

Modern Teachers and Their Pedagogical Skills

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Keywords: Didactic Skills, Academic Skills, Perceptive Skills, Speaking Skills, Organizational Skills, Authority Skills, Communicative Skills, Authoritarian Skills.

Abstract: This article describes the modern pedagogue and his image, the requirements for a teacher, and what a modern teacher should be. The teacher is the main participant of the society's social order for the education of the young generation. Pedagogical skill is an important component of the teacher's quality. Language skills were also discussed. The teacher is the engineer of the child's heart.

1 INTRODUCTION

It is known that all professions are first taught by a teacher. The teacher also gives the first lesson. The teacher also teaches the meaning and essence of the first words Motherland. Therefore, among all professions, the teaching profession is considered to be very honourable and responsible. A question naturally arises here. So, who is the teacher? What qualities should he have? In particular, today's teacher should be armed with what qualifications, etc.

The teacher is the main participant of the society's social order for the education of the young generation. In the teaching profession, he cannot be a good mentor-teacher if he does not have deep knowledge, ingenuity and passion to regularly develop his professional skills. After all, the perspective of our country is the positive solution of all the reforms promoted by our President and this is the result of many millennia of intellectual work. That is why, in the conditions of today's independence, the attention and need for the teaching profession is increasing more than ever. At the same time, the requirements for the teacher are different. Because today Uzbekistan is facing the world as an independent country, it should not be forgotten that pedagogues have their own place and their own essence in this regard.

2 THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

In class, the speech of a competent teacher is always aimed at the students. Whether the teacher is explaining new material, commenting on a student's response, approving or reprimanding the students' response, their behaviour or behaviour, whatever he is doing, his speech is always credible, should be distinguished by its internal power, such as attractiveness. The teacher's speech, his pronunciation should be clear, simple and understandable for students. The information given should be structured in such a way that it activates the students' thoughts and attention at a high level. For this, the teacher asks a question in the middle and gradually leads the students to the correct answer, activating the attention of the students. He uses words and expressions like "Think, think again!" The teacher's speech should not use sentences, complex verbal explanations, difficult terms, and different definitions if it is not necessary. At the same time, the teacher should also take into account that the short speech of the teacher, which is broken, often becomes incomprehensible to the students. The teacher's speech mixed with humour and a little sarcasm expressing goodwill greatly enlivened the students and was well received by the students.

The speech of a competent teacher should be vivid, figurative, clearly intonation and expressive, full of emotion, detailed, and there should be absolutely no stylistic and grammatical errors. A monotonous speech will tire the students very

quickly, make them bored and frustrated. At the same time, according to the physiological teaching of I.P. Pavlov, such a speech becomes a permanent stimulus, causing the inhibition process in the cerebral hemispheres, making the student restless and sleepy. The speed of speech largely depends on the individual psychological characteristics of the teacher. Some teachers speak quickly, while others speak slowly. But the teacher should not forget that the speech at the most convenient speed for students to acquire knowledge is an average lively speech.

Hasty speech interferes with the acquisition of knowledge, quickly tires children, and creates protective inhibition. Too slow leads to laziness and boredom. Loudness of speech - speaking loudly will also result in similar points. Excessively harsh, sharp, shouting speech gets on the nerves of the students, makes them tired quickly and creates a protective inhibition. Here, one of the Eastern thinkers, Nasriddin Tusi, "...the teacher's speech cannot be poisonous, rude or harsh at some time and anywhere. It would be very appropriate to quote his advice that the teacher's lack of self-control during the lesson can spoil the work..." The teacher's husky, slow voice sounds bad. Speech gestures, various sharp movements enliven the students. In this way, gestures and actions are used in moderation by experienced teachers. But too much of the same experienced actions get on a person's nerves.

Organizational ability is, firstly, the ability to organize a group of students, to make such a group cohesive, and secondly, to be able to properly organize one's personal work.

Students have different opinions about their teachers. For example, some students: "...We love Azim brother very much. They quickly organize a business mood in our class and surprise us all with their punctuality, neatness, dexterity and entrepreneurship," some students say: "Sabir brothers return our loyalty and make money from our disappointment. They try to do many things, but they don't finish any of them..." they say. Sometimes some students say about their teacher: "...Nadira sisters are busy with us like a mother hen. If we start to talk, they will try not to notice. She was a wonderful woman, but no one did anything in her class".

A teacher's ability to organize his work means that he can properly plan and control his work. Experienced teachers develop a special sensitivity to time - the ability to properly distribute work and use the allotted time. Of course, in many cases, it is possible to waste time during the lesson. But this lost time may be in cases where there is a need to correct the lesson plan. Experienced teachers recommend

that the lesson plan or text be used to monitor time in order to learn to sense time. In particular: during 10, 20, 30 and other minutes of the lesson, they give advice on how to prepare additional materials for use in case of unexpected time increase, or what material can be left for the next lesson if there is time left.

Authoritative ability is the ability to directly influence students emotionally and voluntarily, and gain prestige in them.

Authoritative ability refers to the wilful qualities of the teacher, such as honesty, wilful perseverance, self-control, prudence, demandingness, as well as a number of personal qualities, as well as a sense of responsibility for the education of students, his faith, to students it also depends on such qualities as the belief that he was able to instil spiritual and educational beliefs.

"He has a wonderful character - he can work without any fuss and shouting"; "We admire him very much for his seriousness, restraint and demandingness. All the time, he only asks politely, gently, but his request is so impressive that it is impossible not to listen to him"; "Our math teacher is punctual, calm, reserved, and at the same time has a great influence on the whole class"; "Don't ignore the reputation of our chemistry teacher, he will achieve what he says under any circumstances"; "Brother Nigmat has a masterful influence on us. He doesn't demand anything, if they demand it, he won't extort it from him", or the students' opinions about their teachers: "We were glad that brother Polvon left our school. He tried to catch us by yelling, yelling, and commanding us, but he only forced us to endure." In this regard, it would be appropriate to cite the very regrettable comments of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov about the state of affairs in school education: "If a student objects to a teacher, tomorrow he will who gets into a situation that he doesn't want. The teacher dominates the process in schools. He requires the child to understand only what he is explaining. The principle is also ready: what I say means what I say".

At the same time, the students criticize the teacher's qualities such as emptiness, laziness, laziness, gullibility, laziness, over-observance, lack of will: "he is a good person, but he is empty-headed: there is no point in deceiving him"; "It is impossible to understand: there is no such thing as a very strict, demanding, sometimes very demanding"; "Too loose, lazy: as soon as you try it, you will fall asleep"...

Communicative ability is the ability to communicate with children, to be able to find the right way to help students, and to have a pedagogical

tact to interact with them in a pedagogically appropriate way.

Psychologist I.V. Strakhov made a great contribution to the study of pedagogical tact psychology. In his opinion, it is important to find the most convenient ways to influence students, to pay attention to appropriate pedagogical measures in the application of educational influence, to take into account specific pedagogical tasks, the psychological characteristics of the student's personality and his capabilities, and this it is necessary to take into account pedagogical situations.

One of the obvious manifestations of pedagogical tact is to be able to feel the measures applied to any pedagogical effect. A resourceful teacher pays attention to children, looks at them with intelligence, calculates with their individual psychological characteristics. "He has a surprisingly good relationship with us, like wonderful close friends"; "The strength of our history teacher is that the teacher flatters the students". Our zoology teacher, Farida, was one of those: no matter what they did, she flattered the children to make them look at her! Why do they humiliate themselves so much? I was a house. After all, they know their subject well"; "Brother Ibrahim, you see that a person who has nothing would hurt his heart, let him down, or fight in vain and leave him alone."

Regarding the issue of the teacher's pedagogical tact, it should also be said that when students talk about the teacher's positive qualities, they always put the teacher's fairness in the first place.

"In many cases, they act unfairly - they act without thoroughly investigating an issue." Pupils have an attitude of demanding and pitiful towards such a teacher's character. The unfairness of the teacher can lead to bad consequences. Each of us has some idea about this from school practice.

In order to acquire the teaching profession, it is necessary to develop physical and mental qualities along with natural abilities. Otherwise, there will be no benefit to society or others from such persons who have chosen the teaching profession.

Pedagogical activity mainly refers to the special activities of individuals who are responsible to the people and the state for preparing the young generation for life and work. To be more specific, the work of teachers is a complex, conflicting and long-lasting process aimed at educating a perfect person.

First of all, every person who has a teaching profession should embody the characteristics of a teacher's personality; as well as having thoroughly mastered the requirements for the teacher's mental and pedagogical preparation; It is very important to

have pedagogical skill, technique, tact, intelligence, observation, and the ability to convey knowledge to children within the required scope of the chosen specialty.

The teacher is the owner of beauty. You can say that some dear people took a pen in their hands and expressed their best wishes on white papers about those noble and honourable professions. Life is eternal, but alive with the younger generation. As long as there is a generation, the loving river teachers who give it education and training will live forever. Life's need for the owners of this honourable profession is also eternal.

A teacher is a gardener. He is the gardener of the flower of youth. School, educational institution is a flower of education, young children are its priceless sprouts, and teachers are intelligent, compassionate and kind gardeners of this garden. He fights for the fruits in his garden to be colourful and healthy. He dreams of seeing every student happy. The tree is decorated with sweet fruit, and the teacher is decorated with an intelligent and well-rounded person.

"Teaching is a highly honourable profession. This profession is not like any other profession. The famous Russian pedagogue A.S. Makarenko gives a very high assessment of the teaching profession and defines it as follows: An educator must know how to organize, walk, joke, be cheerful or angry, he he should behave in such a way that his every action, behaviour, and dress should educate the children". From this definition, it can be concluded that a pedagogue should be perfect in every way, an ideal person for students. Even the dress of the teacher should educate the children.

It is appropriate for teachers to pay attention to clear and concise expression of their opinion in the process of communication with students, parents and colleagues. In the process of dealing with them, it is necessary not to start the conversation with evidence of negative situations, but on the contrary, to recognize the successes of students (or colleagues, parents), and to express confidence in further enriching them. In the process of communication, benevolence, sincerity, friendly attitude, and good mood should be felt from the words of the teacher towards the interlocutor ensures that it gains attention.

Pedagogical technique is one of the components of pedagogic skills, and it is a means of teacher's influence on students. A teacher who has sufficiently mastered pedagogical techniques will have high communication skills with students. Using the right words and sentences at the right time, in the right

tone, how to look, quick and accurate use of gestures, allows you to maintain calmness and the ability to think clearly and analyse even in the most acute and unexpected pedagogical situations. Pedagogical technique consists of the following components: speech skills; teacher's mime and pantomime; be able to manage his psychological (spiritual) state; acting and directing skills. First of all, as a component of pedagogical technique, it is possible to mention the speech skills of the pedagogue, that is, to speak literately, to express his speech in a beautiful and understandable, impressive way, and to clearly express his thoughts and feelings in words. According to the calculations of scientists, approximately 1/4 - 1/2 of the time allocated for study is spent listening to the teacher's speech and PEDAGOGS international research journal www.pedagoglar.uz 103 Volume-3, Issue-1, February-2022 used for their understanding. So, the thorough assimilation of the educational material by the students depends on the perfection and brilliance of the teacher's speech. In fact, as A. Avloni said, "The word is a scale that shows the level and perfection, knowledge and grace of a person. People with intelligence know their thoughts and intentions, knowledge and strength, value and value from what they say". In particular, students pay a lot of attention to the teacher's pronunciation and speech technique. Stuttering, introductions, imitations of words such as "let's say", "well", "so", "so on", "so" or repeating the same word up to three times in a row Unnecessary repetition of words like. It is a pity that such a situation occurs not only among secondary school teachers and students, but also among professors and teachers of higher educational institutions. Nowadays, a system of exercises on speech technique has been developed. This system is based on the experiences of theatre pedagogy and consists of a training-methodical complex of skills such as proper breathing, pauses and diction during speech. Any person who has regularly worked on himself to master this system, including teachers and trainers of young people, can correct his speech. One cannot agree with the opinion that a person's voice and nature are unchangeable. Modern physiology shows that it is possible to completely change the quality of the voice. This is also proven by historical facts. For example, the great orator Demosthenes overcame his stammer through practice and became a great orator of ancient Rome. Mime and pantomime have their place and importance in pedagogical activity. Pantomime. Body, arm and leg movements are called pantomime. Skilled pedagogues use pantomime actions to express their thoughts and create images. Teachers should pay special attention

to body movements during the lesson. For example, when greeting, keeping the body straight and holding both hands as if to hug each student, the right leg should be thrown 15-20 cm in front of the left leg, that is, run and hug the students. means to press on, humbly invite the students to sit down, emphasize the important points of the topic being studied, lead towards the students, walk forward with bold steps, back when justifying their opinions, i.e. the class should walk towards the board. Sidewalks are not recommended. It is impossible to say that the teacher should sit with his hands waving his palms towards the students. Such a movement of the hands means let your face be blessed. In general, all the teacher's actions should be distinguished by their elegance, simplicity and naturalness. Adhering to the aesthetics of body posture, negative habits (swaying back and forth, throwing weight from one leg to another, holding the back of a chair, leaning over a table or student's desk with the palms of the hands, going to class with hands they are required to be free from carrying unrelated objects, head scratching, nose picking, ear picking, etc. Mimicry. Mimicry is the art of expressing one's thoughts, feelings, and mental state through facial muscles, eyebrows, eyes, and lips. Sometimes, a teacher's facial expression has a stronger impact than his words. Gestures and facial expressions increase the emotional impact of information and cause it to be well received by the student. Students learn the teacher's thoughts from his facial expression. Therefore, the teacher should be able to hide his inner feelings. Mimic actions are mainly used for educational purposes. In the process of pedagogical activity, it is important for the pedagogue to manage his psychological (spiritual) state. It is a very important role for the teacher to have the most comfortable emotional (creative) seriousness, humaneness, optimism, benevolence, joyous mood towards his students and other people around him, and the ability to organize his own emotional rest plays This skill ensures self-control of the pedagogue in the course of his professional activity, helps to maintain a healthy nervous system for many years, to refrain from nervous breakdowns, emotional and mental stress. In order to successfully organize pedagogical interaction, the pedagogue needs to master acting and directing skills. Actor (fr. acteur, Latin actor) means performer, director (fr. regisseur, Latin rege) means manager. In this regard, our great-grandfather Abu Nasr Farabi (873-950), who was glorified in the eastern countries and became famous as "Al-Muallim as-Sani" (after Aristotle, 'The Second Teacher'), "Aristotle of the East", needed the desire and will of the enlightened person

is the art of direction management,” he said. Therefore, a skilled teacher learns the secrets of acting and directing, acquires the skills to influence not only their intelligence, but also their emotions when dealing with children, bringing his professional activity to the level of art output is required. Pedagogical technique is assembled in such a way that it helps the pedagogue to effectively influence students in any pedagogical situations. The first step is for teachers to acquire knowledge of pedagogical skills, and their artistic application to professional and personal activities with skill, mastery and dexterity is the main goal. For example, in some teachers, we see the ability to see the future and predict that “this student will not become a good person in the future.” In fact, this teacher should work on timely elimination of the reasons why his student is a “bad” person. Because even that one child, when he reaches a certain age, is required to support his parents, his family, and bear the burden of the country. Therefore, the fact that we teachers ignore one of our students is a sin before God and a crime before society, and he has an answer. Let’s also take the constructive ability. We developed the project of the lesson. If we conduct lessons based on this project, we will know in advance which of our students will not master the subject. So, this created lesson plan is useless, we need to work on another perfect plan. Because we teachers are responsible for equipping each of our students with guaranteed knowledge at the level of their closest intellectual development

Modern requirements for the professional activity of a teacher, the purpose of the reforms implemented in all spheres of the social life of our country is aimed at ensuring the safety and well-being of a person and his interests, as well as raising a mature generation. The path of development that has been followed in a short period of time after gaining independence is gaining meaning and essence worthy of centuries. It is known that the important issue of educating young people as well-rounded individuals, who are important subjects of social-political, economic, cultural-spiritual renewal of the society, is important in driving development and influencing the processes taking place in life. The future of every society is determined by the level of development of the education system, which is an integral part of it and a vital necessity. In order to increase the effectiveness of education, to ensure that the individual is at the centre of education and to ensure that young people learn independently, they are well prepared for educational institutions and, in addition to solid knowledge in their field, they know modern pedagogical technologies and interactive methods

teachers who know the rules of use in the organization of educational and educational activities are needed. For this, it is necessary to equip all science teachers with pedagogical and information technologies, interactive methods, and continuously improve their skills in applying the acquired knowledge in educational activities. The activity of the teacher of the educational institution should be directed to the creation of educational conditions in the process of educating a person, to meet his needs, and to open and develop his abilities. The qualification of a teacher of an educational institution should have two sides, illuminated by special and pedagogical sciences, and he should always answer the questions “Why should we teach?”, “How should we teach?” it is necessary to find answers to these questions. These answers should be interpreted in accordance with the basic rules and laws of pedagogy, as well as based on knowledge that takes into account the characteristics of education. One of the important problems of pedagogy is the development of the theory of the pedagogical process, which must form the basis of the teacher's specialization and activity. Pedagogues should have the necessary knowledge of pedagogical and psychological knowledge, technology and teaching methods when entering the educational process in addition to their existing knowledge in the field of specialization. That is why, in improving the qualifications of pedagogues: - formation of pedagogical qualifications that ensure the effectiveness of the teaching process; - formation of a new professional mindset aimed at understanding socio-economic, political, humanitarian knowledge; - mastering the system of pedagogical knowledge as the methodological basis of the teacher’s activity; - the issues of mastering the teaching technology as a system of methods brought closer to the professional activities of teachers are defined as the main ones. Requirements for knowledge and skills of modern teachers, Teachers should be able to communicate in accordance with the mentality of their students, acquire modern pedagogical technologies and use them in the educational process. Today, technology-based education is not the only way to modernize traditional education.

3 CONCLUSIONS

Usually, elements of several technologies are used in education at once, because pedagogical technology is a project that fully occupies the educational process, integrity, result, i.e., a specific goal of the educational process, taking into account the human and technical

capabilities, is a result-oriented process. The teacher will learn the role of modern pedagogical technologies in the educational process, their use, as well as the ability to differentiate the concepts of method, method and technology, “Brainstorming”, “Networks” (Cluster), “Assessment” methods, “Boomerang”, They should have knowledge about “Skarabey”, “Charkhpalak”, “Resume”, “Case-study” and similar technologies and be able to use them in the educational process. In order to solve the problems faced by the educational system in the innovative processes taking place at the present time, we need people who are able to absorb new information and evaluate their acquired knowledge, make necessary decisions, and think independently and freely. That is why the role and importance of modern teaching methods, i.e. interactive methods, innovative technologies in the educational process of educational institutions is incomparable. Pedagogical technology and the knowledge and experience of their use in education ensure that students acquire knowledge and advanced skills. In order to be able to see each lesson as a whole and imagine it, the teacher should design the future lesson process. For this purpose, the technological map of the lesson is drawn up based on the characteristics of each subject, the subject taught for each lesson, the capabilities and needs of the students. Practical experience in the modern education system shows that a well-planned lesson in advance certainly makes the lesson interesting for the teacher and the student, as well as provides an opportunity to achieve a positive result and increases the effectiveness of the lesson.

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