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# Problems and Solutions for the Organization of Pedagogical Communication in the Educational Process of Future Primary School Teachers

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***Inoyatova Zulfiya Khamdamovna***

*Lecturer, at the Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami*

***Rasulova Kamola, Jakhonova Nigora***

*Students, at the (TSPU) Tashkent state pedagogical university named after Nizami*

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**Abstract:** This article discusses the problems and solutions of the organization of pedagogical dialogue of future primary school teachers in the educational process. A modern teacher is told to be able to withstand the tests of life, to understand the values of the nation, to find a worthy place in society, to be highly enlightened and of great potential, to have a perfect knowledge of the latest technologies.

**Keywords:** primary school teacher, educational process, pedagogical communication, problem and solution, life tests, resilience, understanding of national values, society, decent, highly enlightened, huge potential, modern technology, perfect knowledge, unique quality.

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In the Uzbek mentality, the culture of communication often manifested in the form of greetings, inquiries, and interest in information about the family situation. However, in fact the culture of treatment is determined by the culture of attitude towards another person. It means respect and esteem, a sincere and right attitude, which shown to a person not only when greeting, but also in the order of life, in the way of daily life. Only a person with an inner culture can always show a straightforward, sincere and clear attitude towards any other person in different situations. The culture of communication requires that a person always be treated equally towards another person. Whether the person in front of you is rich, poor, rural or urban, official or ordinary teacher, being able to treat him properly has always been a measure of true humanity. Nevertheless, the culture of communication requires a person to work on himself regularly. A culture of communication does not arise spontaneously.

In life, often in communication between people, we witness their formal, flattering, arrogant relationship. Sometimes when a person achieves a high position, he does not even greet many in order to show his superiority over others. In the original culture, on the contrary, the higher a person's rank, the more it is necessary to show his closeness to ordinary people.

“The greatness of a great scientist is reflected in his dealings with small people”, said philologist Thomas Carlyle.

In ancient times, sages would gather and discuss an issue. The question is, “Who in this world can live a happy life?” to find the answer to the question. Everyone's thoughts went to one point. “Whoever is polite, sweet-spoken, and knows where and how to use words will live a happy life”.

Therefore, a modern teacher is required to withstand the trials of life, to understand the values

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of the nation, to find its rightful place in society, to be highly enlightened and of great potential, to have a perfect knowledge of the latest modern technologies.

The future primary school teacher must first rely on his / her own ability; pedagogical skills in order quickly resolve various conflicting situations that may occur in the process of communicating with students. Achievements based on pedagogical communication are the product of a teacher's creative work. There are definitely some pros and cons to this work. It is necessary to evaluate each situation rationally, to plan it correctly, and to organize intelligent communication in the educational process.

*The lack of mutual understanding between the teacher and the students, the poverty of the means of communication, the lack of treatment of each student's psyche, the same compulsive obedience to all, the emotionally negative command form of communication that calls students to a narrow circle of discipline lead to constant contradictions. In order to create a well-founded system of work on pedagogical communication methods, each teacher must overcome the difficulties based on his own problems, shortcomings, and analyze them.*

A young teacher who adheres to the culture of pedagogical communication, which is a unique feature of professional activity, should combine the following features:

- A socio-political activist with a high level of spirituality, strong and stable beliefs, ideals of the state, loyalty to the national idea and ideology of independence, patriotism, devotion to the socio-political requirements and needs of our country;
- Sincere love for students, the formation of skills and abilities to understand any of their needs, interests, behaviors, motives, behaviors;
- Pedagogical observation of events in society, world events, nature, being, interpersonal, intergroup, interethnic relations, the ability to strive for innovation, creative research;
- Rational understanding of the behavior of people in all aspects of pedagogical activity, the characteristics of their relationships, the formation of a reflexive attitude to their work;
- Be able to react to any emergencies, innovations in society and socio-economic changes, to set the right goals, plan, directly control, manage and demonstrate their capabilities;
- Demonstrate organizational and managerial skills in pedagogical activities, temporary group relations in the public system, mass movements;
- The breadth of worldview and scope of thinking, the diversity of interests in secular knowledge, the tendency to scientific research, the constant increase in the level of certain scientific potential and pedagogical skills;
- Ability to communicate with students, the culture of speech is logically concise, meaningful, effective, armed with methods of psychological interaction.

It is a professional necessity for every teacher to be able to convey accurate, effective information to students and convince them of their interlocutor. In this case, the culture of communication of the teacher, the breadth of the spiritual world is important. The pedagogical activity of teachers is continuous; it should pay attention to the following directions in the regular formation of the culture of pedagogical communication:

1. Self-awareness in terms of high pedagogical activity (knowledge of the qualities, strengths and weaknesses of communication in communication) and self-education through mutual exchange of ideas on this basis.
2. Develops communicative ability in interaction with people, exercises the ability to make

accurate predictions because of communication, and analyzes reflexive ideas about how others (teachers, students, parents) evaluate their ideals and abilities in communication.

3. Work based on specialized exercises to develop important features of communication etiquette.
4. Carry out various social activities with students and parents for educational purposes, while improving pedagogical organizational skills through the exchange of ideas.
5. Develop the ability to cope with negative situations that arise in the process of communication, create a system of situations that develops kindness and courtesy.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the general direction of all exercises on pedagogical communication is to use tools that help to open the possibilities of each participant in the dialogue, to develop his personal qualities, to develop skills in existing pedagogical situations. It is necessary to identify the subjective attitudes of some students to communication, to set the tasks necessary for the rational solution of communication with this student, to correct his behavior or simply to create a mood of confidence in him.

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