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## SKILLS OF THE TEACHER AS AN EDUCATOR

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Ziyatov Akmal Tursunovich

A Senior Teacher Of Foreign Language Department Karshi Engineering-Economics Institute, Uzbekistan

### ABSTRACT

This article provides information about the competencies of the teacher, the diagnosis of student learning, individual and collective teacher training, the main criteria for studying a group of students, and the organizational activities of the teacher. It also focuses on the main criteria for studying a student group, diagnostics of a teacher's activity, teacher's activity, teacher's activity system, and basic teacher skills.

### KEYWORDS

Educator, educator skill, activity, diagnostics, diagnostics of student learning, study of a student group.

### INTRODUCTION

Educator skills - In general education secondary schools, the teacher also works as an educator. A teacher is a teacher responsible for organizing the system of spiritual and educational work in an educational institution, and a person responsible for educating and acquiring the spiritual and moral qualities of students together with their parents. He organizes the education and upbringing of the students of the class assigned to him.

The purpose of the activity organized by the educator is to create sufficient pedagogical conditions for a comprehensively developed person (citizen) for the full manifestation of the abilities of the students in the class. In this regard, educational institutions, in cooperation with the pedagogical and student community, establish an approach based on the unique characteristics of each student in the organization of educational work.

Elementary teachers are the leaders of their assigned classroom. In grades 5-9, a tutor is selected and appointed by the administration of the educational institution from among experienced teachers. One teacher is assigned to lead only one class. The activities of pedagogues are managed and coordinated by the director's deputy for spiritual and educational affairs.[1]

When organizing the spiritual and educational education of students, teachers, children's counselors, psychologists, parents, as well as commissions for minors, district, regulation enforcement agencies, through the leadership of an educational institution, organize employment in cooperation with benefaction and trusteeship commissions, relevant condition and non-state organizations, creative associations.

A teacher should be kind to his students, monitor their growth based on pedagogical observation, and be able to approach students who require help individually. On this basis, they should be able to instill in their hearts feelings such as national pride, patriotism, kindness, responsibility, proposal, and private enterprise. It is necessary for an educator to be inquisitive, to improve his ideological and political knowledge. The moral authority of the educator will have the power of educational influence only then. The personal qualities and moral image of the teacher have a great influence on the formation of the mind and behavior of students. [2]

From the point of view of pedagogical activity, it is not enough for a teacher to have professional qualifications and skills. In his educational activities, he is distinguished by a high level of public virtues, discipline, humankind, and moral qualities. After all, the talent of an educator is a deep knowledge of many qualities, a breadth of outlook, dedication to work, dependence on the limitless strengths and capabilities of children, an independent attitude to the events taking place around, creates the opportunity to educate a person who is ideal in all aspects. The teacher should be kind, gentle in behavior, pleasant, temperamental, intelligent, honorable, restrained and modest. Naturally, achievement in work is ensured if educational experience is added to this. Pedagogical skill is the main tool of the educator.

The educator is obliged to have a wide level of culture, comply with the requirements of pedagogical etiquette, respect the individuality of each student as an individual, do not forget the requirements placed on him, have organizational skills, and constantly improve his skills, and be creative at work. It is important that the educator himself must correspond to the ideological and moral idea that he wants to educate children. The main reason for most errors in education is that the requirements placed on the student are not always reflected in the character of the teacher. [3]

It is important that the educator always sets an example of an active organizer. At the same time, he

must have the ability to communicate (quickly establish communication with both adults and children), not only evaluate evidence and events based on pedagogical rules, but also judge based on the cause of their occurrence, to create with pedagogical optimism.

The teacher is considered the most versatile teacher in the school, and the work that he performs has no measure and limit. There will be no work that he does not know, no area that he cannot cope with. In addition, he is an impartial, impartial and tasteless person and works on a public basis. As a person connecting educators, teachers, parents and teachers, he takes into account the points of view of all parties, unites actions into one center, influences the correctness of interactions and at the same time must be able to provide his opinion. And this is wisdom. These qualities are the key to increasing the effectiveness of the educational work of the educator and ensuring its success.[4]

- Therefore, the teacher must have the following personal qualities:
- It is necessary to be kind to students, accommodating, harmonious and be able to approach each student individually.
- You must be inquisitive, improve your ideological and political knowledge.
- Must have professional skills and qualifications.

- The educator must be loving, gentle in behavior, cheerful, temperamental, intelligent, moral, restrained and modest.
- It is necessary to be tolerant, organized, inquisitive, and creative, have ideological and moral convictions.
- Must have sociability (establish communication with adults and children), an optimistic attitude.
- Must be an impartial, impartial and tasteless person.

Diagnostics of student learning - A special issue for the educator is not to leave a single student unattended with an integrated approach to education. To educate, the educator must know the student well, who is the object of education, and perceive him as a whole. Most class teachers perceive the student as a student in the class, as an athlete in competition, that is, based on each specific work situation, and treat them accordingly, while other aspects of the student's behavior are not taken into account. But each student has his own experience, level of emotional culture, values, needs, requirements, hopes, connections, relationships, and the whole world.[5]

They should be taken into account in education. Only if the teacher knows the inner world of his student, his experiences, will, interests, character traits, he can find a way to his heart and determine the right way to influence the student. Such an educator occupies a leading place in education. It should not be forgotten

that the educational factors affecting the student have increased tremendously in the current period; family, public, radio, computer, television, film, theater, books, magazines, music, etc.

It becomes increasingly difficult to maintain the role of leadership and solidarity in the educational impact of the educator on the student among so many branches of educational influence. Sometimes we come across cases where a student is more influenced by his friend, neighbor, and friends on the street than his teacher. But success in education is achieved only if the opposite is true. It also depends on the teacher's point of view. Because each student has goodness and purity, as well as negativity, activity and laziness. He also has different qualities in terms of attention to relationships. If the teacher approaches him from an optimistic point of view, the student strives for the best and justifies his trust.

The educator should regularly pay attention to the study of the personality of the student. When we talk about education, we must know the student well, because it is impossible to teach and educate him without knowing the students. The teacher studies the students to get to know them better. It is carried out in the classroom, outside the classroom, in general, in all conditions of the student's life. By studying the student, the teacher will have reliable information about his personal characteristics. Such an important

principle in education is the most basic law of education.

The personal characteristics of young people influence their learning, behavior, attitudes and their place in society. This is why the individual student should not be forgotten when teaching team members. Because when organizing many events (conferences, trips, readings, debates and disputes), the educator determines exactly who to rely on, who to set tasks, who to give independence, and who to help regularly only thanks to good knowledge.

In the process of educational work, the teacher must study the entire class team. Therefore, he should have a program to study the team and individual swimmers. The teacher learns a lot of information about the students by taking the class assigned to him. This information comes from the student's family, teachers and friends, and on this basis a single unit of influence in education is created.

At this stage, we would like to focus on the relationship between students, parents and teachers. At the center of this trinity (student, family, school) is youth, which is, the student, and the school and family influence him from two sides.

At the same time, the student also acts as a means of communication between the school and the family. But the information that he tells the family about the school is not always true, and even the information

given through the diary, he interprets in his own way. This is also the cause of misunderstanding between many families and schools. Comparing the opinions of adults dealing with him, the student comes to a certain conclusion and judges himself. The same situation is reflected in his behavior, and he sometimes takes the side of the teacher, and sometimes the parents. This is natural even for the most conscientious student.

The study of the individual and the team by the teacher - The teacher performs an extremely responsible and complex task. He is the organizer of the educational work in the classroom, the coach of the students, organizes the class, and works together with teachers, family and members of the general public. In recent years, the activities of the educator have been enriched by various forms and methods. The role of school public organizations in the organization and conduct of educational activities is growing more and more. The purpose of the preparation of this work is the complete introduction of working methods and methodological support for class teachers of the school to create a unified system of continuous education in the country at the present time. As ideological institutions, the school faces important educational tasks, which is the main task of every educator.[6]

One of the important tasks of the educator is to develop the student's desire for learning, faith and knowledge, professional skills, age and mental

characteristics, the implementation of the student's future life plans, is to protect the health of students. Trust in activists, raising their authority among the class team, providing them with timely assistance is the main task of the educator.

The main criteria for studying a group of students - For a comprehensive solution of issues related to educational work, the teacher draws up an approximate plan for educating students and organizing classes, which creates great opportunities for systematic work with students. The following information is reflected in the exemplary student training program:

- Student's address;
- Occupation and place of work of parents;
- Family members and the level of their financial security;
- The content of the interaction of parents in the family;
- The nature of family education;
- Student's daily routine;
- Student participation in the household;
- Important events in the student's life;
- Information about student health;
- Attitude towards learning;
- Student attendance;
- Student's attitude to physical labor;
- Discipline, behavior, diligence of the student;



- Interest of students (in studies, sports);
- Participation of the class in public life;
- The nature of the performance of public works;
- The reputation and status of the student in the classroom;

Educator planning - The plan of the educational work of the school is approved at the meeting of the teaching staff at the beginning of the school year. Each teacher, when drawing up a plan for the educational work of his class, draws up a plan that includes those parts of the activities that are indicated in the plan for the educational work of the school and relate to his class. The educational work of students in accordance with the content of the estimated educational work of the school is included in the plan and approved at a meeting of leaders of one class or parallel class.

Organizational activities of the educator - The very concept of "organization" has a broad meaning. The organization of this or that work, organizational measures for a specific purpose requires great skill and special skills from the educator. The organizational activity of the educator consists of a number of elements. Including:

- analysis of past work, determining the reasons for its success or failure;
- all activities carried out in the classroom are educational in nature, aimed at achieving a specific goal, and the teacher must be able to create a

model of this work before conducting various educational activities;

- the educator must be able to set himself a specific task in order to achieve the goal set for him;
- The main activities of the educator are:
- The study of each student as an individual.
- Organization of teaching students in the classroom.
- Increasing the level of knowledge and discipline of students' reinforcement.
- Organization and conduct of extracurricular activities in the classroom.
- Working with parents.
- The teacher performs important multifaceted tasks of education in connection with the work of teaching science. [7]

The following requirements are imposed on the activities of the educator: high idealism and consciousness; have prestige and respect; have pedagogical skills, pedagogical etiquette; the presence of cultural competence; treat the younger generation with respect and respect; have organizational skills and abilities; creative attitude to educational work; improve the qualifications of the teacher and have the opportunity to acquire independent knowledge.

## CONCLUSION

Thus, in educational institutions, the teacher works not only as a specialist with professional qualifications in

the relevant subject, but also performs spiritual and educational work as an educator. The ability of a teacher is manifested in the organization of students in the class, in establishing mutual consent, cooperation and mutual support between them, in the purposeful and effective organization of spiritual and educational activities. In his work, the educator should pay special attention to teaching students, because only then will he be able to ensure order in the lesson. In this regard, the organizational ability of the educator is useful.

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