

PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF MODERN SCHOOL TEACHER AND STUDENT INTERACTIONS

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In the contemporary development of socio-economic relations worldwide, the significance of informal means of influencing interpersonal relations within service collectives is notably increasing. Consequently, the study of leadership phenomena gains particular relevance across various spheres of civil society.

In today's New Uzbekistan's general secondary education system, concerted efforts are being made to create quality education opportunities aligned with advanced international experience and modern societal requirements. This involves strengthening the material and technical foundation of public education institutions, enhancing the efficiency of budgetary funds allocation, and providing additional conditions for youth education. Consistent reforms are underway to implement these activities.

It is essential to acknowledge that a teacher's effectiveness lies in the art of public speaking and acting skills. Unlike an actor who memorizes a script, a teacher creates dynamically in unique situations. Verbal influence demands the teacher's thoughts, pedagogical skills, and creativity. Gestures and facial expressions complement verbal interaction, aligning with voice pitch in speech. Verbal influence encompasses diverse components such as warning words, the art of notice, exclamatory commands, and expressing opinions through humor. This unity of gestures and facial movements with words enhances the volume and effectiveness of the communicated information.

Politeness and respect in speech manifest as crucial human qualities within a teacher's pedagogical skills. Courtesy is the teacher's ability to organize communication with parents and students during individual work, focusing on specific educational goals and effectively managing educational activities.

In the context of personal self-education and exchanging ideas, the teacher's pedagogical activity can benefit from continuous improvement of speech skills. A teacher strives to make their vocabulary beautiful, fluent, expressive, and impressive, utilizing the rich possibilities of the Uzbek language. The art of speaking



beautifully and impressively is integral to a teacher's professional skills, regardless of the subject taught.

In the formation of individual communication, the level of his upbringing plays an important role. For example, even if you apply words that have a kushli effect on a person, he may not accept, he may not follow your instructions. So it should occupy a culture of treatment from an early age. In the formation of communication, the goal should be set correctly. Communication develops in the process of education, in different situations.

Experienced psychologist A.A. And Bodalev realized that a person needs to know his place in the game, in reading, in communication, that is, in different spheres of activity. He pays great attention to this issue in his book "personality and society". He also points out that these problems are poorly studied. A. A. Bodalev believes that "when educating a person through communication, it is necessary to think first about how this affects him" [2.17].

Psychologists A. on the role of communication in Personality Development A. Lyublinskaya, D.B. El'conins emphasize the formation of communication in the child through play activities. P. on the formation of character, willpower qualities of a person through communication. Eat it. Gal'perin, N.F. The talisans conducted their own research.

Also, one of the Republic's psychologists M.G.Davletshin, E.Gaziev, N.P. Anikeeva, Z.T.Nishanova,

N.Safoev vs. enlightened the problem of communication from different sides. In particular, professor

E. In the textbook "psychology of treatment" goziev tried to clarify from the theoretical side all aspects of communication. Professor M.G.Davletshin also expressed his thoughts on how communication is formed in people in the textbook "General Psychology".

Problems in interaction with parents, conflicts with teachers – a common phenomenon for adolescence, the speed of manifestation of such situations depends on the attitude of adults towards him, the style of family upbringing, the ability to be respectful towards the behavior of a teenager. A necessary condition for establishing favorable relations between adolescents and adults at the initiative of adults is the creation of a commonality in their life, the expansion of spheres of cooperation, the implementation of meaningful relations, the creation of an



atmosphere of assistance and trust in ozago. Teens notice a great exteriority in the way adults express their confidence in them. [3.256]

In adult communication, a culture of communication is often carried out, that is, respect for each other, trust, understanding, etc. But at some times, communication disorders are also possible. It is possible that at some times an adult person will be offended without understanding each other, will be able to tell unpleasant words, as a result of which the conflict will come out. If the culture of communication is well formed in people, then it is easy for them to understand each other. The culture of communication can be formed from youth in the family, under the influence of the social environment, as a result of self-awareness, upbringing. The fact that we become an example, a lesson for adult youth comes from our communication with each other.

This means that people of all ages, including adults, begin to communicate in their own way. Communication is carried out in the specific case for each period. Communication leads towards perfection, provides a thorough ground for external influences, self-correction on the basis of samples, retraining, revitalization of personal abilities.

President Sh.M. Mirziyoev emphasized, "Today's demands and tomorrow's concerns of our country necessitate reforming the public education system." Establishing an educational system suitable for independent development is crucial for constructing a new legal democratic state. In a democratic society, children are nurtured to think freely, aligning the education system with these values. The development of every child depends on the knowledge acquired at school and the relationships and skills fostered in a healthy environment.

References:

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3. H. Ruxieva. Psychology of higher education. Tashkent. TDIU publishing house. 2014

