

FORMATION OF PEDAGOGICAL SKILLS IN FUTURE EDUCATORS

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Abstract

in this article, the concept of pedagogical skills, the components of pedagogical skills, the content and purpose of pedagogical skills, the factors that determine pedagogical skills, and the knowledge, skills and abilities related to the formation of pedagogical skills in students are presented.

Keywords: pedagogical skill, Alisher Navoi, professional-pedagogical knowledge, pedagogical ability, speech culture of the pedagogue, IA Zyazyun, NA.Lebednik, advanced teacher, innovative teacher, teacher and educator.

Pedagogical skill is a feature that determines the personal and professional qualities of teachers, and it is an activity that provides the opportunity for teachers to reach a high level in their educational and educational activities, to constantly improve their professional skills. It is manifested in the professional activity of every teacher who knows his subject perfectly, has pedagogical-psychological and methodical training, who conducts practical activities in order to find optimal ways of teaching, educating and developing students. . Thus, in order to be the owner of pedagogical skills, a teacher should know his subject based on the requirements of the time, have pedagogical and psychological knowledge, and embody humanity, curiosity and selflessness. IP According to the researchers, the following four components are the basis of pedagogical skills:

- Devotion to the teaching profession;
- Good knowledge of the teaching methodology of one's subject;
- Ability to demonstrate pedagogical skills;
- Knowing how to use pedagogical techniques.

Among the teacher's personal qualities are faith - belief, breadth of religious outlook, activity, morals, spirituality of civic duty, sincerity, demandingness, determination and pursuit of one's goals, humanitarianism, legal knowledge of our country. political demands include active participation with their opinions.

The professional characteristics of teachers include "their profession, love of children, intelligence, punctuality, restraint, pedagogic delicacy, imagination, ability and desire to regularly improve their professional knowledge and other qualities. Professional pedagogical training of teachers is conditionally conducted in the following areas:

- 1) Teacher's training on personal qualities.
- 2) Mental and psychological preparation of the teacher.
- 3) Social-pedagogical and scientific-theoretical preparation of the teacher.
- 4) The teacher's acquisition of special and specialized methodological knowledge.

It is worth noting that pedagogical skills are the sum of personal and professional qualities of teachers

and educators, and the factors that ensure the formation of teacher skills, pedagogical-psychological, methodical knowledge should be constantly acquired. The factors that ensure the formation of high pedagogical skills are as follows:

a) to have a perfect knowledge of the educational subject of the specialty, at the level of the development of time, science, and technology, to have the ability to ensure its interrelationship with other educational subjects;

b) taking into account the age, physiological, psychological and personal characteristics of students, objectively monitoring and evaluating their activities;

c) to organize its activities on the basis of democratization and humanization of the educational process;

g) to have basic pedagogic-psychological and methodical information to organize the educational process at the level of modern requirements;

d) know how to widely use the possibilities of modern information technologies in the process of teaching science;

e) to be able to "see" the team, to understand and sympathize with the interests, aspirations, difficulties encountered in their life activities, to be able to understand their thoughts at the right time, to intelligently identify the character traits, abilities, and will of each child. to understand and be aware of the forms, methods, means of successfully influencing them;

Pedagogical skills of the teacher are formed in higher educational institutions of pedagogy. Requirements for the training of high-level pedagogical personnel, improvement of their qualification and retraining system, the formation of a teacher who can adapt to continuous development with his profession, ensures the growth of the national status of the future teacher.

All achievements and positive results achieved by students in their theoretical and practical activities are the main means of demonstrating the teacher's pedagogical skills. A teacher should know the components of pedagogical skill, use its unlimited possibilities.

A close friend of Alisher Navoi, a thinker who lived and worked in the 15th century, Kamaluddin Husayn Vaiz al-Koshifi spoke about the importance of a school and a teacher in the education of a child, and believes that teachers should be wise, knowledgeable, sweet, and fair. Alloma writes about coaches in his work "Ethics of Muhsini": "A coach (to a child) should follow the rules of grace and etiquette when giving advice and education. It is not appropriate to admonish the student in public places, but it is necessary to admonish the child in a private place. If (the coach) knows that the opportunity to give advice has come, he should apply politely, because in our time it is appropriate to be polite and kind."

Abdurrahman Jami, one of the great scholars, defines the role of a teacher in his works as follows: "a teacher must be knowledgeable, intelligent, fair, and embody all the highest qualities. A person who behaves inappropriately will never teach children knowledge and manners. cannot give."

Ability is an individual-psychological characteristic of a person, a set of individual mental qualities that represent the ability for a certain activity and the subjective conditions for successful implementation of the work. The required knowledge determines the differences in the dynamics of skill acquisition. Since abilities are an individual-psychological characteristic, they should not be contrasted with other qualities and characteristics of a person, i.e. intellectual qualities, memory and character traits, emotions, but should be placed alongside them.

Ability is not acquired by a person as a gift of nature, but it is formed during life activity. Howard Gardner called ability a set of intelligences and distinguished its seven aspects. We can analyze six of these aspects of intelligence in terms of improving the teacher's pedagogical skills. Psychologist Olga Matveeva strengthens and modifies these aspects with psychological technology and points out the following skills, emphasizing their importance in the professional activity of a teacher.

1. Communication (communicative) ability. The teacher is able to create a positive mental climate in the classroom with students in the course and extracurricular processes.

2. The ability to foresee the situation. This type of ability is manifested in the vigilance of every teacher, the ability to see the psyche and inner world of students. Then the teacher can predict in advance who is capable of what.

3. The ability to hear and feel. People with this ability love music, have a good sense of melody, read prose and poetry well based on declamation, remember what they hear.

4. Kinesthetic (skin-muscle) ability. The teacher's ability to coordinate his actions, directs by feeling the tone of movement, feels time with the pace of movement, can create household comforts for himself, knows how to enjoy the blessings of life.

5. Logical ability. He likes philosophical reasoning, numbers, mathematics, solving complex problems.

6. Internal ability of the person. The ability to perfectly know, understand and feel oneself, a free person's internal abilities are perfectly developed, the will is strong, determined, and can express one's opinion freely in any situation.

IAZyazyun and NA Lebednik proved the interdependence of social maturity and professional skills of a person.

The skill is gradually mastered by students depending on their level of social maturity. The components of social maturity are in the following ratio with the component of pedagogical skills.

The components of social maturity of the future pedagogue include:

- social self-determination - manifestation of one's pedagogical skills and beliefs;
- social activity - improving the experience of working with people and educating others;
- social responsibility - knowledge that becomes a teacher's knowledge.

Pedagogical skill components were studied in the research of NVKuzmina, VASlastenin, IAZyazyun, VIZagvyazinsky, GIXozainov, TFKuzina, AIMyashenko, NPLEbednik, T. Noyner, Yu.K. Babansky, NVKukharev. They defined the main directions of pedagogical skills in a certain logical consistency. The culture of the teacher's speech depends not only on his level of knowledge, scope of intelligence, maturity of thinking, but also on his ability to use the richness of his native language.

In conclusion, it can be said that the teacher, as an active participant in the process of pedagogic-psychological dialogue, must achieve a number of qualities in himself. It is necessary to be able to eliminate it by force. It is appropriate for the teacher to pay attention to the clear and complete expression of his opinion in the process of communication with students, parents and colleagues. In the process of communicating with them, words should not be used to give evidence of negative situations, but on the contrary, the recognition of the student's successes will give them confidence that they will become richer, and allow them to be able to communicate with him. Benevolence, sincerity, and friendly attitude towards the interlocutor can be felt from the teacher's words during the conversation,

The image of pedagogues that meets these requirements ensures that they gain respect among students, colleagues and parents. In addition, pedagogues deeply feel the interests and needs of students, choose a topic based on the situation, involve students on a large scale in preparing and conducting it, and pay attention to ensuring high efficiency. It is appropriate to take into account the wishes of the reader, to think again without a sharp rejection, to hope that you can find more interesting, simpler ways.

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