

OUTLINE THE MAIN PRINCIPLES OF TEACHING YOUNG LEARNERS AND TEENAGERS

Mirzayeva Gulasal Ergashovna,
Oripova Sarvinoz Narzulloyevna

Denov institute of entrepreneurship and pedagogy “Foreign languages and
literature” department Teachers

Annotation:

The scientific, theoretical, methodological and practical foundations of the knowledge process, i.e. the theory of education, imparting knowledge, and teaching are dealt with by an independent department of pedagogy, didactics - educational theory. Didactics is a Greek word. "lib, "didasko", means to teach, teach. In the process of studying and analyzing the laws of education, knowledge about the concept of education, its essence, content and tasks, principles and forms of education is explained. Didactics seeks answers to questions of pedagogy such as "what to teach", "what to teach" and "how to teach".

Keywords: Education, teaching methodology, didactics, pedagogy, students, knowledge, institutions, specialist, communication.

Education is an activity that ensures certain aspects of human experience, i.e. students acquire knowledge and education in accordance with the current requirements of social development. In the educational process, the teacher is not limited to imparting knowledge, but in this process, he influences the student, which makes their learning more active, as a result, the student becomes an active participant in the educational process. Educational success depends primarily on the teacher. As a specialist, he should have a deep knowledge of his subject, be a master of pedagogical communication, acquire psychological-pedagogical and methodological knowledge and skills, immediately study and evaluate various pedagogical situations, and be able to choose the optimal methods and means of pedagogical influence. must have the ability.[5] Educational process - acts, links, cycles of education on the basis of real connection, causal connection, coordination of teaching and learning activities for students to master the content of information and the methods of activity related to it. It is the purposeful activity of a company that moves in space and time in the form of [1]. The main tasks of education are to equip a person with scientific knowledge, skills and abilities. Education, as a type of human cognitive activity, has several meanings, that is, it is the creation of



knowledge, skills and abilities in learners, the formation of worldviews, thoughts and beliefs in them, and the development of their abilities. Through education, the young generation is given knowledge accumulated through human experience, necessary skills and abilities, and beliefs are formed.[4]

Education is a joint activity of the teacher and students, and it has a two-way character, that is, both the teacher and the student actively participate in it. Aiming at a specific goal, the teacher imparts knowledge, skills and abilities based on a plan and program, and the student actively acquires it. Communication is a complex, difficult, conflicting process. In this process, such processes as intuition, perception, imagination and thinking, which belong to the human psyche, take an active part and play an important role. Education is giving knowledge to young people, forming skills and competences in them, i.e. educating serious logical thinking capable of discovering truths. To achieve this, it is necessary to take into account the rule that practice is the basis of any knowledge. In education, the teacher is not limited to imparting knowledge, he also guides students' thinking activities, develops students' independence and creativity in work, and thus achieves conscious mastering of what is being studied, their perception of the material. and while they understand it, they also take care of keeping it in their memory. should not forget that it is necessary to solve three tasks, i.e. three goals through imparting knowledge. These goals unite the activities of teachers and students.

1. The educational goal is to know the content of the educational material, that is, to be able to master and apply scientific knowledge related to this subject.
2. The educational goal is to develop one's personal qualities and beliefs under the influence of the ideas and worldviews contained in the subject by mastering the basics of science.[3]
3. The developmental goal is to develop a person's mental maturity, cognitive ability, attitude to study and work under the influence of the educational process.

As a result of the implementation of these goals, the student will develop the ability to work independently. It teaches him to think, thinking dominates the educational process.

We can see this connection, first of all, in the stages of implementation of education. These steps include:

The first stage is the perception of educational materials. In this way, the student gets acquainted with the content of education and understands what his cognitive tasks are. Processes such as intuition, perception, and imagination take an active part in this.



The second stage - they understand the educational material, understand its essence and summarize it. As a result, new knowledge appears in them. For this, they use analysis, synthesis, comparison, conclusion.

The third stage - new knowledge, exercises, independent works are strengthened through additional comments of the teacher.

In the fourth stage - they apply the acquired knowledge in practice depending on the opportunity.

By knowing these, the teacher can effectively manage the educational process. Therefore, at all stages of the educational process, the teacher plays the role of leadership and management. If we draw a conclusion from the above points, the teaching process performs a number of tasks as an important branch of cognitive activity.

Including:[2]

1. Knowledge creates skills and abilities in pupils and students.
2. Develops their worldview, confidence and beliefs.
3. It is achieved that young people become people with a certain level of education and upbringing, and develop their abilities and talents.

In order to successfully solve these tasks, the teacher must have the ability for his profession. Competence is the ability to successfully perform pedagogical work. This can be seen, first of all, in the ability to clearly imagine the social role and necessity of the pedagogical profession. In addition, the teacher should be interested in the student, be able to understand his needs and characteristics. In addition, the teacher should be able to determine and take into account the level of knowledge and education of each student in the educational process, and prepare educational materials. to be able to choose, analyze and generalize, to be able to perfectly know the educational methods, tools and forms necessary for pedagogical skills, to be demanding towards the student, to be able to use them appropriately depending on the pedagogical situation, to The results of the study should be compared and analyzed with the initial and subsequent indicators.[1]

Conclusion:

Therefore, a teacher should have extensive didactic knowledge and pedagogical skills. Only then the teacher organizes and manages the educational process at the level of the requirements of the national personnel training program.



References:

1. Azizkhojaeva N.N. Pedagogical technology and pedagogical skill.-Tashkent TDPU. 2006[1]
2. Madyarova S. A. et al. Pedagogical technology and pedagogical skill.-Tashkent ECONOMY-FINANCE, 2009, 240 p[2]
3. Sayidahmedov N. New pedagogical technologies. -Tashkent "Finance" publishing house, 2003. - 171 p.[3]
4. Ochilov M. New pedagogical technologies. - Against. "Nasaf", 2000-80 p.[4]
5. Tolipov U., Usmanbayeva M. Pedagogical technology: theory and practice. - Tashkent "Fan". 2005.[5]
- 6.M.Bo'ronova,G.Mirzayeva ,Eurasian journal of Social Sciences,Philosophy and Culture,2022.
https://scholar.google.com/citations?view_op=view_citation&hl=ru&user=Ja_3scYAAAAJ&citation_for_view=Ja_3scYAAAAJ:d1gkVwhDpl0C.

