

Teaching Skills and Techniques of Professional Education Educators in Training Teachers of Future Pre-School Education Organizations

Karimova is the daughter of Shahodat Kholmurod

*Head of the Department of Preschool Education of Muzrabot Pedagogical College under the
Preschool Education Agency of Surkhandarya region*

Abstract. The teaching skills and techniques of a pedagogue in professional education, where professional education is considered adult education, educational work is focused on child education and training of future educators. Increasing the effectiveness of the lesson, making effective use of the time allocated to the lesson, increasing students' interest and passion for the lesson. Ensuring the participation of all students in the lesson at the same time.

Keywords: Pedagogue, educator, professional education, education, lesson, teaching.

It is desirable for pedagogues working in professional education to have scientific potential in all aspects, to fully use modern computer technologies, and to have advanced pedagogical experience. It is important to establish training based on modern science technologies using practical and interactive methods in training future educators. Order No. 329 of the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovation of the Republic of Uzbekistan on July 26, 2023 "The Best Digital Educational Resources" Republican Competition in the Professional Education System and organized a seminar on the basis of order No. 408 of September 6, 2023 "On the procedure for organizing and holding open lessons and master classes to ensure the quality of education in professional educational institutions" done. In order to ensure the implementation of this order, pedagogues are expected to conduct each of their classes at a high level, based on interactive experiences, as an open class.

At the moment, 330 vocational schools, 166 colleges and 208 technical schools in the system of ministries and agencies are operating in our country. More than 417,500 students who want to acquire a profession and specialty are studying in them. Teaching preschool educators based on unique approaches to education will make future personnel highly qualified and highly skilled. If the pedagogue organizes the lesson based on his skills using multimedia tools, information communication, audio-visual materials, the future teachers will become masters of their fields. During the course of the lesson, positive qualities such as the advantages of using methods, creating an opportunity for all learners to participate, the culture of listening to ideas, and mutual respect for each other are formed. Bringing game-based learning technologies into the lesson process, because in the preschool educational organization, educators can conduct their training in a playful way and involve children in training through games, and every teacher wants to Pass their activities through interesting activities and playful educational processes increases children's interest in activities. The fact that pedagogues use methods and educational technologies in teaching future educators increases students' enthusiasm for lessons. Among the educational technologies, the "Problem" technology has its own advantages.

"Problem" technology.

The purpose of technology: to teach students to correctly find solutions to various problematic issues or situations arising from the topic of the educational subject, to form skills in determining the nature

of the problem, to introduce some methods of problem solving, and to solve the problem to teach to choose the appropriate methods, to learn to correctly identify the causes of the problem and behavior in solving the problem.

Use of "pedagogical" technologies in the training process

As a result of advanced creative pedagogues finding answers to the shortcomings of traditional educational technology, improving their effective methods, and searching for ways to implement the student's mental work, unique educational methods were created, as a result of which a new pedagogical way of thinking was born. . Pedagogical technologies, which are the basis of new pedagogical technology, have been created at the heart of these researches. Systemizing the used pedagogical technologies, giving them a purposeful direction, while ensuring the integrity of the form and content of education, determines the expected result. The introduction of tests into education, the introduction of diagnosis and diagnostic analysis, the implementation of monitoring control and the performance of students in the types of control, and finally the emergence of non-traditional lesson forms are new pedagogical technologies that have emerged instead of traditional education in the educational process. and they require a transition to education in a new way of thinking.

The structure of the practical training plan

1. Step. This indicator is necessary for easy orientation during training. The stage should embody the part bordering the beginning and the end of the subject for which a learning goal has been set.
2. Time. Here it is necessary to estimate the duration of the stage and define it in the plan.
3. Activity. The type of activity associated with the stage should be specified here.

For a theoretical lesson

1. Information
2. Application of existing knowledge in other tasks
3. Assignments to return the studied topics
4. Analysis and synthesis

Based on the 4-step method for practical training

1. Desire and information
2. Demonstration
3. Imitation (repeat as shown)
4. Exercise

The pedagogic skill of the teacher is seen in the process of using educational methods during the lesson. Educational methods mean the teacher's teaching work on solving various didactic tasks aimed at mastering the studied material and methods of organizing students' learning activities. Educational method is a component or a separate aspect of the educational method. The relationship between methods and methods is interconnected. Method and method are connected to each other as whole and part. Only a part of the pedagogical or educational task is solved with the help of methods. The same methodological methods may be used in different methods.

And on the contrary, the same method can be revealed by different teachers in different ways. Methods have their own classifications. Methods of organization and implementation of educational activities. Methods of motivating and stimulating educational activities. The methods of monitoring and self-monitoring of educational activities break the concepts that the teacher wants to teach on the basis of them into the minds of mature students. The following technical skills are required by the teacher based on the methods of motivation and stimulation of educational activities. Methods of motivating interest in studying, methods of stimulating duty and responsibility for studying, games for organizing cognitive activities, educational discussions, creating situations, making sure of the

personal and social importance of learning, making demands it is desirable to organize a lesson using technological skills such as teaching, encouraging, and warning. A skilled pedagogue should organize a lesson by choosing the right teaching methods during the lesson. In particular, the general goals of education, the content and peculiarities of science and the subject being studied, the peculiarities of the teaching methodology of a subject, the methods of monitoring and self-control of educational activities and interactive methods, the time allocated to study the material, the purpose, tasks and content of the training session, the age and cognitive abilities of the students, the level of preparation of the students, the financial support of the educational institution, the teacher's theoretical, Organization of interactive lessons based on practical and methodical training, pedagogical skill acquisition levels is one of the main and urgent issues of today.

Summary

Traditional and non-traditional methods and methods of teaching are distinguished. According to their essence, they are divided into active and peaceful types. Each of them has its own history and formation mechanism. Among them, there are many that have successfully passed the tests for many years and have a high pedagogical effect. In the process of understanding oneself and the environment, mankind has created various technologies that are useful for education and training. No one can determine their exact number and quality. An example of this is the various pedagogical technologies used in the educational systems of various countries. The question is which of them is used effectively. Technologies that do not give great results or cannot justify themselves continue to fall from the agenda and they continue to accumulate in the historical "chest" of human civilization. The content of teaching can be expressed in the form of a graph of the organic connection between the duration of the educational unit and the mastery level. Three categories of mastering levels are distinguished and they have mandatory (low), necessary (average) and appropriate (highest) indicators. In the application of any pedagogical technology, the basic and auxiliary principles (principles) of didactics necessarily apply: from known to unknown, from simple to difficult or complex, from concrete to more abstract (abstract), from observation to theoretical generalizations, from general or usual to specific or unusual and others. Based on the teaching issues, its method is chosen. If didactic goals such as description, memorization, enumeration, distribution by categories, giving definitions, evaluation and explanation should be carried out during the educational process, then, of course, an educational activity in the form of a lecture it is appropriate to organize classes.

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