

DEVELOPING FUTURE TEACHERS' PROFESSIONAL KNOWLEDGE THROUGH PEDAGOGICAL MASTERY LESSONS

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Abstract: This article explores the competencies of future teachers in mastering professional knowledge based on cognitive activity in pedagogical mastery lessons and their significance in professional activities. It highlights certain issues in developing professional knowledge, the importance of cognitive perception, and the relevance of cognitive understanding in professional knowledge development for future teachers.

Keywords: cognitive activity, cognitively-oriented tasks, intellectual, professional knowledge, ability, programmed learning, designing, modeling, creativity, competence.

In the ever-evolving modern education system, shaping the professional knowledge of future teachers remains a pressing issue. Pedagogical mastery lessons play a crucial role in this process. These lessons enable students to integrate theoretical knowledge with practice, developing essential competencies required for effective teaching in the future. This article analyzes the role, methodology, and effectiveness of pedagogical mastery lessons in developing the professional knowledge of future teachers.

Concept of Pedagogical Mastery and Professional Knowledge.

Pedagogical mastery refers to a teacher's ability to effectively organize the learning process, educate and train students, and apply didactic principles to ensure their intellectual and professional development. Professional knowledge, on the other hand, includes not only subject-specific knowledge but also pedagogical and psychological expertise.

Pedagogical mastery lessons serve to interconnect and develop these two concepts. During these lessons, aspiring teachers reinforce their theoretical knowledge through practical exercises. Research indicates that pedagogical mastery involves effectively organizing the educational process, delivering instruction, and supporting student development. It consists of the following key components:

1. Pedagogical competence
2. Pedagogical techniques
3. Innovative approaches and creativity
4. Didactic ability
5. Pedagogical communication and social-psychological skills
6. Organizational skills

Educational scholars emphasize that these fundamental components ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of pedagogical activities. In higher education, the "Pedagogical Mastery" module plays a crucial role in preparing future educators for professional teaching.

Key Methods in Pedagogical Mastery Lessons.

To enhance the professional knowledge of future teachers, the following methods are considered effective:

1. Interactive teaching methods – These methods actively engage students in the learning process. Techniques such as "Brainstorming," "Cluster Method," and "Debate Methods" help students develop independent thinking and discussion skills.
2. Reflective approach – This method enables students to analyze their learning process, understand their mistakes, and learn from them, deepening their knowledge.
3. Project and research work – Conducting research on specific pedagogical problems allows future teachers to enhance their professional knowledge.
4. Problem-based learning – This method helps students analyze real-life situations and find solutions, reinforcing their theoretical knowledge.
5. Information and communication technologies – Using digital resources in modern education broadens students' knowledge and increases their engagement in the learning process.

Significance of Pedagogical Mastery Lessons in Developing Professional Knowledge.

Pedagogical mastery lessons provide students with the following opportunities:

Linking Theoretical Knowledge with Practice.

Developing the necessary pedagogical competencies for teaching. Enhancing the ability to analyze independently and find creative solutions to problems. Applying didactic and methodological approaches in practice.

The Integration of Pedagogical Practice and Theory.

The integration of theory and practice plays a crucial role in the development of professional knowledge for future teachers. Pedagogical mastery lessons serve as one of the primary tools in preparing students for real classroom experiences. During these lessons, students analyze various pedagogical situations, develop lesson plans, and enhance their skills through simulated teaching. Professional-pedagogical experience acts as a bridge integrating theoretical and practical education. Considering this, significant attention should be given to all types of pedagogical practice. These include academic practice, pedagogical practice, organizational-pedagogical practice, industrial practice, and pre-diploma practice.

Practice is one of the organizational forms of pedagogical education, serving as an effective means of preparing students for independent professional-pedagogical activities. It plays a crucial role in enhancing future teachers' competence in cognitively comprehending professional knowledge. Educational-pedagogical practice allows prospective teachers to realistically assess their professional-pedagogical qualities, evaluate their practical readiness and the extent of their professional-pedagogical development, and determine the direction of their professional and personal growth. Although our research has addressed the organizational-pedagogical challenges of educational-pedagogical practice, some unresolved issues remain concerning the application of cognitively comprehended professional knowledge in practice. These include:

- The purpose and content of practice;
- Effective application of acquired knowledge in practice;
- Establishing communicative relationships with students;
- Awareness of literary works appropriate for students' age;
- Public speaking in the classroom.

Research indicates that before the practice period, future teachers should acquire the following foundational professional knowledge:

№	Professional	Knowledge	Competencies Result
1	Conducting pedagogical practice based on scientific knowledge	Didactic, scientific competencies	Scientifically based information
2	Experience in interpersonal relationships and communication.	Social competencies	Positive environment and effective communicative relationships with students and teachers
3	To be able to use the acquired pedagogical theoretical knowledge in organizing the educational process in pedagogical practice.	Special competence (understanding and comprehension of pedagogical technologies, ability to apply methods in the teaching process)	Effective and productive practical learning process
4.	Reading fiction appropriate to the age of students.	Didactic competencies	Addressing fiction and scientific literature in lessons

In conclusion, educational-pedagogical practice represents the first step in a prospective teacher's professional journey and is aimed at enhancing pedagogical mastery. The professional preparation of future teachers is closely linked to pedagogical practice. One of the most critical tasks of pedagogical practice is shaping the professional readiness of future specialists.

Assessment and Evaluation System in Pedagogical Mastery Lessons.

To enhance the effectiveness of pedagogical mastery lessons, the assessment system plays a crucial role. The following assessment methods are widely used:

Self-assessment – Students reflect on their work and analyze their mistakes.

Peer assessment – Students evaluate each other's pedagogical activities.

Expert evaluation – Experienced educators and professors assess students' knowledge and skills.

Portfolio maintenance – Tracking students' development through materials collected during their pedagogical activities.

Conclusion

Pedagogical mastery lessons play a significant role in developing the professional knowledge of future teachers. Through interactive methods, reflective approaches, and problem-based learning, students not only acquire theoretical knowledge but also gain the opportunity to apply it in practice. In the future, further improvement of pedagogical mastery lessons and the introduction of new innovative technologies in the educational process will contribute to enhancing students' level of preparedness.

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