

TECHNOLOGIES OF PREPARING FUTURE PHYSICAL EDUCATION TEACHERS FOR PROFESSIONAL PEDAGOGICAL ACTIVITY

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Abstract

in this article, the pedagogical foundations of preparing future physical education teachers for professional pedagogical activities and the technologies for developing professional competence aspects in future teachers and their theoretical aspects are analyzed.

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In the preparation of future physical education teachers for professional pedagogical activity, subjective factors as well as objective factors, the age periods of students' development (early adolescence - 17-19 years; middle adolescence - 19-21 years; and later adolescence) It is also necessary to take into account factors such as "the youth stage - 22-25 years old", knowledge, the influence of the pedagogical team, and its potential.

In acquiring theoretical knowledge about innovations and their essence, the potential of the pedagogical team, the formation of individual teacher's needs, interest and desire play an important role. Studies on the problem of the formation of interest in knowledge indicate that interest in all its types and at all stages of development has three conditions:

- ✓ creative emotions in relation to activity;
- ✓ the presence of interest in knowing in these emotions;
- ✓ is characterized by the presence of direct motivation arising from the activity itself.

In the educational process, it is important to have positive emotions in relation to educational activity, its content, forms and methods of implementation. The national program envisages the democratization of education by expanding the independence of educational institutions, choosing teaching and upbringing methods, transitioning to the state and public system in education management. The educational system should direct its activity, purpose and content to the development of human abilities, to ensure the priority of national and universal values, to harmonize the relations of the individual, society and the environment. This defines the essence of education. Socialization of education means formation of high-level spirituality, culture, creative thinking, and restoration of health in students.

In the process of preparing future physical education teachers for professional pedagogical activities, developing the moral and moral qualities of the young generation by creating didactic foundations of education, managing student activity in physical education classes is one of the important pedagogical

issues. In order to improve the didactic foundations of education, it is necessary to make wide use of the pedagogical possibilities of the presented materials in order to organize optimal pedagogical and psychological situations, to ensure the process of interdisciplinary integration.

It is necessary to develop sports skills in students through didactic assignments: they should understand sports techniques, and intensify the process of understanding the educational material. In physical education classes, according to the content and rules of the didactic tasks, the students' movement skills and sports techniques are formed, their mental activity is developed, their knowledge is deepened and expanded; It is necessary to systematize certain didactic tasks included in the science program for students, to take into account their educational importance and modern requirements.

According to its structure and content, DTS of physical education in the higher education system originates from the priority of the student's personality, his physical development, aspirations, abilities and interests in the process of teaching physical education, but in the training manuals compiled according to the current programs the presented tasks are not always intended to develop the spiritual and educational sphere of students by preparing them for innovative activities. In this respect, it is desirable to improve them within the framework of research.

Analytical results of physical training programs in the higher education system show that the preparation of students of the 3-4th grade for future pedagogical activities has been created in several stages, including classroom (sports ground, swimming pools) and non-auditory activities (physical training activities, sports competitions, sports-shows) it is established to provide educational materials aimed at forming certain elements of sports technique in students.

The state educational standard of the higher education system determines the mandatory minimum level of general education readiness of students. Physical education classes include not only didactic tasks, but also human qualities, i.e. attention, discipline, will, organization, taking care of things, as well as hard work, determination, endurance, perseverance, striving for a goal, independence and determination to overcome difficulties.

The DTS of physical education determines the content, forms, tools, methods, quality, and assessment procedure of education. Based on the DTS requirements for the level of preparation of students of 3-4 levels and the hours of study specified in the curriculum, the requirements for the level of preparation of students in the physical education class are determined by the following indicators: Educational materials by courses scheduled as needed: (2 hours per week, 72 hours in total); 2 hours to review what was passed. 9 hours to prepare for the upcoming pedagogical activity. As we can see, the volume of hours intended for the formation of pedagogical activities, in particular, the skills of students to organize innovative pedagogical activities in the future, is not enough.

The correct organization of lessons ensures the success of pedagogical activities and the ability of students to perform various tasks related to the improvement of the qualifications and skills of the teacher. Students do these tasks independently at home in two groups. Thus, the lessons are the basis of individual, independent and group training of students. In classes, students are usually introduced to the training material. From this, lessons are the basis of physical education activities in the educational agenda.

Students learn about the tasks and importance of physical education and sports from the teacher's short conversations during the lesson. They get acquainted with physical exercises and games that are new to them in the classes, they develop an interest in gymnastics and sports. All this helps to properly organize future pedagogical activities of students, attracts them to various public physical education and sports events. Therefore, the lesson is the basis of all public and sports activities conducted with students.

Regular practice of movements taught to students in physical education classes will help them achieve

the highest results of physical fitness, make them healthy, increase their knowledge, and serve to develop physical qualities.

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