

Methods of preparing future teachers for interpersonal relationships through the heritage of Eastern thinkers

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Abstract: The article talks about interpersonal relations in the environment of the modern educational process, the importance of forming interpersonal relations, the qualities required of a modern teacher and his main organizer in creating an environment of healthy competition in the educational process.

Key words: Eastern thinkers, interpersonal relations, Strategic tactics, People's consciousness, compassion, etc.

While conducting scientific research work on the doctoral dissertation on the topic "Strategy of preparing future teachers for interpersonal relations through the heritage of Eastern thinkers", we took it upon ourselves to analyze the content of each sentence, paying special attention to explanation. We heard what the strategy is. What does it mean? What is the importance of strategy in the development of society? we will find answers to such questions.

The word "strategy" is derived from the Greek word "strategos" which means "the art of the general". In addition, strategy is a process that guarantees a certain long-term goal, and also means the art of leading a socio-political struggle. A strategy is a clear system of seeking, articulating, and developing doctrine that, when fully implemented with consistency, will ensure long-term gains. By the 21st century, the concept of strategy has expanded considerably and is being used to develop and develop various industries. Strategy includes management organization concepts aimed at predicting and overcoming various situations that occur in all industries around the world. Based on this, any strategy is expressed in many concepts that are interconnected, but have a separate character. The essence of strategy is to define tactical tasks, and policy, strategy and tactics are three independent categories related to aspects of strategic leadership and management. Their difference is that if the strategy is approved and accepted for implementation, its implementation becomes the driving force of the object being strategized. Tactics reflect daily, monthly and annual (current) plans for the implementation of strategic tasks and measures to solve them. Policy is the summation and integration of strategies and tactics into a single effective system. The implementation of any strategy is the most responsible process, and its success is fully ensured if it is a complete and integrated plan that fully covers the real situation. As we mentioned above, strategy is a set of plans and rules to achieve a specific goal and act on it. If you don't have a strategy, you won't get consistent results. All goal-oriented people have their own strategies. Achieving a specific goal requires the development of a strategy, but for this, strategies in several directions are studied and analyzed. The educational strategy provides effective results in achieving the goals of the educational system. Educational strategy - in Latin also means "guide", based on this meaning, it defines all the activities organized for a specific purpose in the field of education, as well as in the achievement of specified goals. 'lim strategy. It is normal to talk about it. The development of the field of education and science, the fundamental improvement of the quality of national education, the introduction of education based on modern educational approaches, integrated with foreign experiences, and the in-depth study of other subjects that are important and

in high demand today. . current tasks of the day. Therefore, if every young person thoroughly acquires modern knowledge, becomes a master of his profession, and his parents, who focus on his perfection and brighten the face of his people, contribute to the development of our country.

Due to the reforms implemented in the education system after independence, great changes are being made. People's consciousness and outlook have changed. The state policy in the field of personnel training envisages the intellectual, spiritual and moral education of a person, and the achievement of his manifestation as a comprehensively developed person. Communication culture and behavior of the teacher are important in the implementation of this social demand, in the education of every citizen, in the formation of creative abilities, in intellectual development. Therefore, it is worth noting that the demands and responsibilities of the teaching profession have increased, and the duties of teachers in front of the society have increased. To restore and improve our great spirituality, to improve the national education system, to strengthen its national ground, to harmonize it with the requirements of the times, to bring it to the level of world standards, to form independent and independent thinking skills in students. free thinking sense of responsibility for tasks.

People's kindness and mutual respect for each other is manifested in the process of interaction. Communication in our people started from a long time ago with the culture of greeting. Greetings are done differently in different nations. In our nation, greeting is recognized as an example of high manners, and based on it, the priority of universal values, the spiritual characteristics of this nation, the spiritual foundations of mutual relations, the character of future communication and cooperation are expressed. found In the "Holy Qur'an" greeting manners are described as a strict obligation of the Muslim people: "O believers, do not enter other houses without asking permission from your own and greeting the owners. This is the best for you. Perhaps you will learn from this note" (24.27), (24.61).

The cultural and spiritual heritage of our ancestors, the words they created, the inexhaustible richness of the national language are of great importance in the education of the young generation. In this place, Abu Nasr Farabi, Abu Abdullah al-Khorazmi, Yusuf Khos Hajib, Ahmad Yugnaki, Hisrav Dehlavi, Abu Hamid Ghazali, Kaykovus, Sheikh Saadi, Alisher Navai, Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur and others in the rich heritage of the East and the West. educating wise men and bringing children to maturity was put forward as the main problem. They considered words and speech to be a divine blessing and wisdom in education, they emphasized that every word has its place and importance, and that there is nothing stronger and more powerful than words in education. hand, the magic of words can work wonders. All this was done in the process of sincere communication between teachers and students. Mudarris stated that there are ten signs of a perfect and knowledgeable person:

- the first: not to consider as wrong what the people know to be right;
- the second: not giving free rein to one's desires from a young age;
- third: not finding fault with others at all;
- the fourth: turning evil and bad luck into good;
- the fifth: accepting the excuse when the sinner apologizes and
- be forgiving;
- the sixth: meeting the needs of immigrants;
- the seventh: always be sad;
- the eighth: recognition;

- the ninth: to be open-faced to people;
- tenth: always be sweet with people.

In Eastern culture, communication is moral. The teacher emphasized that every student's outlook, thinking, level of knowledge, and attitude to life are reflected in his communication with people. In the legacy of Eastern thinkers, communication has long been a means of communication between people. Language was considered the main means of communication. That is why language is defined as a means of communication.

If a person's language is sweet and polite, he will gain respect among people in a short time. Talking a lot never makes a person famous. That is why our thinkers who lived in the past emphasized the need to approach language and every spoken word with respect and consideration. The teacher should "think about the consequences every minute before speaking" (I.P. Pavlov). In his literary heritage, Alisher Navoi expressed his unique thoughts about the culture of behavior, manners, the importance of language, and sweetness. These ideas have not lost their relevance today. "A sweet tongue is good for the heart, and gentleness is good." "Sweet words to pure hearts are as sweet as honey," says Allama.

The teacher's language skills are important in the development of students' speech: on the one hand, fluency is an important factor in the development of students' knowledge and thinking. From this it can be concluded that the teacher's linguistic wealth ensures that his speech is figurative, beautiful, sonorous, instructive, as a result, it attracts the attention of the student. In fact, the depth of language and speech is a measure and indicator that expresses the level of the teacher's skill, spiritual wealth, and teaching ability. The famous American poet Rolf Emerson says: "Speech is a powerful force: it persuades, it motivates, it compels." In the works of Eastern thinkers, it is noted that special creators and teachers, such as orators, preachers, poets, storytellers, inculcated religious, enlightened and Islamic beliefs and gave advice to the people through the means of language and speech. These speakers had wide knowledge and rich information.

Alisher Navoi stated in his works that "A preacher should first of all be an honest worker and should not deviate from his advice." Therefore, it is the most important social duty and responsibility of every teacher to work on the sweetness of the language and the art of speaking, to improve the culture of speech. The influence of speech in the educational process is extremely immeasurable. A teacher's language and speaking skills are powerful tools that greatly influence students' behavior, attitudes, and thinking. The teacher's "language richness and the art of speaking have always lived side by side" (A.P. Chekhov). His feelings, aspirations, will, and faith are expressed in his speech. The teacher awakens feelings of happiness, inspiration, love, loyalty to the Motherland, anger, hatred in the students with the wealth of language, encourages them to learn. Therefore, the teacher should not forget that "language is the most vital, richest and strongest tool that transforms the national past, present and future generations into a great unity, a historical, living unity" (K.D. Ushinsky).

If we consider the place of interpersonal relations in the life of society, we consider it permissible to give special importance to the following: Interpersonal relations play a decisive role in society, because they are the basis for establishing and maintaining social relations. In turn, contributes to the well-being and functioning of individuals and communities. First, interpersonal relationships facilitate the exchange of information, ideas, and feelings, allowing people to understand each other and communicate effectively. It fosters the cooperation and collaboration necessary to achieve common goals and solve problems together. Second, interpersonal relationships provide people with emotional support, a sense of belonging, and a sense of identity.

Social connections with family, friends, and peers contribute to a person's overall well-being, and a lack of these connections can lead to social isolation and mental health problems. Third, interpersonal relationships help maintain social order and prevent deviant behavior. Strong relationships between individuals and groups create a sense of community and social responsibility, which encourages people to conform to societal norms and values. Based on the above, it should be noted that in all aspects of human activity, interpersonal relations play a decisive role in promoting social cohesion, helping the growth of the individual and ensuring the functioning of society.

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