

Initial Steps from the Acquisition of Pedagogical Skills

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Abstract:

In this article, recommendations are given for young specialists to master the scientific theoretical foundations and practical application of pedagogical skills in order to successfully carry out their pedagogical activities. In addition to studying the scientific-theoretical foundations of pedagogical skills, students are also engaged in pedagogical practice during classroom training. When pedagogical practice is properly organized, initial skills begin to form. It is detailed that its improvement can be realized in the introduction of dual education, in the current period, when the student is studying in the third and fourth stages, he has the opportunity to engage in limited work activities based on the placement.

Keywords: Skill, pedagogue, practice, experience, teacher-trainer, humanitarianism, professional knowledge, pedagogical skills, pedagogical technique, speech technique.

Enter. In order for young specialists to successfully carry out their pedagogical activities, it is necessary to have a perfect knowledge of the scientific theoretical foundations and practical application of pedagogical skills. Because it has been proven in life that any type of activity can be carried out at a high level as a result of the skills of the performer in this field.

When thinking about skill in general, it is understood that a person achieves a quality result with little effort and time, acts successfully, mastery, and artistry. Skills are acquired throughout life.

Pedagogical skill can be considered as the perfect organization of the pedagogical process and the achievement of a high result by fully utilizing one's capabilities when it is described based on this essence [5,78].

The theoretical foundations of pedagogical skills are learned in the process of special pedagogical training, i.e. in higher educational institutions. Practical aspects are learned by engaging in pedagogical activities and gaining direct experience. That is why pedagogical activity is considered the main factor of skill acquisition.

Analysis and results. In addition to studying the scientific-theoretical foundations of pedagogical skills, students are also engaged in pedagogical practice during classroom training. When pedagogical practice is properly organized, initial skills begin to form. Its improvement is possible due to the introduction of dual education, and currently, when the student is studying in the third and fourth stages, he is engaged in limited labor activities on the basis of the placement.

The main part of pedagogic skills is improved by directly engaging in labor activities. Young professionals who have recently started teaching are faced with problematic situations related to pedagogical skills in the implementation of educational and educational work. They have to turn to experienced teachers and coaches to find optimal solutions. Based on our long-term experience, we decided to give some methodological recommendations [1,87].

First of all, to regularly direct oneself to humanitarianism. Pedagogical humanitarianism is fundamentally different from ordinary humanitarianism. Now matured only a teacher who cares for children can properly educate students who have not yet reached full spiritual maturity.

Child care requires a clear knowledge of the age and characteristics of the student and to treat him accordingly. A child's heart is very sensitive, so it is easily affected. A positive or negative attitude appears immediately. The teacher's openness, kindness, kindness and other qualities are the key to success. As stated by A.S. Makorenko, the positive result is obtained if the teacher likes the student and is demanding accordingly.

Secondly, the teacher's knowledge is one of the most important aspects of pedagogical skills. Specialization is the most necessary professional qualities to have a perfect knowledge of science, to convey it to the student's mind, to use various methods and methods, to arouse interest in science in the student, to introduce him to the mysterious world of science. A teacher's worldview is broad. It is also important to be able to correctly interpret the events happening in social life.

It has become a requirement of the time for a teacher to think creatively and be able to use information and communication tools effectively. One of the great scholars said, "A teacher needs to work on himself and study a lot. Otherwise, his professional qualities will begin to fade." Pedagogical skill is largely dependent on the knowledge and intelligence of the teacher. When a young teacher strengthens his intellectual potential, the effectiveness of his pedagogical activity increases [4,89].

Thirdly, the formation of pedagogical skills. It is necessary for every teacher to improve his didactic, educational and social activity skills with special attention. It will be useful for the teacher to have a harmonious development of teaching and educational skills. A young teacher should pay attention to the development of acting and directing skills. In vain, the great ones did not equate one hour of good lesson to a great century. A teacher's leadership, leadership, and initiative skills also make a great contribution to useful activities. Continuously develop your skills, this will only bring success to you and your work.

Fourthly, it is very important for the beginning teacher to develop and regularly polish the aspects of pedagogical techniques. The teacher's appearance, behavior, demeanor, elegance and femininity have a positive effect on the moral formation of young people.

It is desirable that the teacher's inner world, nervous system, and emotions should be moderate and always under control. The teacher must have mime and pantomime effectiveness. Being able to use it effectively increases the moral effectiveness of the teacher. It increases students' alertness and stabilizes their attention.

Fifth, the teacher's speech is the main factor in educating young people. That's why it is necessary for a young teacher to speak in a clear, fluent, understandable, purely literary language, regardless of what subject he teaches. The speech of the teacher has a valuable significance in the development of the student as a person. Each expressed opinion should have a scientific basis, logical completeness it is required to be professional and free from inappropriate words. For this, it is useful for the teacher to do separate speech exercises every day. The teacher's choice of words and their pleasant pronunciation will strengthen the student's memory and increase his retention.

Sixth, the young teacher is in constant communication. That is why it is necessary to have communication skills, skills, and abilities at the level of culture. Teachers with poor communication skills find it difficult to hold the attention of the whole class. A number of students who are interested in the subject they teach will be in the center of attention. Dividing students into "good" and "bad" has negative consequences. It is necessary to see all students as equals and achieve the same attitude. In this case, it is useful to study the mental characteristics

of students and act accordingly. Pedagogical communication should be as democratic as possible.

Seventh, a young teacher is a role model for students. That is why it is required that he should always be a positive role model under any circumstances. For this purpose, it is recommended that every spoken word, action, and behavior be carefully thought out and measured. We believe that outside of school, in public places, on the street, in the market, in playgrounds and recreation centers, he should behave at the level of social demand.

Eighth, working tirelessly on oneself, constantly improving one's level, observing the activities of experienced mentors and taking advice from them will greatly contribute to one's professional improvement. The fact that a teacher studies a lot and tries what he has learned in practical activities brings his professional skills to a high level. The initial conclusion is that we believe that it is necessary for a teacher to feel like a teacher 24 hours a day and act accordingly. Avoiding excessive authoritarianism strengthens the student body. It directs the teacher to inquisitiveness, resourcefulness, and tolerance. Pedagogical dialogue strengthens the vitality and effectiveness of education given to young people.

In addition, the teacher must be very responsible. Effective use of time, paying attention to the most subtle aspects, is considered a guarantee of success [2, 121].

For the teacher, it is necessary for the lesson to be a holy practice. The ability to organize, conduct and analyze each lesson at the highest level, identify achievements and shortcomings, affects the success of subsequent lessons.

It is also important to start and finish the lesson on time. It is necessary to achieve independent thinking, conscious and active participation of students throughout the lesson. It is necessary to try to get the student used to waiting for the next lesson and getting new information from it. For this, the teacher's creative thinking is required [3,504].

Summary. A young teacher should be active in educational activities, choose the topic of activities in cooperation with students, prepare it will be appropriate for him to take the initiative in preparing all the tools necessary for viewing. There is a rule in our nation that "The educator must be educated." A young teacher must follow this rule and keep his honor clean.

Skills are formed and refined over the years. It takes the teacher from a teacher to the level of a mentor-coach. We believe that every teacher who strives for this can become the owner of high pedagogical skills.

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