

DEFINITION DER INHALTE DER AUSBILDUNG PROFESSIONELLE QUALITÄT ZUKÜNFTIGE LEHRER

Ibadullaev Kahramon Madaminovich

Dekan der Fakultät für Vorschulerziehung, Staatliche Pädagogische Universität
Chirchik

Cholmatova Salima Kosiboevna

Lehrer der Abteilung für Kindersport, Staatliche Pädagogische Universität Chirchik

Zusammenfassung: Der Artikel ist aus der theoretisch-praktischen Forschung über die Rolle des studentischen Unterrichts bei der Bildung der Grundlagen der beruflichen Kompetenz der Studenten im System der höheren Berufsbildung entstanden. Die moderne höhere Fachausbildung stellt die Probleme bei der Bildung des breiten Spektrums der professionellen компетенций-Absolventen vor, und die Landesoberschulen sind daran interessiert, die auf dem modernen Arbeitsmarkt beanspruchten Wettbewerbsexperten vorzubereiten. Absolventen von Gymnasien - die zukünftigen Experten auf diesem Gebiet - sollen während des Studiums nicht nur Kenntnisse und Fähigkeiten erwerben, die für eine erfolgreiche Selbstverwirklichung im beruflichen Bereich erforderlich sind, sondern auch neue beruflich bedeutende Qualitäten entwickeln und in sich hineinbringen. Für die Errungenschaft dieses Ziels wird der ganze Komplex der pädagogischen Mittel verwendet, einschließlich des Schülerunterrichts, in dessen Prozess sich die Ausgebildeten die den Qualifikationsanforderungen entsprechenden Qualitäten aneignen. Die Organisation eines solchen Systems der Berufsausbildung der zukünftigen Lehrer wird die Bildung der beruflichen Kompetenz fördern. Im Laufe des studentischen Unterrichts gibt es eine besondere Dringlichkeit der Schaffung der notwendigen Bedingungen für die Bildung der beruflichen Kompetenz bei den Schülern der pädagogischen Hochschulen, der Erfüllung der von ihnen verwirklichten Berufswahl entsprechend den eigenen Fähigkeiten, dem erreichten Stand der Vorbereitung und persönliche Motivation. Das alles zeugt von der Dringlichkeit der Frage der Bildung der Grundlagen der Fachkompetenz der modernen Hochschulen.

Schlüsselwörter: der Schüler, die Fachkompetenz, die Fachkompetenz, die Facharbeit, der Lehrer der Anfangsklassen, der Schülerunterricht, die Art, die Organisation, das Gesamtziel, das System

DEFINITION OF THE CONTENTS OF THE FORMATION PROFESSIONAL QUALITY FUTURE TEACHERS

Ibadullaev Kahramon Madaminovich

Dean of the Faculty of Pre-school Education, Chirchik State Pedagogical
University

Kholmatova Salima Koziboevna

Teacher of the Department of Children's Sports, Chirchik State Pedagogical University

Abstract: Article grows out of theoretic-practical research of a role of student teaching in formation of bases of the professional competence of students in system of the higher vocational training. Modern higher vocational training puts forward problems on formation of a wide spectrum professional компетенций graduates, and country high schools are interested to prepare the competitive experts claimed on a modern labour market. Graduates of high schools - the future experts in the area - during study should get not only knowledge, the skills necessary for successful self-realisation in professional sphere, but also to develop, bring up in themselves new professionally significant qualities. For achievement of this purpose all complex of pedagogical means, including student teaching in which process by the trained the qualities corresponding to qualifying requirements are appropriated is used. The organization of such system of vocational training of the future teachers, will promote formation of the professional competence. In the course of student teaching it gives a special urgency to creation of necessary conditions for formation of the professional competence at students of pedagogical high schools, fulfilment of the realized choice of a trade by them according to own abilities, the reached level of preparation and personal motivation. All it testifies to an urgency of a question of formation of bases of the professional competence of the modern higher school.

Keywords: the student, the professional competence, professional competence, professional work, the teacher of initial classes, student teaching, kinds, the organization, an overall aim, system

Introduction

The Interaction of the person with society is marked notion “socialization”, which has interdisciplinary status and is broadly used in pedagogy. However, its contents is not stable and unambiguous. The concept about socializations as process to full integration to personalities in social system, in the course of which occurs its adjustment, formed in structured-function direction to American sociology (T.Parsons, R.Merton). In tradition of this school socialization opens through concept "adaptation".

The concept adaptation, being one of the central notion to concept, means the adjustment of the alive organism to condition of the ambience. This notion was extrapolated in knowledge society and became to mark the process of the adjustment of the person to condition of the social ambience. So appeared the concept social and psychic adaptation, which result is adaptation personalities to different social situation, micro and macro group. By means of notions of the adaptation socialization is considered as process of the entering the person in social ambience and her(its) adjustments to cultural, psychological and sociological factor.¹

¹ Андриенко, Е.В. Психолого-педагогические условия формирования профессиональной зрелости учителя / Е.В. Андриенко // Педагогическое образование и наука. – 2002. - № 4. – С.62-74.

Literary review

Otherwise is comprehended essence to socializations in humanistic psychology, who representative are A. Ollport, A. Butter, K. Rogers and others in her socialization is presented as process self-actualization "concept - me", self-realization by personality their own potency and creative abilities, as process overcoming negative influences of the ambience, disturbing her(its) self-development and self-affirmation. Here subject is considered as self-formation and self-development system, as product self-education.

These two approaches in determined degree divide and domestic sociologist, psychologist and teacher. Though priority is more often returned first (I. S. Horse, B. D. Parygin, A. V. Mudrik and others.).

The Observations show that named approaches exist and in pedagogical practical person, when absolutes the role one of the factor: or social ambience, or self-education. Such absolutism is explained that that many researcher and practical person is not realized double-sided nature to socializations (G.M.Andreeva, B.F.Lomov).

The Society for the reason reproducing the social system, conservations of their own social structures tries to form the social stereotypes and standards (group, class, ethnic, professional and others), sample role behaviors. To be not in oppositions to society, personality adopts this social experience by entering in social ambience, system existing social relationships. The Trend social typification to personalities and allows to consider the socialization as process to adaptation and integrations of the person in society by assimilations of the social experience, valuables, rates, installation, inherent as society as a whole, so and separate group.

Method

However, on the strength of its natural activity personality saves and develops the trend to autonomies, independence, liberty, shaping to own position, inimitable individually. The Effect of the action to this trends is a development and transformation not only most personalities, but also society. The Trend reducing interaction to personalities characterizes the socialization as process self-development and self-realization to personalities, in the course of which occurs not only actualization of the adopted system of the social relationships and experience, but also creation new, including personal, the individual experience.²

With concept self-development personalities link the process, which is directed on преодоление contradiction in longing to achievement spiritual, physical and social harmony. The self-realization emerges as manifestation of the internal liberty, conditioned by realization their own spiritual and physical possibilities, and as identical management itself in changing social condition.

² Алексеева, В.Г. Ценностные ориентации как фактор жизнедеятельности и развития личности / В.Г. Алексеева // Психологический журнал. – 1984. - №5. – С.63-70.

Both named trends social typification and reducing interaction to personalities, explaining socialization, save its stability, providing, on the one hand, self-renewable public life, that is society, but with other - a realization larval potency, deposit, abilities, reproduction spirituality and subjectivity.³

So, essential sense to socializations opens on intersection such her (its) processes, as adaptation, integration, self-development and self-realization. Dialectical their unity provides the optimum development to personalities on length of the whole life's of the person in interaction with surrounding ambience.

The Socialization is not an one-act or lump process. The Persons lives in condition constantly changing social encirclement, feels on itself his (its) varied influences, is included in new types of activity and relations, have to execute different social dug. This brings about that that he during its life adopts the new social experience, as well as simultaneously reproduces that or other social relations, determined by image infusing on its encirclement.

The Socialization - an unceasing process, lasting during the whole life. He disintegrates on stages, each of which "specializes" on decision of the certain problems, without examination which following stage can't approach, can be distorted or inhibited.

In science at determination stage to socializations come from that that she occurs more productive in labor activity. Depending on relations of the following her (its) stage stand out to labor activity:

before labor, including whole period to life's of the person before begin labor activity. This stage, in turn, divides for two more or less independent period: early socialization, covering time from birth child before arrival him (it) in school; juvenile socialization, including education in school, institute of higher education and others;

labor - covers the period to maturity of the person. However demographic borders to this stage to define it is difficult, since she comprises whole period of labor activity of the person of itself;

after labor, approaching in elderly age in connection with cessation of labor activity.

Remark, that socialization - a process unceasing, lasting during whole life, it is impossible not to acknowledge special importance for formation of the personalities to labor stage, when are pawned main base value, are formed consciousness, value to orientation and social installation to personalities.⁴

Result

In process of the socializations personality aims on itself and executes different dug, which are identified social. Through dug the personality has a possibility to manifest themselves, reveal, represent. On speaker of the executable roles possible to get the belief about that entering in social world, which were passed by personality.

³ Будинойте, Г.Л., Корнилова, Т.В. Личностные ценности и личностные предпосылки субъекта / Г.Л. Будинойте, Т.В. Корнилова // Вопросы психологии. – 1993. - № 5. - С.99-105.

⁴ Вязникова, Л.Ф. Ценности в образовании: выбор пути развития / Л.Ф. Вязникова // Педагогика. – 2002. - № 4. – С.43-56.

About it is enough get prettier the level to socializations witnesses the ability of the person to fall into different social groups organic, without demonstrative and without self-humiliation.

The researches show that than are better organized social groups, that more possibilities to render the social influence upon personality. However social groups in equivalence on its possibility to have an influence upon personality in different stages its ontogenetically developments. So, in early and preschool age most influence renders the family. In adolescent and juvenile age increases and turns out to be the most effective influence of the groups peer, in mature age on the first place on value leaves the class, labor or professional group, separate personalities. There is a factor to socializations, which value is saved on length of the whole life's of the person. This nation, mentality, ethnos.

At the last years all greater importance scientist will add the macrofactors to socializations, including natural-geographical condition since it is installed that they as direct, so and mediated by way influence on formation of the personalities. The Knowledge macrofactors to socializations allows to understand specifics of the manifestation of the general laws of the development of the individual as representative Homo sapiens (the sort human), make sure in might of the education. Today becomes comprehensible that disregarding influences macrofactors to socializations it is impossible develop scientifically motivated even regional program to socializations and education growing generations, to say nothing of state and interstate.⁵

In preference to tribute dug the social influences a macrofactors, greater and small groups, necessary to take into account that most influence upon personality renders other personality, being for us referent and authoritative.

If for long time at processes to socializations factors only were identified, but was at the best prototyped their influence upon person, that presently is more often spoken about that that factors to socializations - developing ambience, which is not than-that spontaneous and casual. She must be designed, is well organized and even is built. The Main requirement to developing ambience is a creation of atmosphere, in which will dominate the humane relations, confidence, safety, possibility of the larval growing. In her must be mortgaged possibilities for self-realization of the liberty creative activity, aesthetic and moral development, receptions of the enjoyment from joint action and contacts, from vital activity as a whole.

The factors to socializations are simultaneously and environmental factor shaping to personalities. However unlike socialization factors shaping to personalities are complemented else by biological factor. He in foreign pedagogy as a whole row of the events is conducted paramount role. So, in the opinion of separate scientist, ambience, education and education are only condition for self-development, manifestations natural-conditioned psychic particularities. In acknowledgement their own conclusion they cite on given comparative study of the development twin.

⁵ Зинченко, В.П. О целях и ценностях образования / В.П. Зинченко // Педагогика. – 1997. - № 5. - С.3-18.

Conclusion

Really, influence of the biological factor on shaping the personalities to ignore it is impossible already therefore that person - an alive organism, which life is subordinated as the general law to biologist, so and special law to anatomies and physiologies. But on inheritance are sent not quality to personalities, but determined deposit. The Deposit - natural propensity to one or another activity. Distinguish the deposit two types – an universal (the construction of the brain, central nervous system, receptor); the individual differences natural given (the particularities of the type of the nervous system, analyzer etc.).

Pedagogy does not deny the influences of the biological factor on shaping the personalities, but also does not conduct him solving dug, as this does behaviorists. They Are Developed deposit, will become they ability - depends on social conditions, education and education that is influence to heredity always mediate education, education and social condition. This thesis is believed and in respect of the individual difference, being the basis of individual abilities.

Thereby, natural particularities are important premises, factor, but not driving power of the shaping to personalities. The Brain as biological formation is a premises of the appearance of the consciousness, but consciousness - a product public as person. Than difficult on its psychic construction formation, that less it depends on natural particularities.

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