

PEDAGOGIK FIKRLAR TARAQQIYOTIDA O'QITUVCHI MAHORATI MASALALARI

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ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada hozirgi kundagi o'qituvchi-tarbiyachi faoliyati, mahorati, ularning jamiyatdagi o'rne, ustoz-shogirdlik munosabatlari haqida gapirishdan avval, kishilik jamiyatining dastlabki bosqichlarida ustoz-o'qituvchi tarbiyachi faoliyati masalalariga to'xtalib o'tish lozim. Maqolada pedagog bilishi lozim bo'lgan, ba'zi bir odob – axloq masalari to'g'risidagi fikrlari bayon etilgan.

Kalit so'zlar –o'qituvchi, tarbiya, xushmuomala, odamiylik, samimiylik, ustoz-shogird munosabati, ziyraklik.

ANNOTATSIYA

In this article, before talking about the activities of teachers-educators, their skills, their role in society, teacher-student relationships, it is necessary to dwell on the issues of teacher-educator activities in the initial stages of personal society. In the article, the views on some etiquette and moral issues, which the pedagogue should know, are described.

Keywords - teacher, education, politeness, sincerity, intelligence.

An important task facing our country today is to train highly qualified pedagogues. At this time of development and changes in our country, the all-round development of young people is the demand and need of the times. According to historical sources, children were educated in schools of literacy, in addition, children were taught military, physical exercises and crafts by special trainers. The role of the family, especially mothers, in the upbringing of children was large, mainly women brought up children up to the age of 5. Our ancient ancestors paid attention to raising young people to be patriotic, people-loving, loyal, resilient to any difficulties, brave, strong and brave. Humanity, gentleness, intelligence, loyalty, love, loyalty, and justice are glorified in the narratives related to historical figures. Education and formation of such feelings was entrusted to the teacher. In the creative heritage of Eastern thinkers and scholars, a special place is given to the skills of teachers and mentors and apprentices.

The famous scientist Beruniy (973-1048) advises the teacher not to bore the student, the topic should be interesting and demonstrative. In the work of Beruni India, scientists call to respect the minds of knowledge. If people, especially the rulers, respect these things, if they value them in their place, knowledge will increase, which means that the society will be prosperous and prosperous.

The great scholar Ibn Sina (980-1037) emphasizes that it is the responsible duty of the teacher to give knowledge to the student. Thinking about what a teacher should be, he gives them such guidance:

- to be strict and serious in dealing with children;
- to pay attention to how the students acquire the given knowledge;
- use of different methods and forms in education;
- student's memory, ability to acquire knowledge, knowledge of personal characteristics;
- to distinguish the most important of the given knowledge;
- imparting knowledge to students in a way that is comprehensible to them, in accordance with their age and intellectual level;
- every word should be at the level of arousing children's emotions.

Yusuf Khos Khajib, one of the scholars who lived in the 11th century, glorifies the people of knowledge, i.e. teachers, in his work. The people of knowledge are glorified in the work "Kutadgu Bilig".

He calls people to respect them.

Another type of sage, wise

They always have knowledge.

Honor them to the fullest,

You have learned so much, my soul.

The truth is the pillar of truth,

Knowledgeable religion is the core of the foundation

Scientists were a burden in the world,

Is it possible to suck in this world?

Their knowledge became a light to the people,

If it shines, a person will find a way through this light.

Az-Zamakhshari (1075-1143) writes in his treatise "Nice Sayings" that people of science and science have lost respect for teachers: "In the past, the masters of science and virtue received gifts of gold equal to their weight from kings. , gradually with the passage of time, their value decreased, and dogs and beggars became better than them, that is, fools became more visible than gold. Zamakhshari says about teachers and coaches: A coach can become a coach only if he studies, if he stops studying, then coaching dies.

Muslihiddin Sa'diy Sherozi (Shaykh Sa'diy) (1184-1204) is a supporter of strictness in the education and training of teachers.

The king sent his son to school,

come to the silver throne to make

Dice on a silver board,

"A painful teacher is better than a father's love."

In "Gulistan" there is another story about the teacher-disciple relationship: "A man gained great skill in the art of wrestling, he knew 360 tricks and used one trick to fight every day. He taught one of his students 359 tricks. But he learned one trick. 'rgatmadi: A disciple who doesn't respect his teacher brags that he is superior to his teacher. The king doesn't like this word. He orders them to fight. The teacher uses his last trick to defeat his student. A student who doesn't respect his teacher is hated by the people and the king.

Burkhaniddin Zarnudjiy (1150 -) a section of the book "Teacher's Guide to Education" is called "Teacher, Comrade, Choosing Subjects". It advises the reader as follows:

"When you choose a teacher, first of all, you should focus on the most knowledgeable, the most noble, and the oldest... The expression of respect for the teacher is that the student should not walk in front of the teacher, should not go and sit in his place."

Master Amir Temur (1336-1405) also treated scholars, teachers, and teachers with respect during his reign. He also takes into account their knowledge when assigning positions to people. He considers their place in the development of society to be important. He opens many schools and madrasahs and appoints teachers and principals to them. he also appreciates his teachers very much.

In the works of Alisher Navoi (1441-1501), the work of teachers is given a lot of attention. He emphasizes that in order to provide deep knowledge to young people, teachers, mentors and mentors should be knowledgeable and educated.

Koshifi also shows the conditions of mentorship. "I know that no work can be done without a mentor, and whoever does something without a mentor, the foundation of that work is not strong." Whoever starts work without a mentor, his work and actions will not be fruitful, follow the mentor and be happy, serve the mentor for a while, then become a mentor yourself... If they ask who is a perfect person, say that he is a pure sect, a wise and refined person who sees his faults. There is no trace of envy, grudge or greed in him.

The issue of pedagogic teachers also has its own content and experiences worthy of recognition in Western pedagogy.

Ya.A. Comenius gave great importance to the teacher, considering teaching to be a very proud profession, which is higher than any profession on earth. Comensky writes that a teacher should be conscientious, diligent, diligent, and a living example of the qualities that he should instill in students. He needs to love his work, treat students like a father, and instill in them a desire for knowledge. "It is the first duty of a teacher to be able to set an example and make students follow him."

Adolf Disterweg, a teacher of German teachers, emphasizes that the success of education depends not on the textbook or the method, but on the teacher. In his opinion, a good teacher should have mastered his subject and love his profession and children.

Disruptive teachers should always be aware of their progress. A good teacher should constantly work on himself. Only then will he teach students to be persistent in acquiring knowledge and educate them to overcome the difficulties encountered on their way.

D. Ushinsky highly evaluates the role of teachers in society. He rightly believes that the influence of pedagogues on students has such educational power that it cannot be replaced by any charter and program, any organization of the educational institution. He wrote: "...in the work of education, the personality of the coach is the most important thing."

Based on the above-mentioned ideas, a teacher should have a number of positive qualities of a person, such as striving for a goal, perseverance, hard work, and humility.

As he educates students, he should be an example to students with his behavior, demeanor, in short, the whole personality of a teacher.

It is important for the teacher to be able to control himself, to control his emotions and mood.

In conclusion, it is worth saying that the qualities of a teacher that correspond to all positive standards of universal morality are of great importance. If we consider the characteristics of sheep, all these are very important factors. In particular, the appearance of the teacher affects

the formation of his reputation. The teacher's neatness, conciseness, cleanliness, neatness, politeness, mannerisms, good manners, height and behavior leave a good impression on the students. At the same time, it is necessary for the teacher to constantly cultivate his personal qualities that help to provide.

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