

TEACHER'S PEDAGOGICAL SKILLS AND WAYS TO ACQUIRE IT

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Abstract: In this article, it is revealed that pedagogical skill is a tool that combines the inner essence and external appearance of the teacher's activity. It allows to understand the totality of methods and means of communicating with the reader through the article.

Key words: Education, pedagogy, method, education, quality, category, student, activity, skill, experience.

Teaching is an honorable but very difficult profession. To become a good teacher, it is not enough to acquire pedagogical theory. Because in the pedagogical theory, the general laws and rules of teaching and upbringing of children, generalized methodological ideas are stated, it is emphasized to take into account the young individual characteristics of the teacher. School life and small pedagogical process are very diverse. There are situations that do not correspond to the pedagogical theory. This requires extensive knowledge, thorough practical training, innovative approaches to teaching foreign languages 197 pedagogical skills and creativity from the teacher. Therefore, today's teacher is: capable of pedagogical activity, creative, business-minded; perfectly mastered national culture and universal human values, worldly knowledge, well-versed in religious sciences, spiritually mature; A citizen of faith who believes in the development of Uzbekistan as an independent state, who correctly understands the duty of patriotism; perfectly mastered specialized knowledge, psychological, pedagogical knowledge and skills, as well as theoretical sciences; who love the teaching profession and children, sincerely believe that every student will grow up and become a good person, help them develop as individuals and mature as people; it is necessary to be able to think freely and creatively, demanding, fair, polite. Pedagogical skill is a tool that combines the inner essence and external appearance of a teacher's activity. In other words, it is a collection of methods and means of communication with the student. These allow the teacher to solve complex and delicate pedagogical tasks. The components of pedagogical skill can be divided into 2 groups: the 1st group includes the teacher's behavior control. It includes body control (mimicry and pantomime), emotion and mood control (not nervousness, creating a good mood), social-spiritual skills (attention, observation, imagination), speaking skills (breathing, making the voice pleasant, pronunciation, sound (tempo) speed) is an example. Group 2 includes learning to influence some individuals and the community. It acts as a technology of the educational process. Attention is paid to didactic and educational, organizational and constructive, demanding and communicative culture, organization of collective creative work, etc. Pedagogical skill formation has a developing effect on the less noticeable qualities of a person. For example, working on expressive, literate, and pure speech affects the fluency of thinking. Acquiring the methods of independent regulation of mental activity leads to the development of emotional restraint in character. The coach's appearance, behavior in various situations, and control of emotions are of great importance in the education and training of young people. The teacher's appearance means his body structure, stature, wealth, as well as his posture, clothing, personal hygiene rules, actions, and behavior. In this case, the effectiveness of facial movements, the harmonious movement of the body and some parts, and the harmony of words and actions when speaking should not be overlooked. Everything that exists in the teacher's appearance should be focused on one goal, that is, it should be directed to the formation of young people as a perfect person. The teacher's appearance, open face, enthusiasm, mental freshness,

careful execution of words and actions, never "losing" himself, behaving decently in any situation are further appreciated. will be more mysterious. Emotional management. Each person has his own emotional characteristics, which change depending on the situation under the influence of internal and external factors. On the one hand, innovative approaches to teaching foreign languages depend on individual-spiritual capabilities, and on the other hand, it is manifested on the basis of self-influence and self-control. Body movement. Body movement makes the teacher handsome, good-looking, pleasant in front of the students, and also has an educational content. Standing upright and walking confidently expresses confidence in the teacher's knowledge and skills. Slouching of the head, crawling, stooping means self-doubt and indifference. Facial movement. One of the powerful means of influencing students is the teacher's facial expressions. Facial expressions can convey emotions to readers that are sometimes difficult to express in words. In most cases, facial movements serve to increase the effectiveness of words. Speaking skill is a characteristic of a person and is formed under the influence of several factors. Under the influence of heredity, the organs of speech develop, and it becomes possible to make sounds and express them in different ways. Social environment teaches to speak a certain language. Through education and training, meaningful, effective, expressive, purposeful speaking is formed. Speech is created and formed for a certain period of time after the birth of a person. By practicing and working on yourself, you can improve your speech to the highest level. An example of this is the exercises of the ancient Greek scientist and statesman Demosthenes and the Russian poet V. Mayakovsky. For those who want to speak beautifully and impressively, there are state-of-the-art methods and equipment that will allow you to master public speaking skills without too much effort. One of the essential features of speaking skills is proper breathing. In addition to being a vital need for a person, breath also serves as a source of energy for speech. Therefore, it is important to follow the breathing skills. There are four types of breathing: a) upper breath, b) chest breath, c) diaphragmatic breath, and g) costal diaphragmatic breath. In order to speak, a quick and deep breath is taken and exhaled slowly. Actors, radio and television announcers spend hours practicing inhaling and exhaling. Inhaling and exhaling while they speak is not noticeable. This situation could be seen in the speeches of professor A. Kattabekov and associate professor Q. Samadov (may God make their places from heaven). Associate professor H. Mirhaydarov's speech is a clear example of this. Professionals related to speaking, especially teachers, are required to be careful and take care of their voices. Otherwise, the sound apparatus can be quickly damaged. It is necessary for the teacher's voice to be clear, clean, sonorous, and follow a certain speed. Speaking too fast or too slowly leads to extinguishing the interest of the listener, boring and boring. Conclusions and recommendations.

Innovative approaches to teaching foreign languages 199 The main ways of acquiring pedagogical skills are teacher-led classes, learning pedagogical skills, and independent practice, which is professional self-education. Taking into account that pedagogical skills are individual and personal, professional self-education, that is, activities aimed at forming the personal qualities and professional skills of a skilled teacher in the student, play a leading role in its improvement. Pedagogical skill should play an important role in the process of mastering professional secrets at a high level. According to psychologists, it is easier to teach pedagogical skills in groups. Their experimental work shows that the most convenient number of such groups should consist of 10-14 people. The same number of participants allows each of them to fully identify and solve individual psychological problems of working with people, to significantly increase the level of skills and adaptation, to develop pedagogical understanding, and to expand the means of influencing others. It is important that the participants of the group, future pedagogues, should actively strive to acquire the skills of working together professionally, and be psychologically ready for regular work on self-knowledge and professional training. In all cases, before the start of

both individual and group training, a separate program for acquiring pedagogical skills should be drawn up. To create such a program, first of all, it is necessary to determine pedagogical skills. However, experience shows that, as a rule, at this stage, it is not only about skills, but at the same time, by the time of starting automated training, it can also be about skills. These can be, for example, natural breathing and voice flow, correct pronunciation, literate, expressive speech, mime and pantomimic accuracy, which is the result of previous education. Acquiring pedagogical skills in the process of professional training helps the teacher to avoid many mistakes at the very beginning of his career, and to achieve high efficiency in teaching students.

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