



THE CULTURE OF COMMUNICATION AND THE ROLE OF ABILITIES IN PEDAGOGICAL ACTIVITY

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Annotation:

Each profession must be performed at a high level, meet the requirements of professional skills. Pedagogical skill refers to the high degree of manifestation of the abilities of a coach in pedagogical activity, the orientation of his entire being to education. Pedagogical skill is formed on the basis of study-learning, exercise, experiences for a long time. The difference between pedagogical skills and other professional skills is that it is divided into several edges. In this article, opinions and reflections are made on the culture of communication and the role of abilities in pedagogical activity.

Keywords: pedagogical skills, culture of communication, abilities, didactics, interactive methods, quality of education, educational technologies, information technology.

Pedagogical skill is the collection of personal characteristics necessary to be able to orient oneself to a high level of pedagogical activity. Pedagogical skills are formed by the following components: - humanitarian (humanistic) direction; professional erudition; pedagogical abilities (didactic, organizational, perceptive, suggestive, academic); pedagogical technique. The humanitarian (humanistic) direction of the teacher's personality – ideas, heats, cherished directions; the pedagogical direction of each teacher's personality is different, multifaceted. His cherished direction:

- 1) to see a self-educated, demanding, professional teacher;
- 2) to the means of pedagogical influence (educational material, etc.);
- 3) to the reader, to the children's community;
- 4) to the goal of pedagogical activity-the object of activity, means.

Professional erudition. The main foundation of pedagogical skills is professional knowledge. The teacher's knowledge, on the one hand, is aimed at the subjects he teaches, and on the other, at the students who assimilate them. Organizes the content of professional knowledge to know the subject it teaches, its methodology, pedagogy and psychology. The skill of the educator is in the



"humanization" of knowledge, which he exposes to the audience not as a simple book, but as his own worldview. On the basis of the professional knowledge of the educator, pedagogical consciousness is formed, on the basis of its actions, laying principles and rules are followed.

Currently, the 21st century is described as a time of high technology, a century of thought, a century of gross informatization, a period of globalization. The term "globalization" was originally coined by the American scientist T. Levitt was mentioned in a 1983 article in the "Harvard Business Review". This is how the author called the process of merging various product markets that large transnational corporations produce. But in the present era, globalization has acquired a different meaning and importance.

Globalization is a global general process that arose as a result of the consciousness and thought of mankind. It is a process of transition to an informed society that does not know the borders and territories, does not recognize the arrangements, is constantly growing and developing. Only human thought occupies a leading place in such a society. Contemplation is a window indicating the level of development of society. In this window, both successes and disadvantages seem obvious. It is no secret that a person's importance, perfection is determined by the level of thinking, thinking.

To what extent information affects the formation of human thinking and thinking ability, it is the main factor. Therefore, the development of modern civilized society in the present period is characterized by the process of informatization since the second half of the 20th century, a "qualitative revolution" has arisen around the world. The world's leading manufacturing enterprises began to focus not on quantity and quantity, but on the quality of products. Quality began to manifest itself as a key factor in ensuring competitiveness. Quality as a general concept is a set of characteristics and private signs of a product, material, type of work, labor, services, etc., which are justified by satisfying the needs and demands of people, and are assessed by their requirements and their complete compliance with their tasks. Such compatibility is largely determined by standards, contracts, agreements, consumer requirements.

Quality of Education – considered a social category, determines the state and outcome of the educational process in society and the formation and development of professional, domestic and civil competence of the individual in accordance with the demand and needs of society. The quality of education is assessed through a set of indicators that characterize various aspects of the



educational and educational activities of an educational institution. These indicators include the content of education, the form and methods of training, the material and technical base, the composition of Personnel, which ensure the development of competency of learners. The quality of education is a set of knowledge that is required under specific conditions, which will be necessary to improve the quality of human life and activity and be used in achieving a specific goal.

Pedagogical abilities. This is a characteristic of the psychological process, which affects the effect of pedagogical activity. Many major scientists of pedagogical abilities (Gonobolin F.N., Kuzmina N.V., Krutetsky V.N. (such as) those who do good deeds. Relying on the noted authors, we can distinguish the main six abilities of an individual belonging to his pedagogical activity:

- 1) being able to communicate, it is the attitude towards one's own work, towards people, benevolence, eloquence of good.
- 2) the ability to perceive - professional alertness, sensitivity, pedagogical mentality.
- 3) personality enthusiasm-the ability to exert volitional influence and logically convince.
- 4) emotional turbulence - the ability to capture oneself.
- 5) optimistic hypothesis, the ability to evaluate.
- 6) creative ability.

Pedagogical technique. This is the fourth component of pedagogical skill - a form of Organization of teacher behavior. Only knowledge, direction and abilities are not a guarantee of good results without skills. Pedagogical techniques include skills in two groups: skills for self-management and skills for interaction in the process of solving pedagogical tasks. The first skills are aimed at controlling one's own body, emotional state, speech technique. The second is to have didactic, organizational skills, communication interaction techniques. Pedagogical activity, such as any activity, includes the following components (components) that differ in specific characteristics: purpose, means, object, subject. First of all, the purpose of pedagogical activity has its own specificity.

The quality of education in higher education is a multifaceted, multi - level dynamic concept that is associated with contextual indicators of the educational model, institutional goals and objectives and with specific standards of the educational system, educational institutions, educational programs and Sciences. The quality of knowledge is determined by the fundamentality, high level of



knowledge acquired after completing the educational process and how much it is necessary in the process of work. Currently, the quality of education is an extremely important, problematic and urgent issue. Because, all other social issues, political problems and economic indicators develop precisely depending on the level of educational quality. Moreover, the quality of Education determines the fate of the state and society, the fate of all mankind.

The purpose of the teacher's work is determined by society, that is, the teacher freely does not choose the result of his work, his actions should be aimed at the comprehensive development of the student's personality. The activity of the teacher is always the activity of managing the activities of others. The management of the activities of another person (education) is therefore complicated so that the purpose of the educator represents the future of the educator. The object of pedagogical labor is a person, the subtleties of the spiritual world of the person being formed - such as intelligence, emotion, will, faith, self-awareness. The subject is those who influence the educator, that is, the educator, parents, the main weapon that affects the team educator is the personality of the teacher, his knowledge and skills. The main means of upbringing are various types of activities in which educators participate: labor, communication, play, study, artistic aesthetic and other activities. The main components of pedagogical activity, as mentioned above, are the purpose, subject, means. The task of the educator is to control these elements.

Pedagogical skills can be formed. In pedagogical higher educational institutions, special attention should be paid to professional education from the first days. The formation of the future teacher is carried out in the educational process. The main place is occupied by the system of psychological and Pedagogical Sciences (theory and history of pedagogy, new pedagogical technology, pedagogical skills, psychology). Specialist subjects together with the provision of fundamental knowledge form the worldview, methodological knowledge of the future teacher. Pedagogical skill is further developed during the period of practice, and practical skills, qualifications are checked in students.

Conclusion

An important place in the development of pedagogical skills is occupied by the socio - pedagogical activity of the future teacher. The more meaningful and Broad this activity is, the more its effectiveness increases. It should be noted that no higher education institution can supply a skilled educator to the finished state.



The most effective and correct way to achieve skill is self-education. Methods and means of self-education are extremely numerous, and in addition, teaching itself is a creative field, requiring search.

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