



REQUIREMENTS FOR THE CONTENT OF TRAINING COURSES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF DIDACTIC COMPETENCY OF LISTENERS IN THE PROCESS OF PROFESSIONAL RETRAINING

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ABSTRACT

In the process of professional retraining, the process of developing and implementing new technology and research models is important to enrich the content of the requirements for the quality of training courses in the development of didactic competency of the audience. The organization of a course program based on the assessment of the educational need, updating the content of the course will help to further improve its quality.

KEYWORDS: professional retraining, professional retraining process, audience, didactic competence, training courses.

INTRODUCTION

This article addresses the issue of expressing thinking and practical activities in the process of developing didactic competency of the audience in the process of professional retraining, expressing thinking and practical activities according to the principles of innovative educational technologies, understanding the essence of the employee being studied and improving valuable-oriented personal thoughts on the basis of step-by-step formation

Thinking differs from other psychic processes in that there is some kind of problematic situation in it, solving it, by the features of which one person is distracted from emotional experience and decides to draw certain practical or theoretical conclusions, expand the boundaries of knowledge. Thinking is often seen as a product of historical development of social practice, a special theoretical form of human activity. Thinking reflects reality not only as simple images, but, in turn, as various connections, laws obtained in a theoretical way. In this regard, a.V. Brushlinsky wrote, " the true nature of thought is that it always discovers some kind of novelty independently, always open. First of all, thinking as an unknown product of conscious activity, it is impossible to achieve it immediately. On the other hand, it is essential for further activities. The contradictions between these states are expressed in the process of formation of psychically new derivatives that manifest themselves the discovery of ways to search for a specific task or problem and then solve them. This is why thinking is considered as a process, not pre-prepared and presented, but a formative process [4]

Contemplation is an active reflective supreme form of objective existence, consisting in the creative creation of new ideas, in the forecasting of events and actions, of purposeful means and generalization of objects and phenomena in the subject of existing relations and relations" [6]. In the process of psychic development, the original is considered to be a practical activity. In this, the individual or this perceives objects are compared, aligned, connected, analyzed and understood. Visual-practical thinking is characterized by an inextricable connection with what

is perceived and what is perceived, with direct connections; inextricably linked with what is directly manipulated; in fact, it consists in solving the tasks set forward, without possible practical actions.

N.N.Pospelov and I.N. According to pospelovs: "the development of logical thinking is the development of competencies, giving knowledge on logical requirements and using these requirements in educational and practical activities." [5].

The research of many pedagogical scientists emphasizes the need to teach educators to logical ways of thinking. Some educators understand the development of logical thinking as the acquisition of knowledge by educators and the formation of skills and skills in them, and their use in educational and practical activities [5].

The study of the psyche is the acquisition of the entire (ontogenesis) conscious activity of a person — both theoretical and practical life activity. The consciousness of a human breed is manifested in its diverse activities (play, Labor, study), behavior. The human personality is able to find content in theoretical and practical activities with different forms and content [2].

It is advisable that these processes are carried out in the process of professional retraining based on the principles of innovative educational technologies in improving the process of developing didactic competency of the audience.

Therefore, in improving the process of developing didactic competency of the audience in the process of professional retraining, the expression of thinking and practical activities according to the principles of innovative educational technologies is one of the important aspects that should be studied and applied to the educational process.

In improving the process of developing didactic competency of the audience in the process of professional retraining, the perception of the essence of the phenomenon under study by the principles of innovative educational technologies determines the effectiveness of the process. In the correct interpretation of events taking place in the spheres of social life, in finding a solution to complex pedagogical processes, the laws and principles established by science will be necessary. These include interactions between upbringing and other social phenomena; issues of the formation of a worldview, moral, labor and aesthetic education; personality and collective relations; understanding the essence of the educational process and the development of a dialectical theory of cognition are included. Objectivity-expresses a fairly, correct assessment of the events and phenomena studied, processes, the essence, content and interaction in them, a holistic approach to change[1].

The understanding of the essence of the host being studied according to the principles of innovative educational technologies is based on the following principles[1]:

Objectivity refers to a fairly, correct assessment of the events and phenomena studied, processes, the essence, content and interaction in them, a holistic approach to changes.

Accuracy applies to all treatments of research: observation and recording of pedagogical phenomena and processes; analysis and generalization of thoughts; use of scientific information from various sources, etc.

Systematicity is the process of classifying the phenomena and processes under study on the basis of some signs, establishing visions, concepts and legal connections, forming concepts, theories.

In the process of professional retraining, it is necessary to separately consider the issues of improving the process of developing didactic competency of the audience on the basis of the

gradual formation of valuable-oriented personal thoughts by means of a verbal-active approach according to the principles of innovative educational technologies.

In the course of studying the issues of improvement based on the gradual formation of valuable-oriented personal thoughts through a verbal-active approach, didactic competency components based on the importance of this aspect were divided into valuable, practical-active, reflexive components, and the issues of formation of valuable-oriented personal thoughts were considered.

The formation of personal thinking is a process of changing its components under the influence of a time - based educational and professional environment, and it is the valuable-orientation of the process of forming personal thinking that manifests the personal qualities of an individual.

In the process of professional retraining, the essence of the verbal-active approach was looked at in improving the process of developing didactic competency of the audience on the basis of the gradual formation of valuable-oriented personal thoughts by means of a verbal-active approach according to the principles of innovative educational technologies.

Vepbal (lot, verbalis – oral) is an adjective. Verbal speech is speech that is expressed orally. Information exchange is carried out through various character systems. Usually verbal and nonverbal communication are distinguished. The individual can influence each other's motives, goals, decision-making in verbal ways in the process of communication, encourage and control the movement of something, influence each other's behavior in a stimulus-repellent and corrective manner. There are several character systems that are used in the communicative process. They are verbal communication (through speech) and nonverbal (through non-speech-related characters) communication [3].

Verbal communication. Human speech is used as a system of signs. Speech-consists of sound signals or written signs used by a person, through which information from communication is processed, stored and transmitted. It is carried out through the process language. Language is a system of verbal signs, which occurs as a product of psychic activity in the process of communication[3].

Hence, in improving the process of development of didactic competency of listeners in the process of professional retraining on the basis of analyzes on the basis of step-by-step formation of valuable-oriented personal thoughts by means of verbal-active approach, verbal-active approach can be viewed as an application of verbal communication in educational activities in the process of developing didactic competency of

In the process of professional retraining, it is necessary to highlight the role of teachers in the development of the curriculum, the preparation of educational materials, the strengthening and filling of current work systems, the optimization of the methods used and the provision of a complete teaching system. This process is matched by the conclusions of other studies.

Based on the analysis, it can be said that in the field of education, it is important to identify needs in the workplace, to use new methods that improve and change the learning process in courses and to optimize the components as well, which consists in conducting monitoring.

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