Psychological Characteristics of Future Teachers in Teaching Steam Technologies

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Abstract: Future specialists, today's graduate students should have pedagogical techniques to manage their self, their emotional state; being able to establish relationships with others; Since speaking is a process characterized by expressiveness of speech, mimicry, and pantomimic expressiveness, in article, we began to investigate the psychological characteristics of the development of pedagogical techniques in graduates. After all, according to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education", the use of modern science, technology, technology and cultural achievements is becoming important in order for the educational modules taught in higher education institutions to meet the requirements of the time.

Keywords: Pedagogical technique, scientificity, coherence, systematicity, comfort, activity in education, consciousness, emotional state management, social perception, speech technique.

INTRODUCTION

Psychologists I.S.Kohn, S.L.Rubinstein, L.S.Vygotsky, B.Kadirov, E.Goziev, V.Karimova stated that a teacher with pedagogical techniques is an influential leader who is able to overcome difficulties in education, a growing they are persons who can understand the inner world of the young generation, who can feel their feelings, who have creative courage, scientific analysis, imagination and fantasy, deep scientific thinking.

Pedagogical techniques include pedagogical knowledge, understanding, as well as skills in the field of psychology, which make it possible to spend less effort on education and achieve more results.

Graduates have specific psychological characteristics of pedagogical technique development. The main features of the pedagogical technique include the ideas and principles of psychological theory, active approach to education:

1. The methodological basis of the activity is the objective world on the one hand, and the influence of the psyche on the brain on the other. (A.N. Leontev)
2. Activation of mental influence is based on the needs of the subject (E. Goziev).
3. Directing the subject to activity in the material world, the activity itself is also included in social relations (L.S. Vygotsky).
4. Human activity depends on the socio-historical nature of the psyche, and this process takes place in social life itself (D.B. Elkonin).
5. Spirituality is manifested as internal activity in human activity (P.Ya. Galperin).

These methodological foundations are useful for graduates in mastering pedagogical techniques. Therefore, as the educational process requires the systematic organization of students' activities, all its components imply the systematic organization of the student's activities. These are
the purpose of education, content, forms of education, methods, tools, product of education, knowledge, skills and competence.

Pedagogical activities are systematically organized in the development of pedagogical techniques in graduates.

As the technique of the pedagogue is considered as an activity, it is organized through various forms and methods, relying on psychological laws, on the basis of the application of special didactic principles. If the graduate student's activity is organized on the basis of learning knowledge, skills and abilities in the educational process, the teacher's activity is based on teaching pedagogical tasks, achieving the goal, determining the subject and means of activity, rationally choosing the methods of their implementation, managing student activity, organizing education and training based on mutual cooperation. is done as a result of doing.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

The development of activity occurs on the basis of certain didactic principles in education. These consist of scientificity, coherence, systematicity, convenience, activity in education, consciousness, etc., and require making changes in the educational system by eliminating defects.

These include self-control, perseverance, diligent study, and others. Therefore, not only one, but several pedagogical tasks are set in the teacher's activity, and they are adjusted depending on pedagogical situations, including the conditions of setting and solving pedagogical tasks, etc. Such situations are characterized by the mastery of the technique of full management by a skilled teacher. Necessity, when born, can turn any unexpected situation into a pedagogical situation.

Pedagogical technique is the specialist's ability to use his psychophysiological apparatus as a means of educational influence. This is the ability to use a set of techniques that allows the teacher to demonstrate his position more deeply, more brightly and more competently, and to achieve success in educational work.

- self-development;
- building educational activities based on advanced technologies;
- creating a basis for mutual cooperation between teachers and students;
- to ensure the acquisition of the orientation of educational activities based on the internal motivation of students, etc.

Acquiring pedagogical techniques in graduates leads to faster learning and understanding of social experiences, development of communication skills, formation of attitude to the surrounding environment. Cognitive activity ensures the intellectual development of the student.

Important professional qualities such as setting and changing pedagogical tasks (pedagogical goals), comparing and classifying pedagogical situations, decision-making, pedagogical thinking and pedagogical intuition), analysis, evaluation, self-correction (pedagogical reflection), etc. is embodied.

According to psychological and pedagogical researches, pedagogical technique is one of the most important indicators of the formation of pedagogical skills, because it is difficult to guarantee professional knowledge, high results of professional and pedagogical activities in a humanitarian direction without developing skills and mastering the methods of action. At the same time, the science of modern pedagogy assigns a service role to pedagogical technique, which does not reduce the essence of pedagogical skill, emphasizes the need to solve important pedagogical tasks facing teachers and to turn pedagogical technique into a sensitive tool of mastering in the process of professional training of future teachers.
L.I. In Ruvinsky's researches, it is emphasized that the pedagogical technique is "a force that helps the teacher, encourages students to feel their own "minds and hearts" through what they "see and hear".

Researcher A.P. Chernyavskaya defines the pedagogical technique as "a set of techniques that help to harmonize the internal content of the teacher's activity and its external expression."

Thus, pedagogical technique is a set of skills and techniques for presenting educational material, the main means of which are speech and non-verbal means of communication.

It is natural to study the laws and content of the science of pedagogy, to apply it in the education of the young generation, and it is natural that skill is required from every teacher, and skill is a characteristic of a person acquired through experience, the theoretical level of professional skills formed on the basis of flexible skills and creativity in a certain field, determined on the basis of our experience gained through practice.

Pedagogical technique, which is considered a component of pedagogical skills, is related to the formation of the necessary general pedagogical skills of every teacher, extraordinary energy, perseverance, diligence, the ability to enter a situation, a new team, sincerity, correctness and honesty, a sharp mind, a tool requires the ability to check with another.

A skilled teacher should be able to make his speech fluent and effective, be able to draw the student's attention to the subject being taught, creatively approach the lesson based on appropriate exhibitions, and be able to find a way to the student's heart in any situation.

Pedagogical skills are the product of research and creative work. Pedagogical skill is not a standard way of working for all teachers, but it is a process that occurs in the course of each teacher's work and creative work.

Pedagogical skills include extensive knowledge about the organization of the educational process of students and its content and methods. This knowledge constitutes general cultural competence. To modern teacher, to compare the important changes in the trends in the development of pedagogy with the main ideas in the field of science, technology, art, medicine, to determine the ways and methods of their development, to deeply analyze the dialectic of the mutual transition of various tools and methods of educational influence, to scientifically analyze pedagogical research and achievements. Systematic skills are required.

The success of a teacher with pedagogic techniques depends on his personality, character, and interaction with students. Usually, their impact on the educational process seems insignificant. However, an experienced pedagogue pays attention to how his behavior affects students, makes necessary corrections and improves it. So, the concept of pedagogical skill consists of several interrelated parts. In this case, pedagogical skill is imagined as a "pedagogical system" and it is defined as follows: "Pedagogical skill is the ability of the teacher to independently organize his professional and pedagogical activity at a high level, the presence of feelings of approaching the student on the basis of humanitarian pedagogy, the possession of high-level spiritual and moral qualities. is characterized by and means that the pedagogue has reached the highest peak of his skill". It can be seen that the pedagogical technique is to organize all types of pedagogical activities in the most convenient and effective way, to direct them to the goals of personal development and all-round development, to form students' worldview, ability, and to instill in them a tendency to socially necessary work.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The summary analysis of scientific works of pedagogues and psychologists allows to distinguish two groups of pedagogical technology components.
The first group includes the ability to self-manage, which is characterized by:
- owning one's own body (physical health, endurance, ability to control mimicry and pantomime and use them to achieve educational and educational goals);
- management of emotional state (smooth positive emotional background of mood, not accumulating negative emotions, ability to express emotions and use them for their own purposes);
- social perception (attention, imagination, social sensitivity - the ability to feel the mood of another person, understand its reasons and accept it);
- speech technique (control of voice adjustment, breathing, tempo and tone of speech).

The second group is the ability to interact with an individual and a team in the process of solving pedagogical problems, here we include: didactic, organizational, communicative skills and the technique of setting requirements and evaluation.

In addition, researchers D.Allen and K.Rine described the skills of a teacher with highly developed skills and pedagogical techniques. Among them:
- the free behavior of the teacher during the training session;
- variability of student motivation;
- awakening the student's attitude to the perception and mastering of the material (attracting interest with the help of an expressive, emotional introduction, a unique or paradoxical formulation of the problem, etc.);
- a pedagogically qualified summary of the results of the training session or its separate part; pauses or use of non-verbal means of communication (gazes, facial expressions, gestures);
- skillful use of the system of positive and negative reinforcement; asking leading questions and probing questions; asking questions that lead the student to summarize the learning material;
- use of divergent types of problems (different solutions) to stimulate creative activity;
- to determine the concentration of attention, the level of involvement of the student in intellectual activity according to the external signs of his behavior;
- use of illustrations and examples;
- skillful lecturing; using repetition.

Therefore, pedagogical technique is the most important and necessary component of pedagogical skills, and it requires improvement of methods of pedagogical influence that help to skillfully formulate and solve many practical problems. It also contributes to the harmonious unity of the internal content of the teacher's activity and its external expression; demonstrates the synthesis of spiritual culture and pedagogically appropriate external expressiveness.

Taking into account that the development of a person is directly related to the changes that occur in his activity, motives, goals, the use of new tools, methods and activity program, in our research, a new approach to activity and its management in education is required, didactic principles acquire a new content and the teaching technology is changed. we observed.

In didactics, this process is emerging as the most important concept of modern pedagogy in connection with "educational activity", "mental activity". Its founders L. S. Vygotsky, A. N. Leontev, S. L. Rubinshtein, D. B. Elkonin, V. V. Davidov, P. Ya. Galperin created the theory of an active approach to education in pedagogic-psychology. From this point of view, it should be emphasized that STEAM technology plays an important role in improving the pedagogical technique of graduates and developing their psychological characteristics.Taking into account the essence of STEAM technologies and the existence of specific aspects of their application in higher education, it was determined that in today's era of globalization, it is important to develop the following feelings in future teachers:
- improvement of the ability to control the speech technique, to influence the team and the
individual;
- development of humanitarian feelings;
- formation of communicative (tendency to communicate) skills;
- development of feelings of professional independence, hard work, emotional stability, creative approach to one's work;
- formation of pedagogical sophistication and rational use of pedagogical techniques;
- to be aware of the problems of modern science and production, pedagogical, informational and high-level technologies and their necessary application in the educational process, etc. Also, the formation of pedagogical skills of graduating students is of great importance.

Pedagogical qualification is the ability to acquire acquired knowledge and skills, a certain type of activity, and perform it well.

When applying STEAM technologies in higher education, a teacher is required to have a number of skills. When using STEAM technologies in higher education, a number of skills are required from the teacher, which are to show students' talents, to develop them, to know the essence of these technologies, to determine students' talents in science, literature, art, engineering, mathematics, technology, technology, design and on this basis they are directed to develop their abilities.

Thus, one of the main components of pedagogical activity is pedagogical technique, which is distinguished from each other by its characteristics: goal, object, subject and means. These are:
- first of all, the pedagogical technique should be related to the purpose of the teacher's activity and should be directed to the development of the personality of young people in all aspects. Pedagogical activity ensures the social identity (sequence) of the generation, while pedagogical technique directs young people towards social relations, realizes the natural possibilities of a person to gain social experience.
- secondly, the activity of a pedagogue is always related to the management of personal activity. It is important that the pedagogical goal becomes the student's goal. In order to achieve it, the pedagogue must clearly imagine the goal of his activity and the ways to achieve it, and use his life experience based on pedagogical techniques.
- thirdly, managing the student's activity in the pedagogical (educational) process is more complicated due to the fact that the goal of the pedagogue is always directed towards the future of the student. This goal is better understood by the teacher than the student. In many cases, the student, due to the lack of life experience, lives with the present life, the worries of this day, and cannot fully imagine the future.

CONCLUSION

Pedagogical skills create the basis for successful organization of pedagogical activity. The following pedagogical skills make it possible to achieve effective results in the educational process:
- communicativeness (tendency to communicate);
- empathy (being able to put oneself in the place of others, being cheerful towards people, kindness);
- perceiving with the mind - professional acumen, empathy for others, inner (emotional) sensitivity;
- the mobility of the individual, the ability to exert willful influence and logical persuasion;
- emotional stability - self-control;
- predicting the future in the most optimal way;
- professional independence - creativity.
The presence of a scientific psychological and pedagogical knowledge system acquired on the basis of STEAM technology allows the teacher not only to correctly understand the stages of students’ knowledge acquisition, but also to understand their characters, and to determine the development perspective of their team and each member.

Professional knowledge is the fundamental basis of pedagogical technique, therefore, the knowledge of the pedagogue is focused, on the one hand, on the knowledge of the subject he is teaching, and on the other hand, on the students who master it. Pedagogical principles and rules arise due to the uniqueness of professional pedagogical knowledge, their complex nature. Each pedagogue creates these principles and rules based on his own experience, but determines their laws with the help of scientific knowledge.

For this purpose, it is assumed that the teacher has "informational competence" (kompetens - meaning worthiness, ability) in his future career, or having the ability and skills to perform work tasks required for effective work in the information-professional field. In a number of cases, information competence is considered as a high level of human professionalism, professional ethics, manners of obtaining information, obtaining information.

The activity of developing pedagogical techniques with the help of STEAM technologies among graduating students is manifested in the motivational-target stage, the stage of understanding the situation; motives are born, mental preparation for activity is created, goals and tasks are set and changed; the influence of the pedagogue on the mental development of the students is coordinated; Pedagogical self-analysis methods (diagnosis, forecasting, control) are used, the assigned task is solved, and pedagogical defects are eliminated.

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