

PEDAGOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF TEACHING

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Annotation: this article describes the upbringing of the child, the main ideas of the child being a perfect person, the stages of child education, the requirements of modern pedagogy and their significant aspects, the conditions for choosing modern methods of teaching.

Keywords: society, family, pedagogy, teaching methods, education, upbringing, stages of training, national basis of pedagogy, knowledge, qualifications, skills.

Аннотация: в данной статье описывается воспитание ребенка, основные представления о том, что ребенок должен быть совершенной личностью, этапы воспитания ребенка, требования современной педагогики и их значимые аспекты, условия выбора современных методов обучения.

Ключевые слова: общество, семья, педагогика, методы обучения, образование, воспитательный процесс, этапы обучения, национальная основа педагогики, знания, квалификация, умения.

On the basis of the development of the human society, the survival of science has long been an institution. To educate a person competently in every possible way, to be a long – standing dream of every people, the ancestors were constantly looking for ways to lead them to perfection, rules and laws, how to teach enlightenment, spirituality and culture to the younger generation. This in turn was the reason for the arrival of pedagogical science in the field. Because the achievement of a person to enlightenment and spiritual perfection was carried out at the forefront of pedagogical science.

Pedagogy is the science of upbringing. Pedagogy is a Greek word meaning "paidogogos" – child Leader. It is this pedagogy that serves as a tool in a person's achievement of perfection. The main essence of this is in showing the methods and means of teaching and educating the child.

Ideas, rules, laws about the upbringing of a person, originally based on stories, pandnomas, written monuments, folk oral creativity, later strengthen their

position in an independent way of science. The philosophical thoughts of our ancestors can be used to reveal the fundamental essence of these. Imam al-Bukhari, -ulugholimu ADIBS such as Isa at-Termizny, Berunny, az-Zamakhshari, Navoi, Babur, Ogahi, Abdullah Avlani, Abdurauf Fitrat, Abdulhamid Chulpan, fozilu fuzalo have done a lot of teaching. The works of Forobi, considered the founders of eastern pedagogy, such as "the city of fertile people", "Qutadgü bilig" by Yusuf Khos Hajib, "Mahbub ul-qulub" by Alisher Nawai, "Kabusnoma" by Kaykovusnng, "Futuvvatnomai Sultani" by Voiz Koshfi, can be shown to have an essentially educational significance.

The question of the upbringing of Bakla is considered to be the first place issue of each family. If a child is interested in science from an early age, then their orientation towards future knowledge, that is, their skills in science, are formed. Looking back on history, it can be seen that all of the past philosopher scientists were engaged in science from an early age.

Looking at the upbringing of a child in the present day, the stages of the educational system:

- preschool institutions;
- primary education;
- education in high school, vocational and academic Lyceum;
- higher education and further education system. The fact that these are based on an exact sequence can serve as the basis for systematic teaching of the child.

In any case, it is important for the educator to be educated when dealing with the upbringing of a child. That is why special attention is required to teach in higher education institutions.

In the case of a pedagogue or engineer studying in higher education, the national foundations of pedagogy are important.

The national basis of pedagogy is the implementation of educational issues in connection with the national heritage of each nation with universal, universal values. National integration of the content, form, method and principles of

upbringing issues based on the specific heritage and values of each nation to the younger generation on a national basis. In a word, today's pedagogical science should rightfully find its place in society as a science that teaches the laws of the highest product of nature – the spiritual and educational formation of man, his development as a person, and the development of him as a perfect person with independent thinking. This gives a new approach to the aigation of the human self not only in his attitude to himself, to society, to nature, but also in his activities, making scientific and practical, reformative changes, laying the groundwork for the acquisition of the foundations of new thinking. Every qaiday specialist is obliged to be sufficiently aware of the foundations of pedagogy so that his understanding of his identity is achieved by the citizen as a spiritually-intellectually mature person.

Modern pedagogy presupposes the use of unconventional methods in relation to the traditional method of teaching. On the basis of this, it lies in the orientation of the student towards science, that is, towards thinking on the lesson being taught. First of all, it is permissible to say that the formation of attitudes of young people towards science is important in the fact that their training in thinking in a scientific direction will be a mature frame in the future. For this, of course, it is necessary to use various techniques of new pedagogical technology.

Pedagogical experience has proven that training should not remain purely theoretical. This is also confirmed by the philosophical opinion of the Great Chinese philosopher Confucius, who lived in the sixth century BC – "if you say – I forget, if you show – I remember, if I do it myself – I will achieve its essence." It follows from this that the method of education is the basis of a complex process of cooperation with the educator and educator on the implementation of the educational goal. Methods: the method of teaching should be chosen, taking into account the fact that when it comes out of this teaching period, the educator will ensure the achievement of the desired results, which he should know, manage and appreciate.

When using the most effective methods of pedagogical technology in organizing each training session on the basis of the child's activity, the teacher himself must have the ability to choose a clear and convenient method in advance. To do this, of course, sufficient knowledge, qualifications and skills should be generated for him in a higher educational institution of the period of study.

The main pedagogical technology of the present day recommends choosing a convenient and reliable method based on the level of knowledge of the student, their description. At this point, it can be said that the choice of the same method in all classes also causes discomfort. Even if the use of Stage-view or game methods of teaching is envisaged, the first lesson of each subject should be explained in the form of a theoretical, that is, a lecture, such as the fascination of science, its essence, current significance, the basis of the involvement of Science in other disciplines in the foundation for mastering science.

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