



THE IMPORTANCE OF PERSONAL ORIENTATION IN THE PROFESSIONAL FORMATION OF THE FUTURE TEACHER

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ANNOTATION

In this article, the correct orientation of students to the profession, the necessary recommendations for educating future teachers, the qualities and characteristics that a teacher should have, their importance in the work of a teacher, the teacher's important factors in professional formation are discussed.

Keywords: teacher, pedagogue, professional ability, personal development, pedagogical activity, professional skill.

INTRODUCTION

Work is one of the important conditions for human existence and development. Work is a means of understanding the social environment, the formation of the subject in his activities, his needs, goals, value system, and the meaning of life. In the course of work, the human psyche manifests and develops, and at the same time, a person is formed as a person and new aspects of him are revealed. The complex and multifaceted relations between the person and the activity are conditioned by the mental control of the person, the specific features of the functions and structures that determine the character of the person, as well as the characteristics of the activity, such as time and space. The process of development in connection with the character of a person's activity results from the uniqueness of a number of personal and activity factors. This development is aimed at ensuring the reliable actions of a person in life and professional conditions, the formation of the personal structure and stable qualities necessary for the acceleration of activity.

MAIN PART

There is such a profession in life that a specialist necessary for society cannot master his profession perfectly without his participation and hard work. This is a teaching profession. Teaching is an honorable but very difficult profession. Because not





everyone can master this difficult profession. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Public Education" lists the qualities that a modern teacher should have:

- 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;
- - Those who wholeheartedly believe in the teaching profession and that children will become good people, who help them develop as individuals and mature as human beings;
- Be able to think freely and creatively, be demanding, fair, polite needed.

RESULTS

The Uzbek people have been famous for being a nation that has been honoring teachers since ancient times. It is expressed in folk proverbs such as "A teacher is as dear as your father", "A teacher is like a student", "A teacher is knowledgeable - a student is knowledgeable". In the conditions of accelerating technical development and increasing the efficiency of production, the requirements for general education and professional training of people are increasing, as well as the formation of a conscious, creative attitude to work as the first social duty of everyone.

The reform measures of general and vocational education, the law on education, the national program of personnel training, etc., which are currently being implemented in our country, meet these requirements. The teacher plays a decisive role in the implementation of school reform. It should be said that the pace of implementation of the activities provided for in the national program largely depends on the activity of the general education and vocational school teacher, the quality and level of his theoretical and practical preparation. The social reality of the present time requires a more thorough study of the foundations of the scientific directions of modern production and the leading directions of its intensification.

DISCUSSION

In addition to the lesson, which is considered the basis of the educational process in the Law on Education, lectures, seminars and facultative trainings, interviews, practicums are held in upper classes of general education schools, academic lyceums and colleges. , it was emphasized that it is necessary to organize consultations in order





to ensure continuity between the content and form of the work of the general education school, college and higher education institution. These requirements require subject teachers to have knowledge and deep knowledge about the unique characteristics of each student: to search for methodically based ways of forecasting and solving pedagogical problems, requires the ability to choose the strategic skill of pedagogical influence on the personality of the student. However, the function of the teacher is not limited to the activity he/she shows during the lesson. The teacher organizes extracurricular activities with students outside of class, acts as a class and group leader, and works with children's parents. In such conditions, the role of a comprehensive and consistent approach to the planning and organization of students' academic and extracurricular activities as a single educational process in the teacher's activity increases. Such activities should be aimed at equipping students with knowledge and forming their personalities as conscious subjects of knowledge, communication and work.

Pedagogical-psychological research of the teacher's work has proven that it has a great influence on the effectiveness of the students' educational activities. The scientific knowledge of the teacher, the positive qualities specific to his personality are considered a decisive factor in the formation of students' education, conscious activity and the desire for independent creative knowledge. The teacher's outlook is an important component of his pedagogical culture and skills as an educator. Today, students and young people who dedicate themselves to the profession of pedagogy should know very well that nowadays it is important to form a scientific worldview in young people, to be able to hold debates on the most urgent and acute problems of the present time, to be able to convince people, to be able to think independently. It is very important for them to acquire the ability to draw conclusions and generalizations.

The social relations expected from the school administration, colleagues, students, and parents towards the teacher are very important in increasing the teacher's professional skills. A teacher's reputation is determined by his activity in the lesson, his work in the school community, his communication with parents - in short, his actions in accordance with his moral ideal. He should cultivate in his students the habit of feeling a high level of social responsibility for the assigned work, nobleness, achieve intellectual maturity and be educated as a spiritually pure person.

In the work of a teacher, how he works with students at different age levels plays a big role. In the psychological-pedagogical literature, the following five types of work styles, which are often found in the guidance of students, are separately distinguished: 1) Autocrat (putting oneself on top, "high-ranking", 2) Authoritarian (administrative





commanding officer)), 3) Democratic (relying on the team), 4) Liberal - apathetic (does not lead in practice, performs his duties only in name), 5) Noizchil (acts according to the situation in interactions with students) , "you can't tell who he is for!"). In real life, the teacher's leadership style is formed under the influence of various subjective and objective factors. Such factors are necessary conditions for the establishment of a high-level pedagogical culture of a teacher as a subject of pedagogical activity. As a result of the analysis of the interaction between the teacher and the student in different situations, the psychological environment and communicative culture in the children's group depend to a large extent on the way the teacher deals with the students and his pedagogic delicacy. it can be concluded that

CONCLUSION

Therefore, a person who chooses the profession of pedagogy should be healthy first of all, that is, he should not have any noticeable defects in his appearance, he should be able to pronounce words correctly and well, his nerves should be in place, he should be calm. should be. It is also necessary to have the qualities listed above.

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