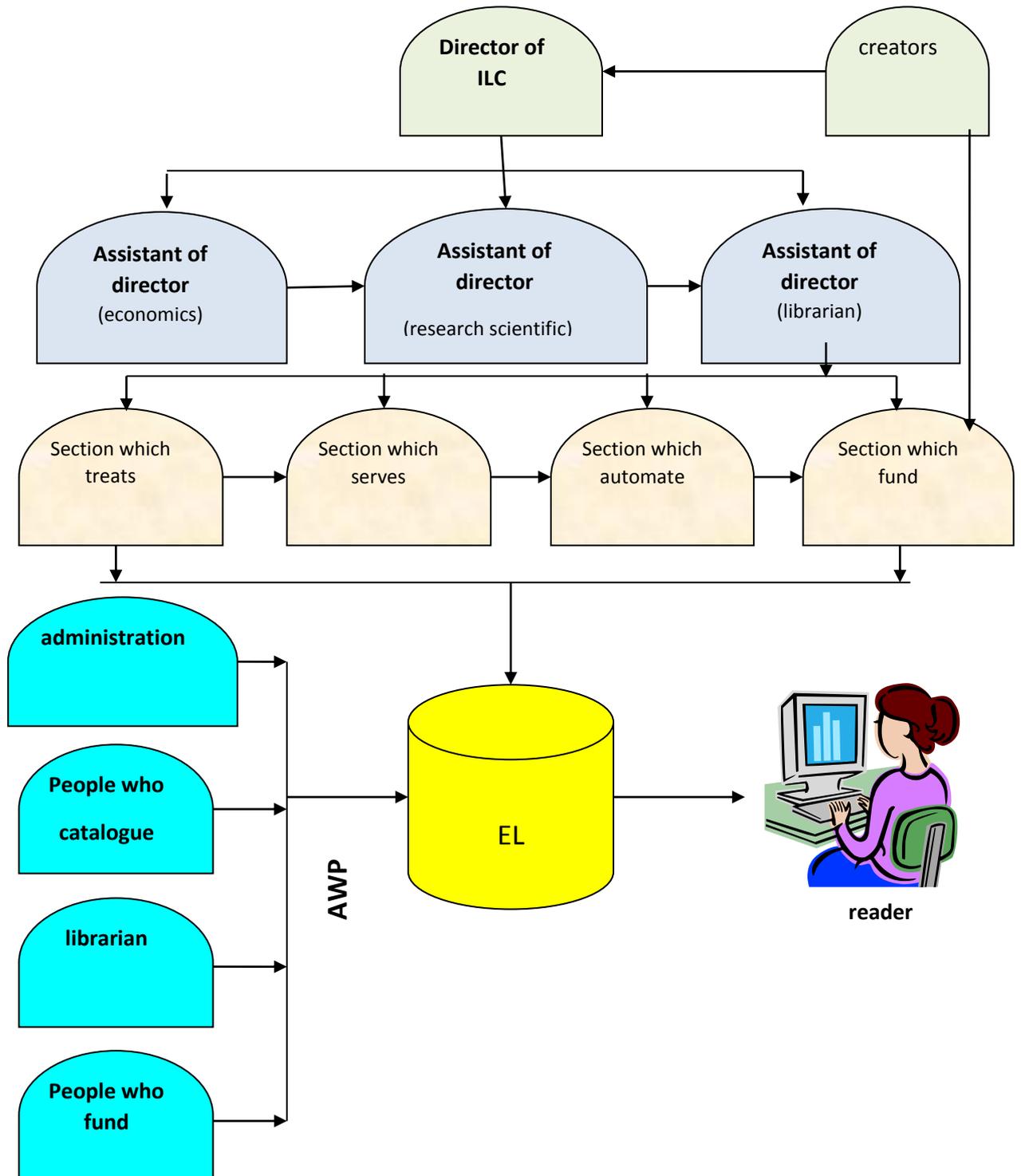


1. At first, funding section makes clear to demand for handbooks relating to information library.
2. Treating books section trains to catalogue.
3. Saving in Server and landing electronic catalogue and full text data base of the multimedia handbooks.
4. Serving section provides with multimedia resources to reader.
5. Readers can use multimedia handbooks, software by their personal cabinet.

Organizational structure of creating the electronic library of multimedia handbooks

Organizational Structure – defines dividing authority and responsibility in organization. Organizational structure usually reflects “organigram” and composed of graphic draught, unity. The term organizational structure refers to how the people in an organization are grouped and to whom they report. One traditional way of organizing people is by function. Some common functions within an organization include production, marketing, human resources and accounting. A organizational structure is a structure that consists of activities such as coordination, supervision and task allocation. The organizational structure determines how the organization performs or operates.

Organizational structure of creating the electronic library of multimedia handbooks



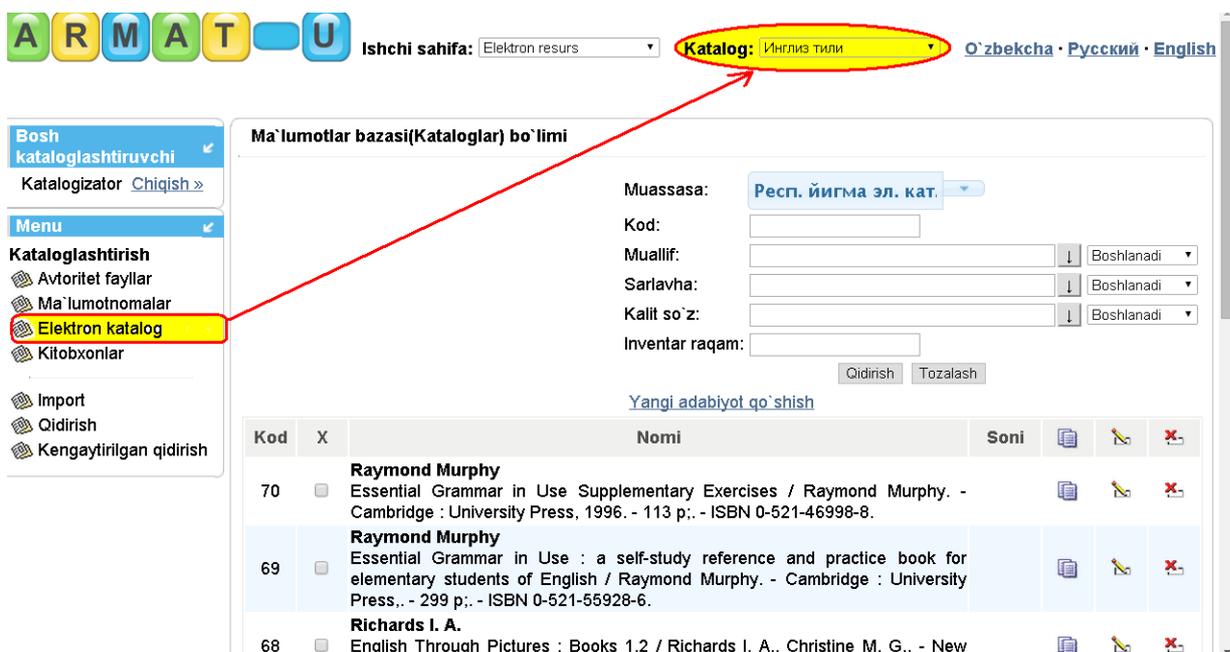
1. Leader of IRC finds financial and economical opportunities to create multimedia software. Number of the multimedia handbooks which are necessary to create and amount of expenditure which spends for them are made clear and given solving problem.

2. An assistant of the director in library choose the themes of multimedia handbooks.
3. Automating section creates multimedia handbooks through instruction.
4. Serving section takes part in composing instructions for multimedia handbooks.
5. Funding section learn demand, analyze market of software productions of which teach English, make clear multimedia handbooks relating to which themes is necessary, create recommendation belonging to it.
6. Treating documents section attend concentrating electronic library's base of the multimedia handbooks which teach English.

In the end, if folding electronic catalogue is developing multimedia handbooks which teach to use it widely, activities of libraries, ILC and IRC increase.

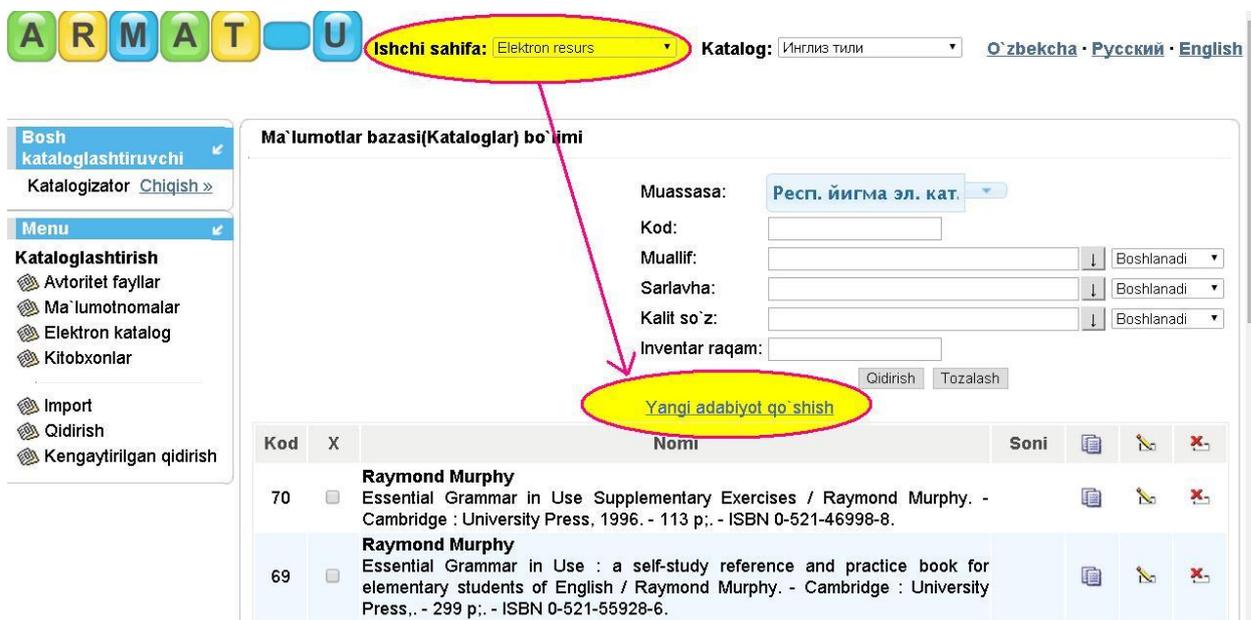
3.2 Shaping base of the electronic library of multimedia handbooks for people who learn English

We begin to work ARMAT initially for shaping base of the electronic library of multimedia handbooks for people who learn English. We open automating work place of cataloguing for inserting bibliographic elements. Then, we choose the button which is called "Electron resurs" in the menu called "cataloguing" and we select base's name from happened system interface. (picture 2.1).



Picture 2.1

We know that multimedia handbooks belong to electron resource edition in type of document. At first, we choose “Electron resource” from working page for cataloguing multimedia handbooks. Then, we snap “add new record” (picture 2.2).



Picture 2.2. cataloguing multimedia handbooks

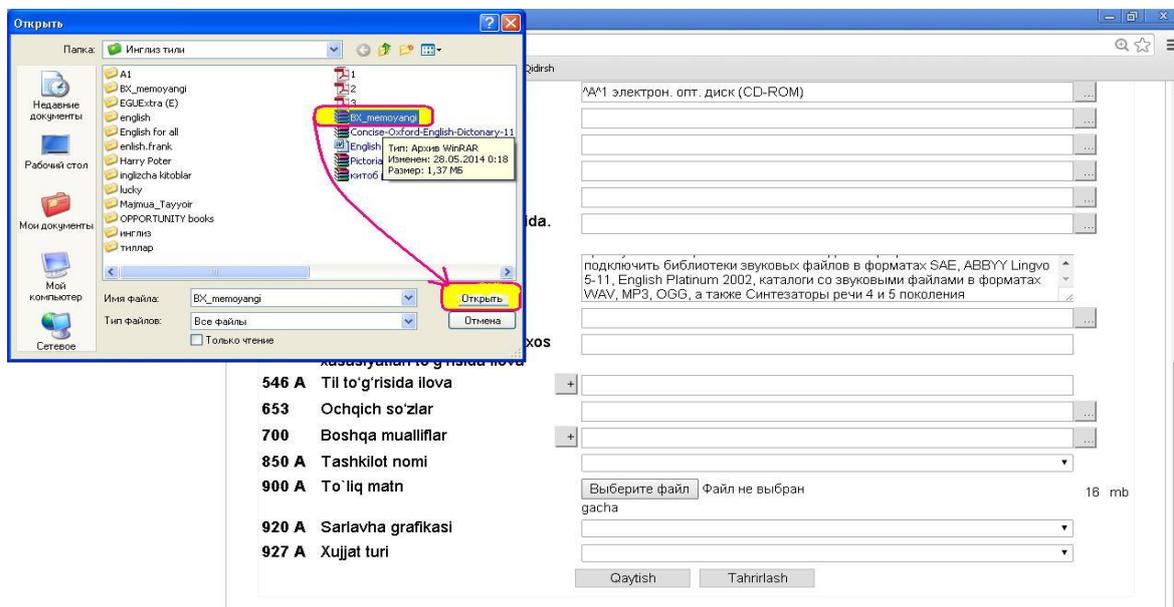
As a result, bibliographic elements of the electron resource belonging to list of square is opened. Following bibliographic elements are inserted in aforementioned square (picture 2.3):

- 008(15-18) – name of the resource’s created place is inserted in “place of publication”. For example: *Russian Federation*.
- 008(26-27) – the document which inserts in “Type of file” belongs to which type, That type’s name is selected in square. For instance, *Интерактивный средства мультимедиа*.
- 024 A – we write *6_CD/X 98-315367* in Standard number square.
- 100 A – Main full name of the authority of document which details is written in “Muallif” square. For example. *Баксараев Андрей*.
- 245 A – main title of the multimedia handbook which details is written in square called “Sarlavha”.
- 250 A – Information about edition is inserted square “Nashr haqida”. For example, *Электрон. текстовые, граф., зв. дан. и прикладная прогр. (1.44 Мб)*
- 260 A – the place and year which a book was published square called “Chiqish ma’lumotlari”. For example, *^A^M. ^C^2006*.
- 300 A – size of electronic resource and name of physical carier are written in square called “Hajm”. For example, *1 электрон. опт. диск (CD-ROM)*

008	Nazorat maydoni	140527 ru uzb
020	ISBN Indeksi	+ <input type="text"/>
024	Standart nomer	+ ^A^6_CD/X 98-315367
040	Kataloglashtirish manbai	<input type="text"/>
080	UDK indeksi	+ <input type="text"/>
084	Boshqa klassifikatsiyalash indeksi (BBK)	+ <input type="text"/>
090	Shifrlar	<input type="text"/>
100	Muallif	^A^Баксараев Андрей
245	Sarlavha to'g'risida ma'lumot	+ ^A^BX language asquisition^H^001
246	Sarlavxaning boshqacha shakli	+ <input type="text"/>
250	Nashr haqida malumot	^A^Электрон. текстовые, граф., зв. дан. и прикладная прогр. (1.44 Мб)
260	Chiqish malumotlari	+ ^A^M.^C^2006
300	Fizik tavsifi	^A^1 электрон. опт. диск (CD-ROM)
307	Soatlar, qo`shimcha axborot	<input type="text"/>
440	Seriya to'g'risida malumot	<input type="text"/>
500	Ilova	<input type="text"/>
504	Bibliografiya to'g'risida ilova	<input type="text"/>
505	Mazmun to'g'risida formatlangan ilova	<input type="text"/>
520 A	Annotatsiya	Программа позволяет заучивать написание и произношение иностранных слов как в режиме вопрос-ответ, так и в режиме диктанта. Для

Picture 2.3

For connecting full text with bibliographic elements we snap button which is called “выберите файл” in square 900 by the mouse. As a result, another small page appears in interface of system(picture 2.4).



Picture 2.4.

So, Until necessary bibliographic elements are inserted in square of system, we snap button called “Qo’shish” for saving them(picture 2.5).

300	Fizik tavsifi	AA1 электрон. opt. диск (CD-ROM)	...
307	Soatlar, qo`shimcha axborot		...
440	Seriya to`g`risida malumot		...
500	Ilova		...
504	Bibliografiya to`g`risida ilova		...
505	Mazmun to`g`risida. formatlangan ilova		...
520 A	Annotatsiya	подключить библиотеки звуковых файлов в форматах SAE, ABBYY Lingvo 5-11, English Platinum 2002, каталоги со звуковыми файлами в форматах WAV, MP3, OGG, а также Синтезаторы речи 4 и 5 поколения	
521	Maqsadli yo`naltirish ilovasi		...
538 A	Tizimning o`ziga xos xususiyatlari to`g`risida ilova		
546 A	Til to`g`risida ilova	+	
653	Ochqich so`zlar		...
700	Boshqa mualliflar	+	...
850 A	Tashkilot nomi		▼
900 A	To`liq matn	Выберите файл BX_memoyangi.rar gacha	16 mb
920 A	Sarlavha grafikasi		▼
927 A	Xujjat turi		▼

Copyright © 2007-2013

Picture 2.5.

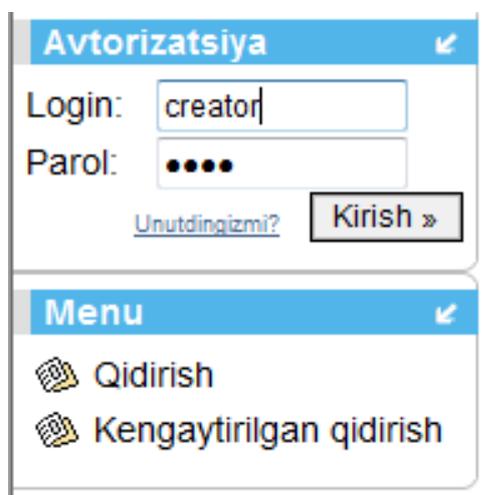
Finally, we catalogue multimedia handbooks for people who learn English above mentioned. When cataloguing, full text data base develops too.

3.3 The Instruction relating to using from created multimedia handbooks electronic library for people who learn English

A reader connect in user's automated work place by giving relevant to Login and Parol is located main page of ARMAT for using multimedia handbooks which teach English (picture 1).

Picture 1. Main page of the system

Note: for giving Login and Parol you should meet one of the workers of the library.



Avtorizatsiya

Login:

Parol:

[Unutdingizmi?](#)

Menu

- Qidirish
- Kengaytirilgan qidirish

Picture 2. Entering user's personal electronic cabinet

User's personal electronic cabinet is following view:



ARMAT-U Katalog: Yo'ldoshev T. ▼

Kitobxon
Yo'ldoshev Tohir Tilov o'g'li [Chiqish »](#)

Menu

"Kitobxon" ish joyi

- Shaxsiy kabinet
- Men o'qigan kitoblar
- Mening qarzarim
- Maxsus buyurtma
- Qidirish
- Kengaytirilgan qidirish

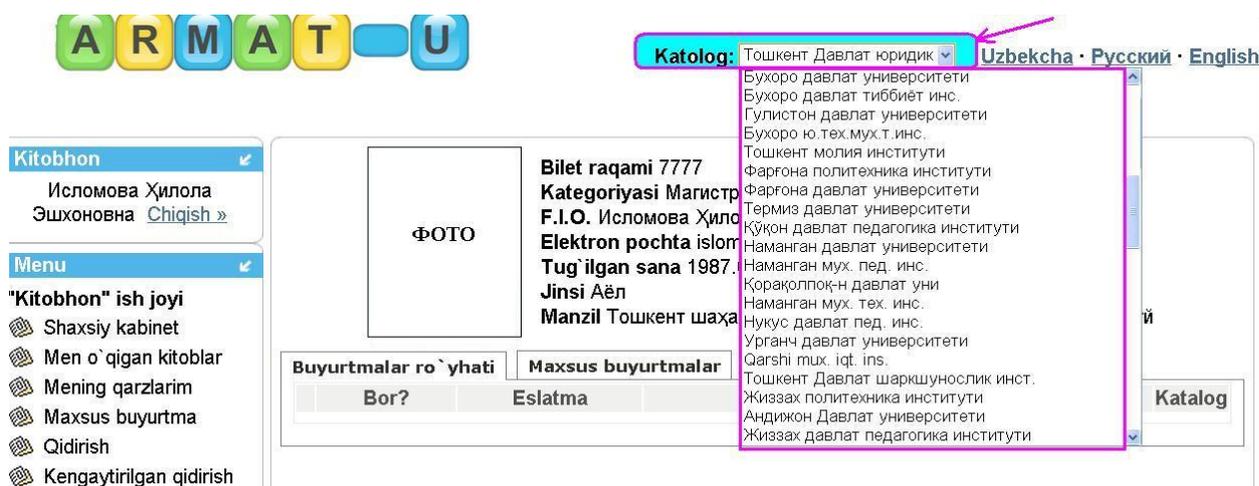
Bilet raqami creator
Kategoriyasi Talaba
F.I.O. Yo'ldoshev Tohir Tilov o'g'li
Elektron pochta t.yuldoshev@mail.ru
Tug'ilgan sana 1991.04.16
Jinsi Erkak
Manzil Kew

Buyurtmalar ro'yhati **Maxsus buyurtmalar**

Bor **Eslatma** **Adabiyot**

picture 3. user's personal electronic cabinet

User's interface of the automated work place was created of 3 languages(Uzbek, Russian, Uzbek). We can choose one of data base in the menu which is located above interface "Catalog".



Picture 4. Installing user's necessary data base

Following functions may be done in personal electronic cabinet of the user:

1. Seeing list of literature which received and gave back from Library by user.

So, a reader choose "books I have read" from section called "Reader" and snap by the mouse. As a result, following result appears:

X	Katalog	Adabiyot	Olingan sana	Qaytarilgan sana
236	samdu	Анатомия человека В 2-тм. : Медицина, 1986. - 286,(1)с.; - : р. 50 к.1. - UDK 611.	28-12-2013	12-28-2013
237	samdu	Анатомия человека : (Учебник)М. : Медицина, 1987. - 286,(1)с.; - : р. 50 к.1. - UDK 611.	28-12-2013	12-28-2013
238	samdu	Анатомия человека : Учебник В 2-тм. : Медицина, 1987. - 479с.; - : р. 50 к.2. - UDK 611.	28-12-2013	12-28-2013

Picture 5. List of literature which received and gave back by a user.

2. List of books by a user received from library but they have not given yet, for knowing about them you snap "My debts" by mouse.

Kitobhon

Исломова Хилола
Эшхоновна [Chiqish »](#)

Menu

"Kitobhon" ish joyi

- Shaxsiy kabinet
- Men o`qigan kitoblar
- Mening qarzlirim**
- Maxsus buyurtma
- Qidirish
- Kengaytirilgan qidirish

ФОТО

Bilet raqami 7777

Kategoriyasi Магистрант

F.I.O. Исломова Хилола Эшхоновна

Elektron pochta islomova.hilola@mail.ru

Tug`ilgan sana 1987.04.14

Jinsi Aёл

Manzil Тошкент шаҳар Мирзо Улуғбек тумани Навоий кўчаси 45 уй

O`qilayotgan adabiyotlar

O`qilayotgan adabiyotlar Maxsus buyurtmalar

X	Katalog	Adabiyot	Inv. nomer	Olingan sana	Qaytariladigan sana
139	samdu	Анатомия человека : Программа для средних физкультурных учебных заведенийМ., 1966. - 17с.; - UDK 611.	0010421	28-12-2013	17-01-2014
140	samdu	Анатомия человекаМ. : Медицина, 1984. - 702с.; - : р. 90 к.1. - UDK 611(075).	1451803	28-12-2013	17-01-2014

Picture 6.

3. Booking not found literature from electronic catalogue. For that “Special order” is snapped in reader’s menu.

K A R M A T - U

Katalog: Тошкент ахборот техно [Uzbekcha](#) · [Русский](#) · [English](#)

Kitobhon

Каримов У.Ф. [Chiqish »](#)

Menu

"Kitobhon" ish joyi

- Shaxsiy kabinet
- Men o`qigan kitoblar
- Mening qarzlirim
- Maxsus buyurtma
- Qidirish
- Kengaytirilgan qidirish

Elektron katalogda topilmagan adabiyotlarga buyurtma

Muallif *

Sarlavha

Nashriyot nomi Nashr yili

Betlar soni ISBN

Picture 7. Booking not found literature from electronic catalogue

4. Multimedia handbooks for people who learn English may search in two ways by using electron catalogue of the program:

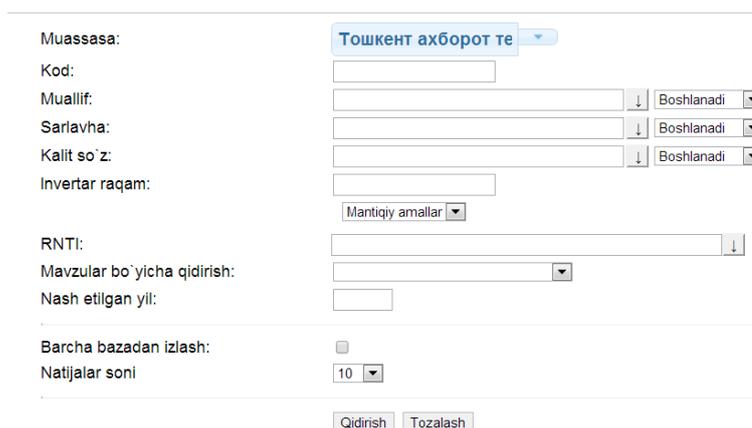
- 1) Simple search.
- 2) Extended search.

Simple search is done by snapping “Search” in user’s personal electronic library. When snapping “search”, interface of necessary literature’ search opens. At first, we select necessary data base from “Catalogue”(picture 8).



Picture 8. Selecting necessary one of data base

As a result, we have document’ authority, title, ID, keyword, and other bibliographic search elements(picture 9).



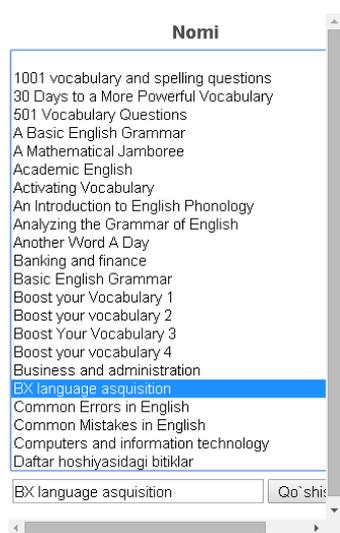
Picture 9. search bibliographic elements

Let’s see search title of necessary document. We search titled book which begins “Information Technologies” from data base of Tashkent University of Technologies and if it is found, let’s see booking a document.

First step: We enter “Catalogue”, then we choose Tashkent University of Technologies.

Second step: we select “TATU” by using menu called “Organization”.

Third step: we snap button  to right side of title square, open reference book and we write “BX language asquisition” under empty field of reference book. If that document has, it shows us quickly (picture 10).



Picture 10. Search title of literature from reference book

We snap found title by the mouse and it move on the square called “Title”.

We select one of search terms (picture 11).

1. Search all documents by term which looks for beginning word. In that condition, words called “begins” is installed in the field.
2. Search all documents by term which looks for in any place. In that condition, words called “any” is installed in the field.
3. Search all documents when term which looks for is selected.

Muassasa: Респ. йигма эл. кат.

Kod:

Muallif: ↓ Boshlanadi ▾

Sarlavha: BX language asquisition ↓ Boshlanadi ▾
Boshlanadi
ktivoriy
Butun qidirish

Kalit soʻz: ↓

Inventar raqam: Mantiqiy amallar ▾

RNTI: ↓

Mavzular boʻyicha qidirish: ▾

Nashr etilgan yil:

Barcha bazadan izlash:

Natijalar soni: ▾

Picture 11. Selecting search terms.

Fourth step: we snap button called “Search” by the mouse low interface(picture 12).

Muassasa: Респ. йигма эл. кат.

Kod:

Muallif: ↓ Boshlanadi ▾

Sarlavha: ↓ Boshlanadi ▾

Kalit soʻz: ↓ Boshlanadi ▾

Inventar raqam: Mantiqiy amallar ▾

RNTI: ↓

Mavzular boʻyicha qidirish: ▾

Nashr etilgan yil:

Barcha bazadan izlash:

Natijalar soni: ▾

Picture 12. Search literature.

Fifth step: we snap low part of result called “[BX_memoyangi.rar](#)” by the mouse (picture 13).

Kitobxon

Islomova H.Э. [Chiqish »](#)

Menu

"Kitobxon" ish joyi

- Shaxsiy kabinet
- Men o'qigan kitoblar
- Mening qarzlirim
- Maxsus buyurtma
- Qidirish
- Kengaytirilgan qidirish

« Qaytish Buyurtma

Kod	Adabiyot	Buyurtma
71	<p>Muallif (mualliflar): Баксараев Андрей</p> <p>Sarlavha: BX language asquisition</p> <p>Chiqish ma'lumotlari: M.; 2006</p> <p>To'liq matn: BX_memoyangi.rar</p>	

Ko'rsatiladigan soni:

Программа позволяет заучивать написание и произношение иностранных слов как в режиме вопрос-ответ, так и в режиме диктанта. Для прослушивания произношения слов и фраз к программе можно подключить библиотеки звуковых файлов в форматах SAE, ABBYY Lingvo 5-11, English Platinum 2002, каталоги со звуковыми файлами в форматах WAV, MP3, OGG, а также Синтезаторы речи 4 и 5 поколения

Picture 13. Copying full text.

We open downloaded file and we have an opportunity to see multimedia handbooks (picture 14).

Katalog: Инглиз тили O'zbekcha · Русский · English

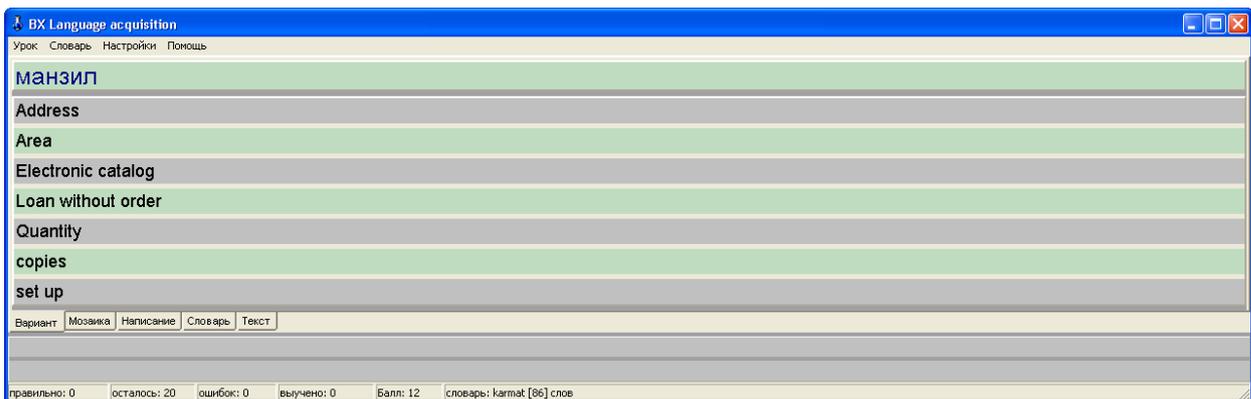
« Qaytish Buyurtma

Kod	Adabiyot	Buyurtma
	<p>Баксараев Андрей</p> <p>BX language asquisition</p> <p>M.; 2006</p> <p>BX_memoyangi.rar</p>	

Программа позволяет заучивать написание и произношение иностранных слов как в режиме вопрос-ответ, так и в режиме диктанта. Для прослушивания произношения слов и фраз к программе можно подключить библиотеки звуковых файлов в форматах SAE, ABBYY Lingvo 5-11, English Platinum 2002, каталоги со звуковыми файлами в форматах WAV, MP3, OGG, а также Синтезаторы речи 4 и 5 поколения

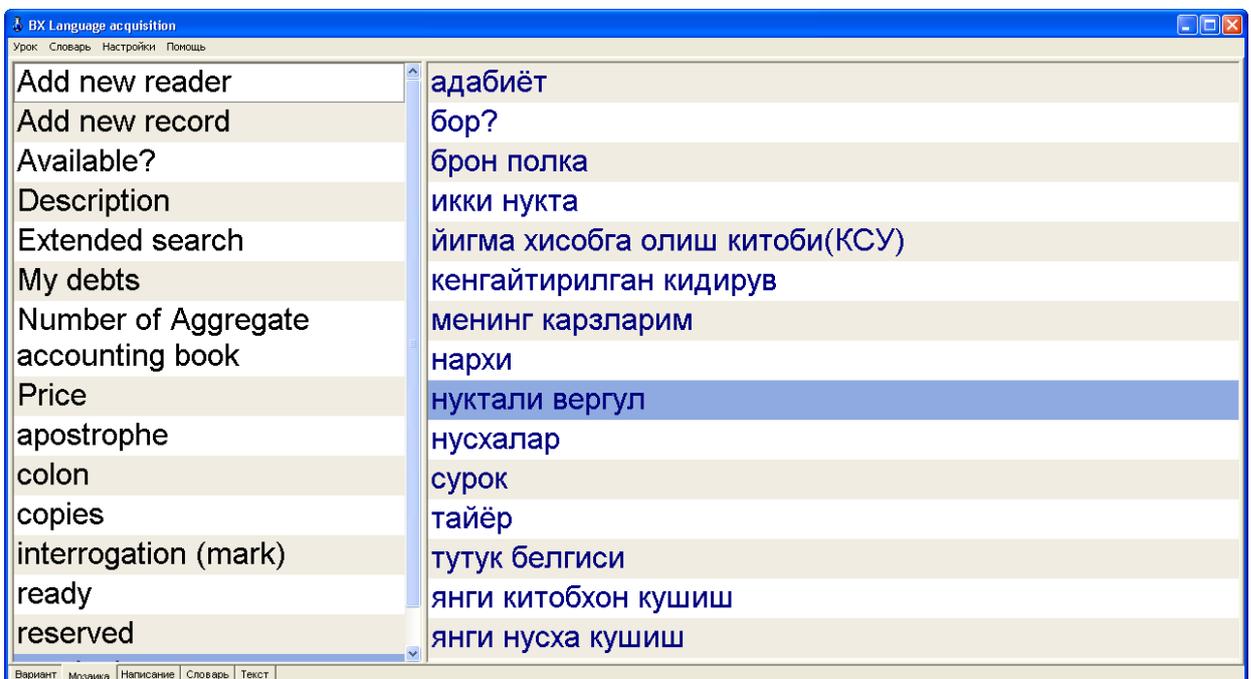
Picture 14. Opening full text.

Outer interface of multimedia handbook for people who learn English consists of 5 sections. Title of first section was named "Вариант". Questions and answers appear like test (picture 15).



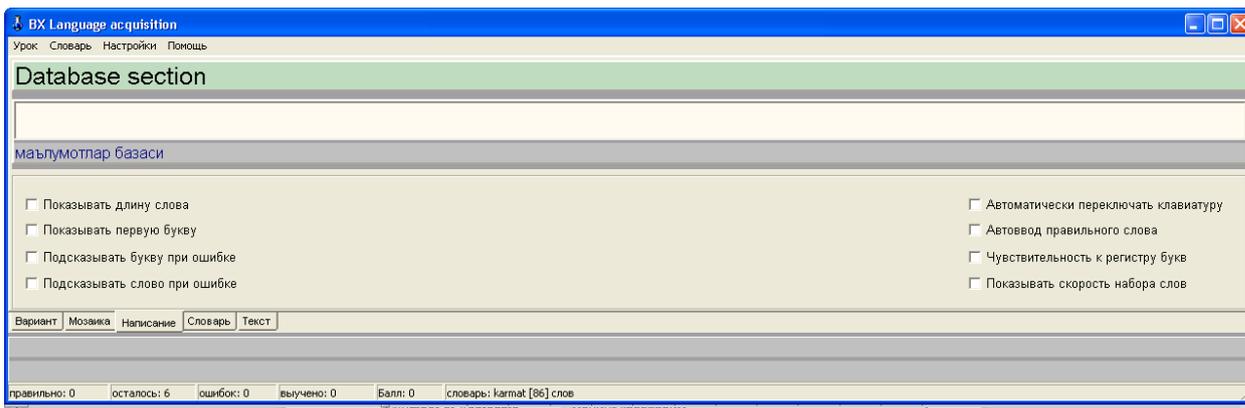
Picture 15. Variant section.

Title of the second section was named “Мозаика”, if you snap learned word, this word delete here (picture 16).



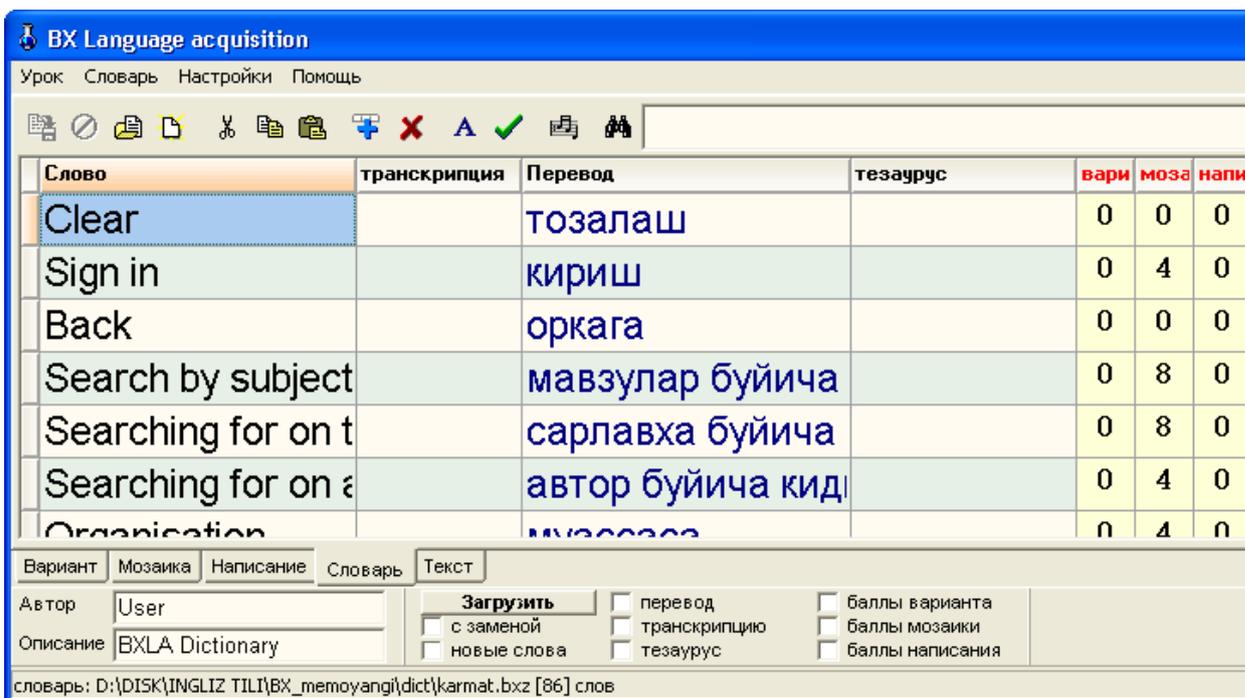
Picture 16. Section “Мозаика”.

Title of third section was named “Написание”, if you write given words correctly, next section does not open. It provide to learn rule of writing memorized words(picture 17).



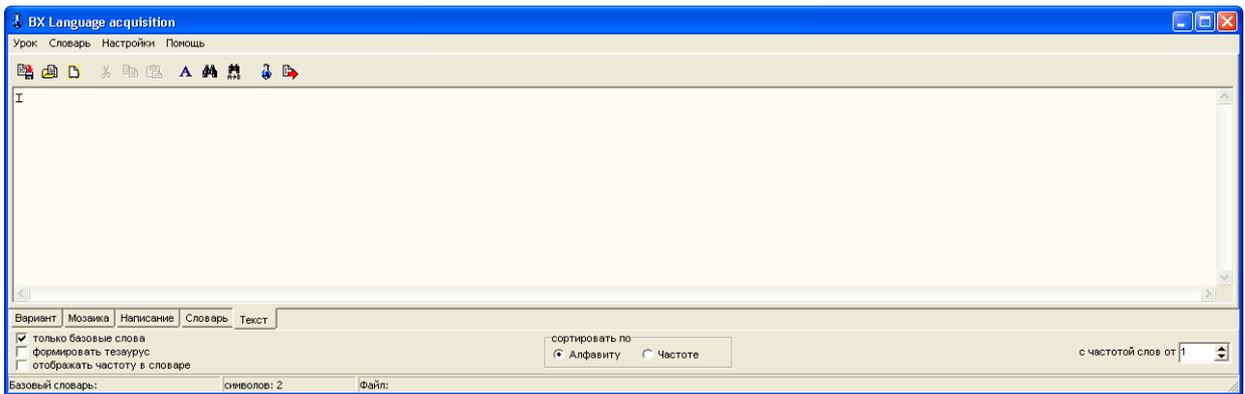
Picture 17. Section “Написание”

Title of next section was named “Словарь”, new words are created here. If word which should memorize insert here, it has an opportunity to memorize that by above section (picture 17).



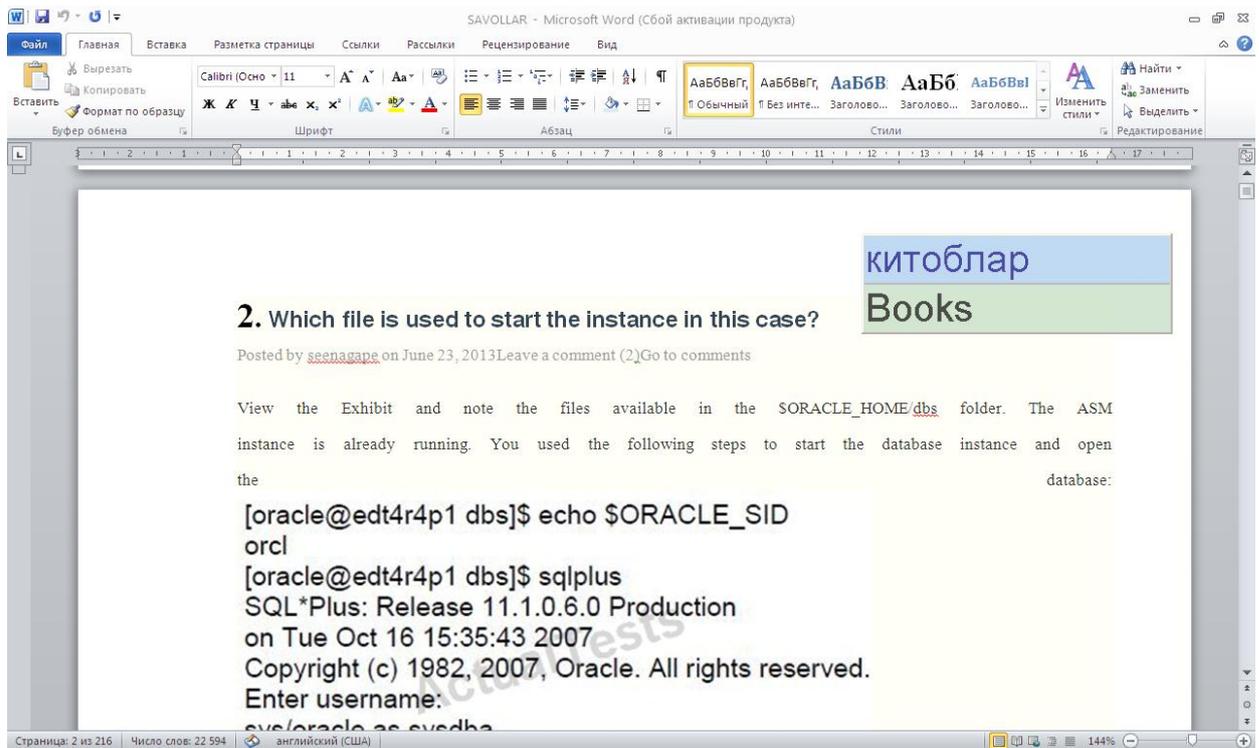
Picture 17. Section “Словарь”

In the end, last section was named “Текст”, reader can learn having a dictation, create text individually (picture 17).



Picture 17. Section “Словарь”

This program help a reader to memorize different word at time which he or she uses computer, because this program shows them on display of computer. It provide to train with this handbook (picture 17).



Conclusion is that we have mastered the methods of using this multimedia software for people who learn English by ARMAT.

Conclusion relating to chapter 3.

1. Functional structure of creating electron library base of multimedia handbooks was created.

2. Organizational structure of creating electron library base of multimedia handbooks was created.
3. electron library base of multimedia handbooks was created for people who learn was concentrated.
4. Instruction which uses multimedia handbooks to point learning English was showed.
5. More than ten multimedia handbooks were collected, divided and catalogued for people who learn English.

Recommendation about using and creating composed multimedia electronic library for people who learn English.

- There should be computers for using multimedia software in Library.
- Connecting with bibliographic writing about multimedia handbooks should be considered opportunities of ARMAT because of enormous size of them when cataloguing.
- When multimedia literature which is more than 120 MB is being catalogued, we offer to connect them by field 856 U through demands of MAPK 21.
- At first multimedia handbooks which consist of a number of files are archived, then connecting with electron catalogue is offered.
- when multimedia handbook is catalogued, using work circular called “Electron resource” is recommended.

CHAPTER IV. TECHNICAL SAFETY AND WORK DEFENCE IN INFORMATION LIBRARY PLACES.

4. SAFETY OF VITAL ACTIVITY

4.1. Rational organization of work place

The complexity of production processes and equipment changed the functions of the person in modern industry: increased responsibility of tasks; increased volume of information perceived by the working and the performance of the equipment. A person's work has become more difficult, increased load on the nervous system and increased physical load. In some cases, the man has become the least reliable link of the system «man-machine». There is a task of providing reliability and safety of persons at work. Solves this task ergonomics and engineering psychology.

Ergonomics (from the Greek ergon work and nomos - law) is the scientific discipline that studies the human in terms of its activities related to the use of machines. The goal of ergonomics - optimization of conditions of work in the system "man-machine". Ergonomics defines the requirements of the person to technology and to the conditions of its functioning. The ergonomics of the equipment is the most generalized index of properties and other characteristics of equipment.

The connection of the man with the environment and the parameters of the workplace. Working place, this is the area in which the committed work of the performer or group of performers. Jobs may be individual and collective, universal, specialized and special.

General requirements, which must be observed when designing jobs, the following:

- adequate working space for the person;
- optimum position of the body of the worker;

- sufficient physical, visual and auditory communication between man and machine;

- optimal allocation of working space in the room;
- the permissible level of action of factors of production conditions;
- the optimal placement of the information and the motor field;
- availability of means of protection from hazards.

Design should provide the zone of optimum and easy reach of the motor field of the workplace and the optimal area of the information field of the workplace. Angle of view in relation to the horizontal should be 30-40 degrees. The choice of working arrangements should take into account the efforts expended by the man, the magnitude of the movements, the need for movement, the pace of operations. The choice of working postures should take into account the physiology of man and parameters of working places determined by the choice of the position of the body at work (standing, sitting, a variable). Jobs for work «sitting» are organized in an easy job and middle severity, and the severe - working posture - "standing".

In the design of equipment and organization of a job it is necessary to foresee the possibility of regulating the individual elements, in order to ensure the optimum position of the operator.

The design of the equipment must ensure that it meets the anthropometric and bio mechanical characteristics of the individual on the basis of accounting change dynamics of the amount of heat when you move, the range of motion in joints.

For the account in the design of equipment anthropometric data should:

- determine the contingent of people for whom is designed equipment;
- select a group of anthropometric characteristics;
- install the percentage of working, which must meet the equipment;
- determine the boundaries of the interval size (efforts), which should be implemented in the hardware.

When designing the use anthropometric dimensions of the body, and take into account the differences in the sizes of the body of men and women, nationality, age, professional. To determine the boundaries of the intervals, which take account of the percentage of the population, the system is used pertseteley. Design of the equipment should provide the ability to use at least for 90% of consumers.

To work in a position "sitting" are used by various operating seats. Distinguish workers seat for long and short term use. General requirements for the seat of long use of the following: the seat should ensure position, minimizing the statistical work of muscles; create conditions the possibility of changes in working postures; not to obstruct the activities of the systems of the body; to ensure the free movement relative to the working surface, have adjustable parameters; have the floor upholstery. For short-term use is recommended hard chairs and a different type of stools.

In the conditions of growing mechanization and automation of production processes is of special significance means of display of the information about the object of management. Widespread use of the received information model, that is organized according to certain rules information about the status of the object of control.

The information models of the following requirements:

- the content of the information model should adequately display the object of management;
- information model should provide the best information balance;
- the shape and composition of the information of the model must be consistent with the labor process and possibilities of man for the reception of the information.

Practice makes it possible to outline the sequence of the development of an information model: definition of the objectives of the system, the sequence of their decisions and sources of information; drawing up a list of control objects and their characteristics; the distribution of objects on the degree of importance; the

distribution of functions between automation and man; the choice of coding of objects and drawing up of the overall composition models; determination of Executive actions of man.

In the process of constructing information model are determined by the location of the media in the workplace, are selected dimensions of marks and the layout of. Displaying means are placed in the field of view of an observer with the account of optimum corners and observation areas. Dimensions signs monitoring are determined taking into account maximum accuracy and speed of perception of the information, as well as the brightness of the character, magnitude contrast, the use of color. Optimum brightness are considered to be the value at which the maximum contrast sensitivity. The value of it will be greater, the smaller the size of the object of discrimination. Optimal area size contrast is 60-90%. In the work of the eyes is a place of a certain inertia, which requires taking into account the time of exposure of the optic signal and the time intervals for the sense of separate signals the following one after the other. In most cases, the exposure time of the signal should be no less than 50 MS. Each variety of indicators has its area of use: indicators backlit used for the display of high-quality information that requires an immediate response of the operator; gauges are used for the reading of the measured parameters; integral indicators for combining information immediately on several parameters.

The structure and dynamics of the controlled object are usually with the help of a chip. In some cases the scoreboard used to display information and perception of the team of operators.

In the design of the workplace should take into account the rules of the economy's movements: when using two hands of their motion should be simultaneous and balanced; movement should be smooth and rounded, rhythmic and customary for working. The design of the equipment shall take into account the rules relating to the speed and accuracy of workers' struggles. For example, the most rapid movement to itself; in the horizontal plane of the hand speed more than in the vertical; the accuracy of movements better in a sitting position, than

standing, etc. Controls, used in the workplace must comply with the General requirements of ergonomics: and direction of the management bodies must comply with the movement associated with him indicator; the compliance of the location of the management bodies of the sequence of work of the operator; ease of use; the creation of the bodies of the Board of mechanical resistance and etc. In addition, for each type of bodies of pressure corresponds to a specific area of use and the special requirements of the size, form, effort, etc.

The automated workplace of the operator-Communicator (the operator in the control room) in the General case are used:

- means of mapping the information of individual use (imaging units, signaling devices, and so on);
- means of control and input of information (remote the display, keyboard control, separate controls, and so on);
- devices of communication and transmission of information (modems, telegraphic and telephone sets);
- the device documentation and storage of information (printing devices, magnetic recording and so on);
- auxiliary equipment (means of office equipment, the storage media, the device of local lighting).

At the automated working place should be provided with information and constructive compatibility used by technical means, of anthropometric and physiological characteristics of the person.

At optimization of the procedures of interaction between operators of telecommunications workers with technical means in the conditions of automation ergonomic factors act as the main determining the probability-time characteristics and the intensity of the work. These factors are sensitive to variations of individual properties of the operator.

Working the furniture should be comfortable for the execution of planned operations. The design of the working furniture: table, chairs is of great importance for the creation of healthy environments and highly productive work. Working the

furniture is designed with consideration of anthropometric data of a human, technical, aesthetic and economic factors.

In the complete set of the working furniture of great importance is the design of the production of a chair, as it depends on the attitude of the employee and, therefore, energy consumption and the degree of its strain. Operating the seat must have the required dimensions, the relevant anthropometric data of the person and be flexible. The most comfortable chairs and seats with adjustable back tilt and height of seat. Changing the height of the seat from the floor and back angle, you can find the most appropriate labour process and the individual characteristics of the employee.

As a rule, all the surface of the written and desktops should be at the level of the elbow in the position of a person. When choosing the height of the table should be considered a man sits during work or stands.

The inconvenient of the table height reduces the efficiency of work and causes rapid fatigue. The lack of sufficient space for the knees and feet cause constant irritation of the employee. Minimum operating table height should be not less than 725 mm. As practice shows, for the working medium height the height of the desktop is accepted 800 mm. For the employee of another growth you can change the height of the working chair, or the position of the boards so that the distance from the object processing before the eyes of the working height is equal to approximately 450 mm.

Accommodation of the technical means and the chair of the operator in the working zone should provide easy access to the main functional nodes and units of equipment for conducting technical diagnostics, preventive inspection and repair; the ability to quickly occupy and to leave the work area; the exception of accidental actuation means of control and input of information; comfortable working posture and position of rest. In addition, the scheme of accommodation should meet the requirements of integrity, compactness and technical and aesthetic expressiveness of the working postures.

The display must be placed on a table or stand so that the distance of observation on the screen does not exceed 700 mm (optimal distance of 450 - 500 mm). Display screen height must be located so that the angle between the center of the screen and horizontal line of sight was 20°. Horizontal viewing angle of the screen should not exceed 60°. The remote display to be placed on a desktop or stand so that the height of the keypad in relation to sex was 650 - 720 mm. When placing the remote control on a standard desktop height of 750 mm it is necessary to use the seat with height adjustable seat (450 - 380 mm) and the footrests. Document (form) for entry operator data it is recommended to have at a distance of 450 - 500 mm from the eyes of the operator, predominantly on the left, with the angle between display screen and the document in the horizontal plane shall be 30 - 40 degrees. The tilt angle of the keyboard should be equal to 15 degrees.

Display screen, documents and keypad display should be located so that the difference of brightness surfaces, depending on their location relative to the source of light, not more than 1:10 (the recommended value 1:3). At nominal values of brightness of the image on the screen 50 - 100 CD/m² illumination of the document should be 300 - 500 Lux.

Working place should be equipped in such a way that the movement of an employee would be the most efficient, least tedious.

The device documentation and other, rarely used by technical means, it is recommended to concentrate on the right from the operator in the zone of maximum reach and means of communication to the left, to free the right hand for the entries.

4.2. Emergencies

In theory SAFETY EMERGENCIES - is a set of events, the result of the onset of which is characterized by one or more of the following signs

- a) danger to life and health of a significant number of people;

b) the material violation of the ecological balance in the area of the emergency;

c) the failure of the life support systems and control, full or partial cessation of economic activities;

d) significant material and economic damage;

e) the need to involve large as the usually external to the area of emergency forces and means for the salvation of men and the elimination of consequences;

e) psychological discomfort for large groups of people.

It is characteristic that emergency arises outwardly suddenly, suddenly. Specification of definition of the emergency is achieved by introduction of quantitative measures of the dangers.

The classification of emergencies.

For reasons of emergencies are of natural, man-made, man-made, environmental, and social.

To the natural (natural) emergency situations are dangerous natural phenomena or processes that have extraordinary in nature and lead to a breach of everyday life more or less significant groups of the population, loss of life destruction of material values. These include earthquakes, floods, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, mudflows, landslides, avalanches, hurricanes and Smer-Chi, massive forest and peat fires, snow and avalanches. The number of natural disasters are also droughts, long-term heavy rains, strong stable frosts, epidemics, epizootics, epidemics, mass distribution of pests of agriculture and forestry. Natural disasters can happen: as a result of rapid movement of the substance earthquakes, landslides); in the release of within the earth's energy (volcanic activity earthquakes) at increasing the overall level of rivers lakes and seas floods tsunamis) under the influence of an unusually strong wind ahurricanes cyclones. Some natural disasters fires avalanches landslides, etc.. may arise as a result of the actions of the people themselves but their consequences are always the result of the action of the forces of nature. For each natural disaster characterized by the presence of intrinsic in the affecting factors, adversely affecting human health.

Natural disasters are a tragedy of the entire state and especially for those areas where they occur. As a result of natural disasters are affecting the economy of the country since the collapse of production of the enterprise the destruction of material values and most importantly there are losses among the people killed their housing and property. In addition, natural disasters pose extremely adverse conditions of life for the population, which may be the cause of outbreaks of infectious diseases. The number of people affected by natural disasters can be considerable and the nature of the lesions is very diverse. Most people suffer from floods (40% of the total damage), hurricanes (20%), earthquakes and droughts (15%). About 10% of the total damage is on the other types of disasters.

A number of Soviet and foreign experts, citing data on the losses in major disasters assume that in the future in connection with the growth and concentration of population similar in the force of the disaster will be accompanied by an increase in the number of casualties in the tens of times.

Man-made emergency situations is considered a sudden failure of machines, mechanisms and units during their operation accompanied by serious violations of the production process the explosions the formation of fire radioactive chemical or biological infections of large territories a group of damage destruction of people. To technogenic emergencies are accidents at industrial facilities construction as well as on rail air road pipeline and water transport as a result of which the fires the destruction of civil and industrial buildings there was a danger of radioactive contamination chemical and bacterial contamination there was the spreading of the oil products and aggressive poisonous liquid on the surface of earth and water and there are other consequences endangering human health and the environment.

The nature of the consequences of technogenic catastrophes depends on the type of accident, its scale and characteristics of the enterprise, where the crash occurred (on the means of transport and the circumstances in which the accident occurred).

Anthropogenic emergency situations are the consequence of the erroneous actions of the personnel. This class of emergency can occur at the same objects that and man-made emergency situations. The difference consists only in the fact that man-made emergency situations is not connected with the human factor directly.

The emergency ecological character may include: intensive degradation of the soil and its pollution by heavy metals (cadmium, lead, mercury, chromium, etc.) and other harmful substances, polluting the atmosphere of harmful chemical substances noise electromagnetic fields acid rain the destruction of the ozone layer, etc.

To the social emergency relate the events taking place in the society (robbery violence) ethnic conflicts accompanied by the use of force contradictions between the States with the use of weapons.

Conclusion

- 1) Multimedia handbooks and technologies for creating data base have been analyzed. Conducted analysis gives an opportunity to come to the following conclusion:
 - Nowadays a number of multimedia handbooks for people who learn English have been created in Russian and other languages, multimedia software which created in Uzbek is very few. That's why creating multimedia software for people who learn English is one of peak matters.
 - It is not possibility to use multimedia software effectively in IRC because there are not enough multimedia computers.
- 2) Electronic library: Terms, definitions and main conceptions have been acquired completely and learned.
- 3) View of multimedia handbooks for people who learn English has been informed and analyzed. Created multimedia handbooks for some people who learn English consist of a number of video lessons, collecting them is very important.
- 4) Classification of handbooks has been composed. Informed analysis gives following opportunities:
 - Some multimedia software teach grammar, and others help to memorize new words.
 - Multimedia software which teach English is not enough.
- 5) Information model of forming multimedia electronic handbooks' base of electronic library has been produced.
- 6) Algorithm of cataloguing multimedia handbooks was organized in automated Information Library System.
- 7) Algorithm of developing reserve of Information Library was composed.
- 8) Functional structure of creating electronic library of multimedia handbooks was organized.

- 9) Organizational structure of electronic library of multimedia handbooks was worked.
- 10) Electronic library base of multimedia handbooks for people who learn English was created.
- 11) The instruction for using the multimedia software which is based on teaching English was composed.

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