

Research Article

ABOUT THE PEDAGOGICAL SKILL OF A TEACHER

*Botirova Hilola Ibragimovna*¹

¹ Teacher, Secondary school № 31 in Namangan district, Namangan, Uzbekistan.

DOI: http://doi.org/10.15350/L_2/7/10

Abstract.

This article examines the pedagogical abilities of teachers as necessary conditions for effective teaching in primary schools.

Key words: technology, pedagogy, primary classes, student, teacher.

The teacher's knowledge is directed to the discipline that he teaches and to the students. The content of professional knowledge is the knowledge of the educational subject, its methods, as well as pedagogy and psychology.

Pedagogical skills are not only professional knowledge, but also the ability to teach. They point to the peculiarities of the course of mental processes that contribute to the success of pedagogical activity. The ability to teach, as well as to any other, can be found in how quickly professional training goes, how deeply and firmly the future teacher masters the techniques and methods of teaching.

Abilities are life-long formations, they develop in the course of individual life, and the environment and upbringing actively shape them. Abilities are a dynamic concept, their formation occurs in the process of organized activity.

The formation of abilities is influenced by a number of conditions: theoretical and practical experience; knowledge; physical and mental activity associated with the implementation of specific goals and familiarization with various types of games, learning, work; observation, good memory, brightness of the imagination.

There are General abilities (individual personality traits that provide relative ease and productivity in mastering knowledge and performing various activities) and special abilities (personality traits that help achieve high results in any field of activity).

There are levels of abilities: reproductive (provides a high ability to learn knowledge, master activities) and creative (provides the creation of a new, original).

There are also theoretical (assuming a person's propensity for abstract-theoretical thinking) and practical (assuming a person's propensity for concrete practical actions) abilities.

The same ability may have different degrees of development.

Talent – a high level of ability development that provides outstanding success in a particular activity.

Genius – the highest level of development of abilities that makes a person an outstanding person in the relevant field of activity.

A person's belonging to one of three types: artistic, intellectual, and intermediate – determines to a large extent the features of his abilities.

There are constructive, organizational and communicative components of pedagogical activity. The teacher must have the appropriate abilities.

Constructive abilities are manifested in the desire and ability to develop the student's personality, select and compositionally build educational material in relation to the age and individual characteristics of children.

Organizational skills are shown in the ability to include students in various activities and effectively influence each individual.

Communication skills are shown in the ability to establish proper relationships with children, feel the mood of the entire team, and understand each student.

The criteria of a teacher's skill are: expediency (orientation), productivity (result: the level of knowledge, education of students), optimality (choice of means), creativity (content of activity).

N. V. Kuzmina under pedagogical abilities understands special abilities on which the mastering of pedagogical skill depends.

Types of abilities:

Didactic

They form the basis of students' ability to present material in an accessible, interesting, clear and clear way. The teacher's pedagogical skill is not limited to the ability to clearly and easily transmit information, it is manifested in the ability to awaken, excite the mind of children.

Managerial

It is shown in the ability to organize the activities of students, create a team and make it a tool by which the appropriate structure of the individual is formed, organize their activities (accuracy, accuracy, discipline). This is all a result of organizational skills.

Communicative

Allow you to establish proper relationships with students.

Perceptive

They are the basis of the ability to penetrate the inner world of the child.

Suggestive

With the help of a firm strong-willed word to achieve the desired result of influence (the ability to inspire).

- Scientific and educational (academic)
- Get information up to date.
- Emotional stability
- Control yourself in any situation.
- Optimistic forecasting
- Ability to set a goal for the future.