

IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF PROFESSIONAL AND PEDAGOGICAL SKILLS EFFECTIVENESS OF PRACTICAL LESSONS

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Abstract

This article presents the role and significance of practical lessons in the development of professional and pedagogical skills of future teachers. The practical application of theoretical knowledge, the formation of pedagogical skills and competencies in students are shown. In addition, the development of such qualities as pedagogical reflection, creativity, culture of communication, and responsibility in the process of practice is analyzed. The article serves to further improve the professional training of future teachers.

Keywords: Professional skills, pedagogical skills, practical lessons, pedagogical competence, innovative methods, reflection, teacher-apprentice system.

Introduction

In every resolution adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers and the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, serious attention is paid to the upbringing of harmonious generation and improving their professional skills, first of all, in educational institutions. In particular, the announcement of 2010 as the Year of the harmonious generation has placed huge responsibilities on teachers and educators. In particular, the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I. Karimov on the State Program "Year of the Harmonious Generation" states that "the country is taking large-scale precisely directed measures to raise a healthy and harmonious generation, to realize the creative and intellectual potential of young people, to create the necessary conditions and opportunities for the development of young people of our country as fully developed individuals that fully meet the requirements of the 21st century increased education is identified as an important task. In order to perform these tasks perfectly, today, first of all, it is necessary to create a solid foundation for continuous improvement of the level and knowledge

of future teachers. In the search for solutions to these problems in higher educational institutions, an in-depth study of the subject "pedagogical skill" plays an important role.

Modern pedagogy and psychology give different interpretations to the concept of "pedagogical skills". In particular, in the "Pedagogical Encyclopedia" the definition is explained as follows: "A skilled master of his profession, highly cultured, deep knowledge of his subject, able to analyze well the fields of applied sciences, perfectly mastering the methods of upbringing and teaching." Proceeding from the essence of this definition, the content of the concept of pedagogical skills of the teacher can be explained as follows:

1. High level of culture, high indicators of knowledge and intelligence.
2. The perfect bearer of knowledge in his discipline.
3. Thorough mastery of knowledge in such disciplines as pedagogy and psychology, the ability to use it in professional activities.
4. Perfect knowledge of the methods of educational work.

The pedagogical skill system consists of the following main interrelated components:

1. Obedience to the requirements of pedagogical humanism.
2. Excellent knowledge of the profession in connection with other disciplines.
3. Possessing pedagogical skills.
4. Thorough mastery of the secrets of pedagogical technique.

The great German pedagogue Adolf Disterverg spoke of the constant study of the sciences and said: "The teacher must be regularly engaged in science. Otherwise, it will end up with withered wood and stone. As a withered tree and stone cannot bear fruit, no result can be expected from such a teacher in the future." In modern science and technology, as well as the power of modern information technologies, it is important to improve the pedagogical skills of the teacher. If in the past a major discovery in one field of science was considered a productive event for about fifteen years and one can hardly believe, now every year, and even every month, new discoveries are being made in the field of science and technology, new previously unknown areas of knowledge are coming into the field. The thirst for knowledge is growing infinitely in people. Therefore, nowadays, the teacher is required to know the news not only in his own discipline, but also in areas close to his subject.

Pedagogical skill is a high pedagogical thinking, conscious and creative approach to the educational process, the ability to effectively apply methodological knowledge. It is constantly involved in the theoretical study of the teachings of teachers, the values of the past, the creative heritage of the thinkers of Central Asia, informing them of modern information technologies, news portals, the theoretical study of teacher training technologies of advanced foreign countries.

In his work, Alisher Navoi (1441-1501) emphasized the attitude towards teachers. He believes that every person should respect and honor the teacher who taught and raised him, the teacher for life. A teacher's hard work cannot be measured by any treasure.

Who in the way of truth to you, with ranj to teach a letter,
With the Ganj of the Hundred Ganj.

Alisher Navoi sets high demands on the teacher, saying that the upbringing of the younger generation cannot be entrusted to any random trainer. In order to bring up and educate the child, to develop his abilities, it is necessary to be an incredibly competent teacher and skillful educator. Alisher Navoi notes that a teacher should not only be a teacher and a knowledge, but also a skilled educator, science and etiquette should be carried out together, and these two processes are inseparable.

Kamoliddin Husayn Voiz al-Kashifi (1440-1505) in his work "Futuvvatnomai Sultani or the Order of Javonmard" extensively dwells on the relationship between the teacher and the disciple. He appreciates the teaching that teachers give to his disciples. In "maraka areas" (a place where a lecture is given), students emphasize that they carefully listen to and follow each word of the teacher. In particular, he writes, "If you are asked what the edifice of discipleship is built on, answer by will. If they ask you what the will is, say heaven and obedience. If Heaven (hearing) and obedience ask for something, say that what the Master says is to hear it with the ear of the soul, to receive it wholeheartedly and to do it through the organs of the body," Kamal al-Din Husayn Waiz al-Kashifi argues.

Hussein Kashifi's work mentions 8 etiquettes of discipleship:

1. Be the first to say hello;
2. Speaking little in front of the teacher;
3. Tilting the head forward;
4. Not to roll the eye in all directions;
5. Ask permission from the awal teacher if you want to speak;

6. Not to object to the teacher's answer;
7. Not to gossip another before the Master;
8. Maintain respect when sitting.

Husayn Kashifi also outlines the conditions of mentorship: "Knowledge that no work can be done without a teacher, and whoever does a work without a teacher, the foundation of that work is not solid. Whoever starts without a teacher, his work and deed will not be fruitful, take the skirt of the master and rejoice, serve the master for a while, and then become a master yourself. If one asks who is a perfect person who has been brought up by a master, say that he is a man of pure piety, who bears his guilt, and who is wise and pure. Una will not be a masterpiece of envy, envy and greed."

Reflexion (lat. "reflexio" - retrogression) is "a form of theoretical activity aimed at understanding the behavior of a fully developed person and their laws; it is an activity aimed at self-knowledge and awareness that reveals the peculiar hidden qualities of the human spiritual world."

Reflexion is a process of a person's continuous life, as if for a moment, interrupting and taking man out of his wanderings by his imagination, in which every action of a person acquires a certain character, philosophical reflections about life.

By studying the reflexive process in professional pedagogical activity, it can be noted that reflexion is not only a phenomenon related to the planning of pedagogical activity, but also the essence of reflexion is used for the purpose of optimizing professional activity. According to some scientists, reflexion is an opportunity to overcome old stereotypes, deficiencies accumulated over centuries in the teacher's professional experience, in the culture of communication, thinking. The future and future of every state will be devoted to the intellectual, cultural, creative and educational process of citizens. When we do not lose the use of old teaching methods in our schools, our children will not make any progress in the future. Students' interest in science will be at a high level when each subject in schools is taught using a variety of innovative new methods. As President Shavkat Mirziyoyev said: "Innovation means the future. If we are going to start building our great future today, we must start it on the basis of innovative ideas, innovative approaches."

The word innovation is derived from the Latin word novatio, which means "renewal or 'change'". For the first time, the concept of innovation appeared in the scientific research of the twentieth century.

Examples of innovative new techniques include:

1. The "Text of the Mind" method. This method is mainly used to test the students' intelligence after they have familiarized themselves with the text given in the textbook, or to strengthen the homework text. To do this, students are handed out a piece of paper with the text written by their teacher. Some words or numbers in the text will be changed. Readers will find that error and place it in the chart below the text. The effectiveness of this method: increases awareness; develop skills of independent thinking; comparative learning develops; develops word distinguishing skills.
2. In the method of "restore the poem", the literature is also taken as a basis for a poem in a book. Students are required to reconstruct the poem within the allotted time and demonstrate their wit. To do this, we divide the students in the class into 3 groups. Groups are given the same text of the poem, each line is cut out. What is required of the students will be to choose the correct place for the verses. As a result of this method, the students' awesomeness is tested; the ability to recall from a hearing is tested; the ability to find the logical continuation of the poem is developed; learn the method of writing poetry.
3. In the game technology method "Graphic test", each student is distributed with a special table sheet. Students read the questions prepared in advance by the teacher, and choose one of the answer options for each question and paint this box. At the end of the process, the resulting form is compared with the sample form.
4. In our method called "Give Information", a picture of all our poets and writers given by the teacher in any literature textbook is glued with a magnet with the back of the blackboard. Each student pulls out a picture they want when they go up to the blackboard and finds out which writer or poet they are. He then tells what he knows about the same adjective. Whoever says the most information wins and gets rewarded. The effectiveness of this method: forms the child's ability to remember information; develops the ability to recognize writers and poets.
5. In the method of the "foreign word" method, a poem or text from the "Native Language Book" is taken as a basis. And students will have to find a word or words that do not appear in the text or poem from the 5 words given in the table during

the given time. The results of this method are: development of logical thinking skills in students; test the ability to analyze text; inculcate the ability to think independently; to teach comparative learning.

Instead of conclusion, it should be noted that in some students there are cases of insufficient assimilation of theoretical information. At such times, if the teacher explains the topic in the course of the lesson with innovative methods, it becomes easier for the student to understand and master the topic. In addition, it can effectively serve to reveal the multifaceted activities of the teacher, as well as to accelerate the educational process, activate the practice of acquiring knowledge, and increase the enthusiasm of students. Therefore, each teacher is required to work harder on himself. The old rule should abandon memorization and copying methods and ensure that the lesson is fun and effective. They should make the most of every minute and contribute to the knowledge of the students. Practical classes are the most important stage for future teachers of combining theoretical knowledge with practice, forming and strengthening professional and pedagogical skills. In the process of practice, students acquire pedagogical skills, creativity, culture of communication, responsibility and reflect. Also, the effectiveness of the practice can be further enhanced through the use of a mentor-apprentice system, modern methods and innovative technologies. Therefore, in the process of training pedagogical personnel, special attention to practical lessons is one of the important conditions for improving the quality of education.

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