



PEDAGOGICAL TECHNIQUE IN TEACHER'S ACTIVITY

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Annotation

In this article deals with the art of influencing students in the teaching process, which is an organizational form of pedagogical activity of the teacher, the delivery of educational material through emotion, speech and nonverbal communication. The details of the pedagogical technique are described.

Key words: teacher, pedagogical technique, emotion, speech, facial expressions, pantomime, behavior, creative mood, pronunciation, speech, appearance, taste, appearance, stature, self-confidence.

The formation of an excellent system of personnel training based on the rich intellectual heritage and universal values of the people, on the basis of the achievements of modern culture, economy, science, technology and technology is an important condition for the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The potential of professors and teachers in providing society with highly qualified specialists, raising a perfect person, raising the quality of education, and their pedagogical technique is the main factor in the educational process.

Pedagogical technique is an organizational form of the teacher's activity, it is the art of influencing students during the teaching process, conveying the educational material through emotions, speech and non-verbal communication.

Pedagogical technique - consists of the following components:

- management of the teacher's actions;
- ability to influence the team and the individual.

The teacher's management of his behavior consists of:

- able to control his body (mimicry and pantomime);
- to be able to control one's feelings and mood (to remove unnecessary mental stress, to create a creative mood for oneself and students);
- social perceptive ability (attention, observation, sensitivity);
- speech technique (diction, pace of speech, voice, breathing);

The ability of the teacher to influence the team and the individual is as follows:



- didactic qualification;
- organizational skills;
- constructive competence;
- communicative competence.

Mimicry is the art of conveying emotions, thoughts, mood, psychological state, feeling with the help of facial muscles. Sometimes students are more influenced by the teacher's facial expression and look than his words. Mimic actions, expressions increase the emotional value of information and create an opportunity for deep assimilation.

Mimic expressions should not have a negative impact on students' learning mood. It is necessary not to bring anxiety and depressed mood at home and at work to the audience. The most important parts of the face that express the mood of a person are the eyes and eyebrows. A man's heart is a mirror in his eyes. Emotions such as interest, displeasure, surprise, joy, confidence, respect can be expressed by facial expressions.

Pantomime is the movement of the body, hands and arms. The teacher conveys the main goal of imparting knowledge to the students with his whole body and body parts. Correct posture and pronunciation indicate the teacher's self-confidence and knowledge. Therefore, it is necessary for the teacher to learn to stand correctly in front of the students in class.

In the class, he stands in an upright position, 12-15 cm between the arrows, one arrow is slightly forward. A step or two is taken forward, especially when it comes to conveying important information. In some cases, the teacher's withdrawal means giving the students a short break. Movement should be graceful, graceful, beautiful. Hand movements should not be too sharp and violent. Instead, hand movements should be circular in order to confirm, deny, and increase the effect of thought.

The most important thing in pedagogical technique is the teacher's self-control. The teacher should be able to see himself through the eyes of the students. The appearance of the teacher should be aesthetically impressive and tasteful. His face, appearance, behavior, stature, beautiful walk, dress should be aimed at a single goal, that is, it should have an effective impact on the educational formation of the student's personality.

There are the following types of management of the teacher's actions:

- self-confidence, optimism;
- being able to control one's own behavior (preventing excessive muscle tension and relaxation, correct breathing during speech);



- exercises that relieve pedagogical tension (physical work, music, books, jokes);
- self-confidence (Autogenic exercises).

The teacher should have the culture of speech, he should present the educational material in an artistic, fluent, understandable language, there should be no dialect words in his speech. In speech, diction (pronunciation) is important to correctly emphasize the words. Speech speed, sounding of words, observance of pauses make up the rhythm of speech. In speech, timbre is important - the sweetness, tone, openness and tenderness of the voice. The teacher's shouting and speaking in a low voice, explaining at the same pace, makes students lose their interest and become indifferent. Therefore, the teacher should always be confident in his speech and be able to attract everyone's attention. Intelligible, beautiful, artistic, fluent speech depends on the vocabulary of the teacher and encourages students to be active.

The ability of the teacher to influence the team and the individual is as follows:

- didactic competence (conveying knowledge and educational material to students with the most effective methods and tools);
- organizational skills (having complete knowledge of the team and managing it skillfully);
- constructive skills (proper organization of class and extracurricular activities);
- communicative competence (establishing positive teacher-learner communication).

In order to master the pedagogical technique, first of all, it is necessary to self-educate professionally and pedagogically. Because pedagogical technique has individual personality. Having sufficient pedagogical techniques in teaching activities - self-control, maintenance of a healthy nervous system, and prevention of emotional and mental stress.

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