



Theoretical, Scientific-Pedagogical Basis Of Improving Suggestive Skills In Future Teachers

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<i>Article History</i>	<i>Abstract.</i>
Received: Revised: Accepted:	<i>The article reveals the specific features of achieving educational achievements based on the formation of positive motivation for students' educational activities. In the process of education, theoretical and practical ideas about the motivations of education are presented.</i>
CC License CC-BY-NC-SA 4.0	Key words: <i>student, motivation, educational activity, pedagogical situation, pedagogical phenomenon</i>

Modernization of pedagogical innovations is aimed at changing the content and technology of the updated process by introducing various improvements based on the requirements of the time.

Professionals operating in various spheres of social life have their own professional skills, which determines the need to pay attention to methodical training of future specialists for professional activity. According to the conclusions of pedagogue scientist Sh. Urakov, "the following methods of teaching future teachers in the genesis of innovative training periods are characteristic: 1) Savtiya method; 2) Team method; 3) Jadid method; 4) Classroom method; 5) Technological approach based on design, focused on guaranteed achievement of results. These educational technologies differ from each other in their progressiveness and are considered to be new, innovative technologies compared to each other. Qualities of graduates of pedagogical higher education institutions were developed based on the analysis of the teacher's professional professionograms put forward in the field of teacher training and the society's requirements for the teaching profession. Modern pedagogy requires the integration of traditional teaching methods with information technologies.

In modern pedagogy, the result of methodical preparation of the teacher is not only aimed at the quality of education, but also at personal training. Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences B. Rakhimov created a system of professional and cultural relations in scientific research, justified the essence of its application in pedagogical practice and expressed the following opinions: "Today's students, especially teachers, have both relations, that is, professional and cultural relations, which are harmonious and consistent, is a need of social life. ". Another scientist N. Muslimov expresses the following points based on his scientific research: "The presence of professional qualities in a person is expressed through the indicator of his formation as a specialist. ... The process of organizing the professional activity of a specialist is carried out sequentially in certain stages. Another scientist, Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences S. Bozorova in her monograph "Professional-oriented teaching technology in higher education" describes methodical preparation and technological solution as follows: "Instructing students in personal qualities important for their future professional activities, as well as ensuring the fulfillment of functional obligations according to their duties technology that forms skills and competencies is understood. Because the new development stage of our society is not only to educate a person who knows his specialty well, who specializes in a narrow field, but who can demonstrate his professional competence as a mature person, who can show his civic position with his system of political, legal and economic knowledge and views. This is not for nothing, because it is impossible to increase the

efficiency of social production without finding new ways and opportunities to develop and use the creative activity of a person, which consists of the sum of all social relations. One of the most important tasks for social life at various stages of human development is to implement the process of political socialization of an individual. In other words, a person's social life, his participation in political processes and interaction with the existing political system, assimilation of ideology and legislation, spiritual views and values, as well as his participation and involvement in social and political actions, public affairs, are realized. In turn, the socialization of the new generation, which has entered social life, ensures the continuity of social and political processes in the life of society and the succession of social development. This allows for a balanced relationship between the state and citizens and guarantees the stable development of the existing system.

Ability is an individual-psychological feature that is considered a condition for the successful implementation of a certain activity and is manifested in the differences that arise in the process of acquiring the necessary knowledge, skills and qualifications. Ability appears and develops in the course of work. That is why it is of particular importance for future teachers to have skills, especially pedagogical skills, in the process of teaching. Pedagogical ability is the personal-individual characteristics of the teacher, which are necessary for the successful implementation of pedagogical activity, and represent the superiority of the levels of opportunity. The main requirement for a teacher is the presence of pedagogical skills.

In the 70s and 80s of the last century, the teacher's character traits, pedagogic skills, and the conditions for developing educational skills were studied in depth. In particular, the Russian scientist N.V. Kuzmina is a teacher conducted a number of scientific research works on the role of pedagogical skills and their composition. In his research, he divided pedagogical skills into: gnostic (related to knowledge), projective (focused on planning in advance), constructive, organizational and communicative types, and each of them has a deep psychological

classified. N.V. Kuzmina includes observability as one of the important signs of pedagogical ability.

Psychologist F. N. Gonobolin proposed to divide pedagogical abilities into the following types:

1. Didactic abilities.
2. Academic skills.
3. Perceptual skills.
4. Speech skills.
5. Organizational ability.
6. Authoritarian skills.
7. Communication skills.
8. Pedagogical imagination (creativity).
9. The ability to divide attention.

F.N. Gonobolin gave excellent information about the stages, features and properties of pedagogical skills. Based on the conducted scientific research, the teacher's pedagogical abilities can be classified as follows.

Didactic ability is the ability to explain complex knowledge to students. In this case, the teacher should clearly and comprehensibly explain the educational material, topic or problem to the students, and should be able to arouse interest in active independent thinking in them.

The teacher should be able to change and simplify the teaching material when necessary, make the difficult thing easy, the complex thing simple, the incomprehensible, the unclear thing comprehensible.

2. Academic ability - the ability to have certain knowledge in all subjects. A teacher with such skills knows his subject not only in the scope of the course, but much more widely and deeply, he follows the news in the field of his subject.

3. Perceptive ability - the ability to perceive the situation of students, this is the ability to enter the inner spiritual world of the student, the pupil, the ability to understand the personality of the student and his temporary mental states very well, psychological observation related to pedagogical intuition and empathy. Such a teacher can understand subtle changes in the student's psyche on the basis of small signs, minor external signs.

4. Speech ability - concise, meaningful, melodious speech with a specific rhythm, tempo, frequency; as well as the sonority of the teacher's speech, his observance of pauses, logical emphasis. A good teacher's speech in class is always aimed at the students.

Even if the teacher is explaining new material, analyzing the student's answer, approving or criticizing, his speech is always distinguished by his inner strength, confidence, and focus on what he is talking about. Thoughts will be clear, simple, understandable for the reader.

5. Organizational ability – the ability to organize and manage a group or team. Organization is the basis for engaging students in a variety of activities. This ability is, firstly, the ability to organize, unite the group of

students, inspire them to solve important tasks, and secondly, it is the ability to properly organize one's own work.

6. The ability to gain reputation is the ability to gain reputation with one's personal characteristics, knowledge, intelligence, and strong will. In science, this type of ability is also referred to as authoritarian ability.

7. Communicative skills are the ability to communicate and communicate, the ability to interact with children, the ability to establish effective pedagogical relationships with students, the presence of pedagogical delicacy. Several groups of communicative skills are distinguished:

- A person's knowledge of another person
- Human self-knowledge
- Being able to correctly assess the communication situation

8. Diagnostic (psychological and pedagogical) ability is one of the important abilities of a pedagogue, and the effectiveness of the teaching process depends on it in many ways. Psychological diagnosis is the ability to accurately determine the personal-individual characteristics, mental processes and situations of students, pedagogical diagnosis is the ability to accurately and objectively assess the learning opportunities and level of students.

9. The ability to divide attention - the ability of the teacher to divide his attention to several objects at the same time and express his attitude. It is important for the teacher to develop all the characteristics of attention - size, stability, mobility, distribution.

10. Constructive ability - the ability to plan educational work and predict the result. This ability makes it possible to design the development of the student's personality, to choose the educational content, as well as the methods of working with students.

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