

USE OF PERSUASION AND INFLUENCE IN FUTURE TEACHER INTERPERSONAL COMMUNICATION

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ABSTRACT

The article provides relationship between students and teachers is largely due to the fact that teachers often have a tendency to divide letter to the students. The ethical standards for the formation and upbringing of a mature, creative person are reflected in pedagogical ethics. One of the conditions for the disciplinary action of the educator is the combination of the relative requirements to the student's trust. This rule has been tested many times in pedagogical practice and trained. The results of interviews with students, as evidenced by the students, show that there are a number of teachers and students who treat the students in vain and treat them with care. Such treatment does not coincide with universal and national ethical standards. These students are well-known for being students.

Keywords: Pedagogical effect, teacher, students, person.

INTRODUCTION

A teacher is able to achieve a pedagogical effect only if he or she is in a particular position (depending on the age). This is the basic guidance from the teacher in dealing with students, which is in line with the psychological and age-related characteristics of the students.

Criteria for changing teacher status according to the age of the students are the transition from external to a certain state in relation to the student community, the reduction of direct influence and increased direct influence on the transfer of part of the team management functions to students' self-government bodies. the transition to a greater influence of the student's inner world.

The following is a general description of the way a teacher behaves as a subject of influence on students of different ages. In the subgroups, he / she acts as an educator (composer, founder). The main content of the teacher's influence on the lives of young students is determined by the need to organize it.

In younger student communities, educators who create a life full of enthusiastic and enthusiastic students can create an atmosphere of goodwill, care, and fun among them. Students tend to regard such older people as their friends. This is the best approach that facilitates the educator's ability to handle organizational tasks.

In groups of students, the position of the teacher can be described as the leader. He acts as an instructor, coach, starter. The main content of teachers' influence on students is determined by the need to direct their activities, which involve a greater share of self-organization. This determines the content of the teacher's demands for students as the head of the educational process. In order for students to be able to fulfill the pedagogical requirements consciously and

diligently, the teacher and the student must follow the same subject matter, be interesting or practical in terms of knowledge, or facilitate the process of teamwork, otherwise the demand becomes ineffective.

METHODOLOGY

The prospective students are more likely to be mentors or educators. In such a situation, the student needs to pay special attention to the movement in those areas where there is little direct contact with the student's activity, but especially the teacher needs a lot of support from students. It can cause diarrhea. The relationship between students and teachers is largely due to the fact that teachers often have a tendency to divide letters to the students.

While the students do not acknowledge the applicability of the letter, the part of Umar will be able to communicate with the students and the great faces of their students. They are sometimes trained in a way that is pleasing to the students. Likewise, students are devastated for the sake of shaping the traits of molding and irregularity. This time, teaching will have an impact on students, help them to deal with problems, and lose a guardian position.

In the top groups, teaching can be a case of a consultant, that is, a specialist who gives advice in a particular area. The content of the student impact is determined by the recommendations given by their works.

The other students are considered to be members of different generations in an objective manner. Each new generation comes to life in quite different conditions than the ancestors. Students also have many generations. As a result, each new generation does not have a passive legacy, but rather actively pursues it. This amendment appears to have been in constant contact with the descendants. When a senior student group interacts with students, it is important to recognize the importance of past ideological inheritance. In this case, it will be a great consultant and will be able to effectively influence the students in the group.

Confirming can be empirical and divisive. The other requirement is for a student to have a form of preparation. Uning says to the paper, "You want to be an icy, cool student. He got ready for lessons at 3 o'clock today." Personal development is an important part of the development process. We can build a high level of confidence in the activities of young people.

If a student knows a flaw and tries to make flour, we can say that he is reassuring. At times, even the most disastrous cases can be attributed to traits. Self-assurance can only be used in a person whose development is sufficiently developed for educational purposes. The irony is that this person is either a thief or a group of people who need to make the necessary effort.

Irritability - normal condition of the nervous system. But the ounce of the picture is different in different ways. It is related to factors such as jealousy (hooliganism), sex (trust in women), intelligence (loss of credibility with information), morbidity (fatigue, dependency, dependency). From this, the role of personalization is also important.

Student Ethics. The relations of the student with the teacher in the list of contacts in the pedagogical publication help. In this process, the student will gain knowledge and moral experience that humanity has acquired over the centuries. A teacher is a good person in the pedagogical process. It is the responsibility of his or her descendants to educate and educate. For this, the learner sets a relatively separate set of requirements.

People who have just come into the life of a fascinating, mature person are in a relationship with their young students. Students combine universal and national ethical norms in the process of education. Student-to-do behavior is mostly taught by an English-speaking character. The ideal life for an educated student can serve as an example and a model.

A large number of people are known as the Master of Law, the teacher of the people, the teacher of the service, the father and the father. They have a self-sacrificing career in teaching, and they give the students a great deal of respect and dedication for the sake of honesty, journalism, truth, and good manners.

Unfortunately, not all teachers like that. There are also rancid juggernauts who enjoy learning about their rude behavior. In pedagogical practice many examples are collected. They have a devastating impact on the upbringing of young people and the Uarning ethics. They can be harmed by educational activities.

The ethical standards for the formation and upbringing of a mature, creative person are reflected in pedagogical ethics. One of the conditions for the disciplinary action of the educator is the combination of the relative requirements to the student's trust. This rule has been tested many times in pedagogical practice and trained. The results of interviews with students, as evidenced by the students, show that there are a number of teachers and students who treat the students in vain and treat them with care. Such treatment does not coincide with universal and national ethical standards. These students are well-known for being students.

The pedagogical process, the process of education, the nature of people is so complex that the teacher sometimes "forced" or even violently violates the rules, and the student supports his teaching skills. The student considers his claims, even in the case of coercion, to be a frostbite, because he believes that education can help the student to move to the right net, to educate the individual. Saadi Sherozinger's "Guliston" (Tashkent, 1968) co-authored the story "Educating Effect": Co-authored by Alisher Navoi, "The Mudarrars of the Mahrub" and "The Corruption of Schools"

Such cases are often published through interactions with students. It is important to remember that such students usually come from an unhealthy family. Student or family-friendly environments can also be the victims of collapse. Experienced teachers also emphasize the complexity of dealing with students, the complexity of dealing with them, the need for human kindness, tolerance, respect, and tolerance.

Student who has been physically injured knows his disciplinary action. The physical education does not require the student to traverse the jogging competition from the injured student. A student may come to school sometimes with a broken heart or a trauma. Are all scholars responsible for the education process? Alas, burns. There are many instances where all students have the same desire and attitude when they say, "The student does not want to take lessons, don't want to take lessons". Occasionally, a student may be required to do even the most complicated cases. Some teachers even try to blame for the disadvantages of married families.

Teaching is one of the norm in teaching habits. The need for a student needs a fair amount of space. Reading is a deeply entrenched belief in a student. This is a visible divide of humanity, that is, the developing student is a caregiver who educates a mature, able-bodied person who can benefit the community and the community. As a rule, students are inheriting inheritance and prosperity - indifference, prejudice - irresponsibility and incompetence.

Think about it. A well-intentioned Chinese ice-cream is a demanding, tough-on-the-record student who grows respect and appreciation.

A true story. As a result of a long training, the group got a lot of low marks. In the eighth group, the teacher of physics D.Sc. E There was no one to cheat on. The flour is made on a chalkboard. Fine physics does not seem to matter. The lecturer gives the example of flour and gives a good solution.

Ultimately, he gets the nickname. Teacher: "I think Tulkin, this is a simple issue for you. You have a lot of complicated issues, you just have to do it." After graduating from high school, he entered the Technical University. Engineering has become a profession. One day, Tulkin said: "Our physics teacher is strict and demanding. He forced us to train physically, when he was busy looking at subjects. We have done what we have to say, because he is a man of ice and even a friend."

First of all, the demand is for the students who want to make the most of their needs. Otherwise, the "claims" of the student may be the cause of the students' frustration and the students' concerns. When giving a student some light, make sure that he / she has the ability to reach the student's body, and that the student should be able to enjoy it. Gradual student requirements, grading tasks, and graduation, student ability, and individual characteristics must be carefully categorized.

No matter how vigilant or alert they may be, they may not be aware of the mental health and anxiety of all students. In this case, a group of students should rely on community support. The group is well aware of being a student who is worried about being in a hurry. The interaction between the student and the student can result in the possibility of some minor errors being committed.

Students' spiritual state of mind, the group's more affectionate, caring feelings - the awakening of their excitement, evokes high pedagogical and moral culture. Tactful, cultured students do not deal with cruelty, students do not reveal the "secret", they do not break their hearts and hurt their hearts. A student who does not have the reputation of a teacher, many think of the idea of a secretary, a student who attaches to the heart, the needs and interests of the student, and who enjoys the cohesiveness of coaching. Such an educator, in the habit of thinking that if a student is capable, he is ungrateful and arrogant. The talented but ambitious student does not like it, and as a result, the teacher comes with disrespect and conflict.

In a market-based society, the controversies inherent in the upbringing of morals can be influenced by the lucrative, ethical, and spiritual factors, the syndicate, and the environment. These factors include:

- ethical practice in a student's environment, incompatible with common human and national ethical norms;
- Inadequate moral education of the students and the interests of the student;
- student's will, incompatibility with the teaching and learning needs of students;
- the fact that the student does not overlap the need to transfer his or her interests in the world to the benefits;
- incompatibility with the tasks, requirements of the teacher, teacher training, the degree of ethical culture in the field of moral education of students.

These opposites can be either objective or subjective. In the process of upbringing, young people may fall from subjectivity to objectivity or may even split. For example, although

the moral culture of a family is considered a subjective factor, it also has an objective objective for the student, since it is impossible to be selective.

Both subjective confrontations and objective contradictions can be serious and may lead to conflict. As a result of the objective contradictions, which are supported by the angle, freedom and necessity, the solution to conflicts, disputes, development, becomes a method of development. As a result of the practical resolution of such conflicts, one can learn from the experience of the community and the teaching of the ethical demands of the community.

Objective contrast - the rational elimination of misunderstandings as a result of oppression depends on the pedagogical culture of teaching, ethics of communication, and the correctness of the chosen means. Contrary to the subjective motives, the conflicts that lead to conflicts give rise to trivial consequences, give the teacher a lot of distrust, and the emotional trauma created by the students.

It is important to take care of the discipline of student behavior, and the relationship between the rules of teaching ethics and the rules of ethical behavior. A student's ability to address the disadvantages that can be taken into account by the student's ability, ability, and ability to handle the student's teaching needs. While student demand is lower than expected, the potential for development is hampered by the development of student abilities, and if the student's skills are overpowered, the student will feel inadequate and frustrated. The toughness and diligence of academicism should be accompanied by the means of moral education.

RESULTS

Make sure that the student's life circumstances are clearly inadvertent. It is also a problem for students to be completely shy about making mistakes. Student's task is to teach the student the ability to visualize the results of his or her line of movement and to understand the responsible parenting behavior. This learning process requires students to adhere to well-known and ethical standards, both during and after training.

Teachers behave according to ethics. Teachers are treated as teachers, and relationships are based on humanistic, democratic, and voluntary principles. They are usually two types of behavior, one is formal and the other is abnormal. Official relations, relations are based on the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan and directive documents. Informal treatment is based on legal ethics of pedagogical etiquette, and every member of the community is volunteered. Treatment is based on the idea of psychological laws, rules of conduct, rules and requirements of teachers.

Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan requires the education of mature people and the instilling of universal and national-cultural, spiritual and moral values. At the same time, it is the responsibility of each of the teachers to be responsible for the training of teachers, putting the same requirements for the student and bringing together the educational effect. The ethical demands were put in the way that the educators behaved in a respectful manner.

The lesson demonstrates the level of ethics and ethical behavior in the pedagogical discipline of students. Education is a discipline of the whole community of teachers. In pedagogical practice, each teacher has his or her own way of disciplining: some are keenly disciplined, some are keenly disciplined in order to complete the "twin" assessment and to be strictly disciplined. The student may be subjected to bullying, screaming, hulking, or time-consuming humor, but this is not the case for disciplinary and non-pedagogical behavior.

Educators from the community make known, corrected, and revised lines of teaching and learning through ethical evaluation of activities. In the pedagogical process, the fate of teachers with the free distribution of teaching, the fate of the creators and the subordination of creativity, is based on a voluntary approach to teaching the ideas and morals of the community. In such an environment, the lamb eagerly hopes to learn.

The availability of support and assurance as a team of educators is an important prerequisite for good manners. Helping and relying on each other, the Yangians, learned from the pedagogical and methodological literature, will not be lost in the exchange of experience.

When a person shares a sum of money with his partner, the amount of money in a ounce bag is reduced.

CONCLUSIONS

However, when a person provides the necessary knowledge. The knowledge becomes more numerous, knowledge of the teacher is not diminished, and it is strengthened. The rise of teachers' new ideas, the exchange of new knowledge and the rules of etiquette for every teacher will be useful for everyone. Adherence to the ethics of educators depends on the ethics of teaching, and the moral education of teachers.

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