

THE ROLE OF PEDAGOGICAL SKILLS, TECHNIQUES, AND METHODS IN WORKING WITH CHILDREN

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Abstract:

This article discusses the importance of pedagogical skills, techniques, and methodologies in working with children to ensure that lessons are effective and understandable. Additionally, you will learn about modern psychological approaches, interesting methods, and their impact.

Keywords

Pedagogy, psychology, educational technology, methodology, didactics, innovation, motivation, creativity.

Introduction

The success of pedagogical activity depends on how effectively a teacher applies their skills. This is especially true when working with young children, as the process demands more creativity and an individualized approach. Children's success, interest, and development during the learning process are directly influenced by the appropriateness of the techniques and methods chosen by the teacher. Every method employed by a teacher plays a critical role in a student's education. Even a small mistake or an inappropriate attitude can negatively impact not only a child's interest in the subject but also their behavior and character development. For instance, imagine a 5th-grade student who, with great enthusiasm, tries to master a newly introduced subject but misunderstands some aspects due to their learning method. If the teacher, burdened by personal or work-related issues, reprimands or belittles the student, it can have long-term negative effects. First, the student might lose interest in the subject; second, they may lose respect for the teacher. Over time, they might develop a dislike for both the subject and the teacher, which could affect their future learning experiences. No matter what challenges teachers face, they should not let those challenges influence their performance in class. Every action taken by an educator is closely linked to the quality of the lesson and the students' futures. Whether a lesson is effective and meaningful or dull and ineffective depends solely on the teacher. Therefore, all educators should use their full potential and knowledge while considering each student's individual character and needs. [2.32] Effective Use of 45-Minute Lessons and the Role of Pedagogical Skills. A teacher should make efficient use of the 45-minute lesson time and avoid filling it with irrelevant activities. On the contrary, utilizing every minute effectively demonstrates the teacher's mastery of

pedagogy. As we all know, memory and comprehension levels vary among individuals. However, using appropriate and well-thought-out methods can help students grasp the content more deeply. What is Pedagogical Skill? Pedagogical skill refers to a teacher's ability to perform their duties creatively and effectively apply their knowledge and experience. When working with young children, the following aspects define pedagogical skill: Patience and Attention: A teacher must understand and address each child's needs individually. It is crucial to consider their unique characteristics and capabilities. Creativity and Innovative Approaches: Every child learns differently, so lessons should be enriched with diverse methods and new educational technologies. Communication Skills: Teachers should have the ability to express their ideas clearly and maintain effective communication with children. Empathy and Emotional Support: A teacher should understand students' emotions, help alleviate their concerns, and create a comfortable learning environment. Initiative and Responsibility: Teachers should not only oversee lessons but also strive to improve their effectiveness by introducing innovations and enhancing their knowledge. Motivation and Encouragement: Teachers play a significant role in creating an engaging and motivating environment for learning, inspiring children to acquire new knowledge. Self-Development and Learning: Pedagogical skill requires constant growth. Teachers should regularly update their knowledge by learning new methods and technologies. Pedagogical skill depends not only on a teacher's knowledge and experience but also on their approach to students and choice of teaching methods. A good teacher loves their work, serves as a role model, and strives to equip students with the knowledge and skills necessary for their future. Teaching Methods and Their Importance. The choice of pedagogical methods plays a crucial role in the learning process. Properly selected methods not only enhance the effectiveness of education but also significantly influence children's development. Teaching methods should be chosen based on students' age, psychological state, and educational goals. Most Effective Methods: 1. Play-Based Approach: Young children are inclined to learn through play. This method increases their interest and encourages active participation. 2. Dialogic Approach: Engaging in question-and-answer sessions and discussing problems together helps consolidate knowledge. 3. Visual Method: Using colorful pictures, videos, puppets, and other visual materials helps capture and maintain children's attention. Commonly Used Methods: 1. Practical Methods: Teaching through hands-on or creative tasks is effective for children. For example, in nature lessons, students could collect leaves and create a composition from them. 2. Scientific Exploration Method: Conducting experiments and teaching. Modern psychological methods are various psychological techniques and approaches used to effectively organize the pedagogical process, take into account the psychological characteristics of students, and support their development. Below are some modern psychological methods: Differential Approach: Organizing the lesson in accordance with each student's individual characteristics, abilities, and learning style. This method is aimed at meeting students' individual needs. Constructivist Approach:

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Encouraging students to actively participate, consolidate their knowledge, and apply new knowledge in practice. In this method, students form knowledge based on their own experiences. Psychological Support: Identifying students' mental states, motivation, and behavioral patterns, and providing them with psychological assistance. Understanding students' emotional states and helping them is crucial. Communicative Approach: An approach based on effective communication between the teacher and students. Students are encouraged to freely express their thoughts, ask questions, and engage in discussions. Positive Psychology: A method aimed at developing students' internal resources, strengths, and positive traits. This approach boosts students' self-confidence and motivates them to achieve success. Emotional Intelligence: Teaching students to manage their emotions, communicate effectively with others, and overcome stress. This method supports students' social and emotional development. Student-Centered Teaching: Placing students' needs and interests at the center of the lesson process. Teachers assist and support students so they feel like active learners. Game Therapy: Supporting psychological and emotional development through play when working with children. This method stimulates the child's emotional and intellectual growth. Humanistic Approach: Accepting the student as a complete person and focusing on developing their self-esteem and self-awareness. This approach helps students express themselves and understand their emotions. These modern psychological methods encourage teachers to understand students' psychological states and support their personal development. Each method is based on the teacher's individual approach and consideration of students' needs. Engaging Methods are various pedagogical techniques, approaches, or strategies used to make the learning process more effective and enjoyable. They are designed to attract students' attention, increase motivation, and improve teaching efficiency. [2.46] Below are some examples of engaging methods and their impact: Discussion: The teacher poses a question on a specific topic. Students express their thoughts. The teacher facilitates the discussion and listens to students' opinions. Method essence: Students are divided into groups to discuss a topic or question. The teacher initiates the discussion with a question or problem, and students share their thoughts. Benefit: Students learn to express their opinions freely and gain new knowledge by listening to each other. Short Successful Exercises: The teacher gives students a short task or question. Students must quickly find the answer. The teacher discusses the answers and provides corrections. Method essence: Students complete small and simple tasks in a short time. The teacher provides quick and precise exercises, and students consolidate their knowledge. Benefit: Students learn to think quickly, which helps them focus during lessons. Peer Assessment: Students assign tasks to each other to check or evaluate their work. The teacher sets evaluation criteria and assists students. Method essence: Students evaluate each other's work, providing mutual support and corrections. Benefit: Students exchange ideas, understand their mistakes, and strive to correct them. Drawing or Creating Diagrams: The teacher asks students to draw or create a diagram related to the topic. Students visually demonstrate their knowledge. Method

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essence: Students represent the information they read or heard in the form of drawings or diagrams. Benefit: This method helps students illustrate their understanding and facilitates better learning through visuals. Question-and-Answer: The teacher asks questions based on the lesson material. Students find answers, and the teacher analyzes them. Method essence: Students quickly review the material they learned during the lesson. Benefit: Helps students focus and reinforces their knowledge. Student-Developer Approach: Students choose the material they learned in class and explain it to other students. The teacher supervises and makes necessary corrections. Method essence: Students are allowed to lead the lesson, teaching what they learned to other students. Benefit: This method deepens students' knowledge and fosters peer learning. These methods are simple yet effective in creating an engaging learning environment. They help students actively participate and easily reinforce their knowledge. [3.34]

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