

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TEACHER OF THE FUTURE TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION

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ANNOTATION:

The work of a teacher is a priceless research, positive experiences, joy, generated from their own activities. Pedagogical activity is one of the most complex areas of human labor. The result of talent in the pedagogical activity of teachers of technological education is related to the interests of society.

Keywords: Ability, purpose, object, subject, communicative communication, motivation, didactic, academic, perceptive, organizational, emotional

INTRODUCTION:

Pedagogical activity is a professional activity of a teacher aimed at solving the tasks of education and upbringing of students and carried out by means of pedagogical interaction. The teacher performs several types of these activities: teaches, educates, guides, organizes, promotes, engages in independent learning. All this is directly aimed at solving the tasks of teaching and educating.

During the pedagogical activity there is a motivational-purposeful stage, a stage of understanding the situation: motives are born, mental preparation for the activity is created, goals and objectives are set and changed, the teacher's influence on the mental development of pupils is coordinated, pedagogical self-analysis methods (diagnostics, prediction, control), the task is solved, the allowed pedagogical shortcomings are eliminated.

MAIN PART:

Like other types of human activity, pedagogical activity consists of different features: purpose, object, subject and means. These are:

-First, the purpose of pedagogical activity is determined by society, that is, the result of pedagogical activity is related to the interests of society. His work should be aimed at the full development of the personality of young people. Pedagogical activity ensures the social identity (sequence) of the generation, transmits the experience of one generation to the next, directs young people towards social relations, realizes the natural potential of man to gain social experience.

- Second, the pedagogical activity is always associated with the management of personal activity. It is important that the pedagogical goal becomes the goal of the student. Achieving it will not be easy. The educator needs to have a clear idea of the purpose of his activity and ways to achieve it, and be able to explain to them that achieving the goal is important for the students as well.

- Third, the management of student activities in the pedagogical process (education, upbringing) is therefore complex - the pedagogical goal is always focused on the future of the student. The educator imagines this goal more clearly than the student. And the reader, in many cases, lives with the worries of the present, the present, because of a lack of life experience, and cannot fully imagine the future. Teaching is a creative activity. As his experience grows, the educator is not satisfied with the original teaching materials, he tries to

use new materials in the teaching process. To do this, creativity must be emotionally formed in him. If there is a sense of creativity, the educator is sought after, works on himself. Emotional self-preparation evokes a sense of creativity in the teacher.

Most importantly, the future technology education teacher needs to identify his or her emotional relationships in the classroom. When presenting the teaching material orally, the teacher should pay attention to the tone, gestures, facial expressions, art, to follow the logical continuity of ideas. It is advisable for the future teacher of technological education to instruct himself before entering the lesson. For example, a teacher could use the following self-training.

- I am a creator:
- I can confidently teach:
- This topic is of great interest to students:
- I am seriously prepared for the lesson:
- It is my responsibility to increase the activity of students:
- The students and I are in a good mood:
- I like my profession.

Of course, these guidelines should be based on the fact that the future teacher of technological education is well prepared for the lesson.

For the future technological education science teacher to be effective in communicative communication, he must know the systems of pedagogical influence, every part of it. Features of the socio-psychological interaction of teachers and students in the classroom - should be based on communicative, creative individuality

In this case, the directions of communication are as follows:

- Communication based on interest in collaborative creative activities;
- Friendly communication;
- Communicate remotely;
- Communication based on intimidation (fear);

- Communication organized to gain a false reputation.

The basis of the first direction is the high professional ethics of the teacher. Scientists such as M.O. Kiebel, I.P. Volkov, V.F. Shatalov, M. Ochilov, O. Rozikov have expressed their views on this direction. According to them, the relationship with children and pedagogical feelings are formed on the basis of this direction.

The second direction is the formation of friendly relations, educational activities. A four-way relationship ensures that communication is managed. The educator should be a close friend to the children on the one hand, and a participant in joint activities on the other.

The third direction, that is, communication from a distance, is important. There should be a certain distance between the teacher and the student. The distance should not be too long. Otherwise, the formality will increase and the creative environment will not be formed. If the teacher keeps his distance, his reputation will increase.

The fourth direction is intimidation-based communication, which is a negative form of communication. Some educators communicate by intimidating students. Because their pedagogical skills are not well formed. This hinders mutual understanding.

The fifth direction is communication, which is organized to gain a false reputation, and some young teachers use lies because they are not qualified enough. A teacher who uses this method lacks a general pedagogical and communicative culture. Thus, the introduction of communication on the basis of the first and second directions - serves the effective conduct of the process of education and upbringing.

Pedagogical skills play an important role in enhancing the competence of a future teacher.

Ability is a set of individual characteristics formed in the process of life,

which represents the level of ability of an individual to successfully perform a particular type of activity. In the formation and development of abilities, a person's innate talents, living conditions, education, especially his activity, play an important role. Ability is based on knowledge, skills and competencies. The highest level of ability is talent.

Pedagogical ability is one of the types of skills that determine a teacher's ability, competence, and ability to successfully engage in this activity.

Pedagogical skills are complex and multifaceted and consist of a number of structures. These are divided into didactic, academic, perceptual, organizational and other types of skills.

Didactic skills are those skills that can be easily explained to children in a clear and concise manner, that can stimulate children's interest in science and independent active thinking. A teacher with didactic ability can adapt difficult learning material to students when needed, making it easier to understand the more complex ones.

Academic skills are skills specific to mathematics, physics, biology, mother tongue, literature, history and other similar disciplines. A talented teacher knows his subject not only in the scope of the course, but also in a comprehensive and in-depth way, constantly monitors the achievements and discoveries in this field, has absolutely free access to teaching materials and conducts research.

Perceptual abilities are psychological observations, the ability to enter into the inner world of the learner, to understand him. A gifted teacher can also perceive very insignificant changes in a student's inner state based on appearances that are not great to him. The mood of the students can determine their level of readiness for the lesson.

Organizational ability is the ability to organize a team of students, to unite the team

in it and to organize their activities rationally. This ability is intended to unite the team of students, to lead their work, to inspire them to perform important tasks, to organize education wisely.

The teacher organizes education on the basis of the plan, monitors the implementation of the assigned tasks, uses time efficiently and wisely, monitors the acquisition of knowledge by students, creates the basis for the effective conduct of the pedagogical process.

Depending on the situation, the educator may spend too much time during the lesson, but an experienced teacher can effectively change the lesson plan in such cases.

Communicative ability - the ability to communicate with students in accordance with the pedagogical purpose, pedagogical etiquette, communication with others, sweetness, the ability to communicate properly, to find a way to the hearts of children, to approach them, is very effective in terms of pedagogical speech. It is to be able to establish a relationship. It is very difficult for a teacher without pedagogical politeness and communication skills to find a way into the hearts of children.

The teacher has to interact with the students in order to be able to teach them anything.

The future teacher's ability to win the hearts of students depends on his or her ability to communicate. Among the traits that shape a person's communicative abilities are those that take on leading and supporting roles. First of all, perceptual, that is, features that are always related to perception (the most important of which is observation), take the lead. A teacher's communicative ability is a testament to his or her skill.

The teacher's speech must be characterized by its content, expressiveness, attractiveness, ability to compose a beautiful and impressive speech text, richness of

language and appropriate use of artistic means of expression.

Therefore, it is important that the future teacher in the organization of his work, without giving in to random impressions, without excessive hesitation, to act boldly, to make a firm decision. Along with courage, perseverance is also an important quality that ensures the success of the work. One of the volitional qualities of a teacher is his ability to behave in any pedagogical environment.

The development of future competencies in the field of technological education is reflected in the extent to which the pedagogical abilities of the teacher are formed.

CONCLUSION:

The competence of the teacher encourages the rational resolution of conflicts in the educational process. If common sense dictates that the only way to resolve conflicts is

to engage in conflict, you need to take the initiative in the process. Because conflict can be managed through conscious access.

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