



CREATIVE TECHNIQUES AND PEDAGOGICAL MASTERY IN TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Salijonova Shakhnozakhon Dilmurodovna
Associate Professor of the Department of Food Technologies,
Gulistan State University.

Nasredinov Dilshod Abduqaimovich,
Lecturer of the Department of Food Technologies,
Gulistan State University

Khurshida Ikromjonovna Beknazarova
Student of the Department of Food Technologies,
Gulistan State University
dilshodnasredinov553@gmail.com

Abstract

This article explores the importance of pedagogical technique in technical education and its role in enhancing teaching effectiveness. Pedagogical technique represents a combination of practical skills that enable teachers to communicate efficiently, inspire students' interest, and facilitate both theoretical and practical learning. In the technical field, teaching goes beyond delivering theoretical knowledge it requires developing students' practical competencies, such as operating machines or devices. The study highlights two main groups of pedagogical techniques: (1) teacher's self-regulation skills, which include managing behavior, emotions, speech, and gestures to build trust and professional influence; and (2) communication skills with students, focusing on clear verbal explanations, effective questioning, and teamwork facilitation. The article concludes that mastering pedagogical technique allows teachers to make technical lessons engaging, understandable, and practice-oriented, thus preparing students for real-world professional tasks.

Keywords: pedagogical technique, technical education, communication skills, teaching mastery, practical learning, emotional control, teamwork.



Introduction

Pedagogical technique is a set of practical skills that a teacher uses to communicate effectively with students, spark their interest, and deliver knowledge efficiently. As a teacher in the technical field, you are responsible not only for providing theoretical knowledge but also for developing practical skills for example, teaching how to operate a machine or a device. In this context, pedagogical technique helps you capture students' attention, simplify complex technical concepts, and foster the development of their practical abilities.

A teacher in the technical field not only imparts knowledge but also prepares students for practical work. Through pedagogical technique, the teacher clearly conveys their thoughts and emotions to students, inspires enthusiasm, and makes the lesson engaging. For example, when explaining a complex technical process, the use of appropriate words, gestures, and facial expressions helps students understand the material more easily.

In the technical field, pedagogical technique is divided into two main groups:

1. Teacher's self-regulation skills: This group of skills is related to how a teacher behaves and expresses themselves. In the technical field, these abilities are essential for gaining students' trust and influencing them in a professional way. The main areas include:

Facial expressions and gestures (pantomimics): A teacher should appear confident and approachable through facial expressions and body movements. For example, when demonstrating a technical process, using clear hand gestures helps students better understand the procedure.

Emotional control: Managing one's emotions during lessons (for instance, not getting irritated by a student's mistake) and maintaining a positive attitude. For example, if a student operates a machine incorrectly, the teacher should patiently explain the right way.

Observation and attentiveness: Monitoring students' level of understanding, paying attention to their questions, and adapting the lesson accordingly. For example, if you notice that a student doesn't grasp a technical process, you can switch to a different way of explaining it.

Speech technique: Controlling breathing, clear pronunciation, adjusting voice volume and speech pace. In technical education, this is very important, since clear



and fluent speech makes it easier for students to understand complex terms and processes.

2. Communication skills with students: In the technical field, one of the teacher's main responsibilities is to establish effective communication with students. This includes the following:

Verbal communication skills: Explaining technical concepts in a simple and understandable way. For example, when explaining the *principle of engine operation*, the teacher can reduce the use of complex terms and illustrate the concept with simple examples such as comparing it to a bicycle mechanism.

Working with questions: Encouraging students to ask questions and responding to them clearly, briefly, and understandably. For instance, when a student asks, "*Why does this device work this way?*", the teacher should answer with clear and practical examples.

Teamwork facilitation: In the technical field, group work is common (for example, during projects or practical sessions). The teacher should manage the

Conclusion:

Pedagogical technique is a fundamental tool for a teacher in the technical field. It enables the teacher to effectively convey their knowledge and experience to students, engage their interest, and develop practical skills. Through proper speech, facial expressions, emotional control, and effective communication with students, the teacher makes the lesson not only informative but also engaging. Moreover, by using practical examples and clear demonstrations, the teacher helps prepare students for real-life technical tasks and professional challenges.

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