



Developing Political Education Skills In Future Teachers

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Abstract: The article discusses the development of political education skills in future teachers.

Keywords: political activity, future teacher, business game, problem-based learning, active learning form, civic behavior, impact method, political life, country's political life, problem situation.

Аннотация: в статье речь идет о развитии навыков политического воспитания у будущих учителей.

Ключевые слова: политическая активность, будущий учитель, деловая игра, проблемное обучение, активная форма обучения, гражданское поведение, метод воздействия, политическая жизнь, политическая жизнь страны, проблемная ситуация.

Bo‘Lajak O‘qituvchilarda Siyosiy Tarbiya Ko‘nikmasini Rivojlantirish

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Annotatsiya: maqolada bo‘lajak o‘qituvchilarda siyosiy tarbiya ko‘nikmasini rivojlantirish haqida gap borgan.

Tayanch so‘zlar: siyosiy faollik, bo‘lajak o‘qituvchi, ishbilarmonlik o‘yini, muammoli ta‘lim, o‘qitishning faol shakli, fuqarolik xulq-atvori, ta‘sir etish usuli, siyosiy hayot, mamlakatning siyosiy hayoti, muammoli vaziyat.

Young people are a projection of the society of the future and working with this category will allow us to quite clearly imagine a picture of what may happen in the future, to outline a projection of the development of our society. In addition, those who are receiving the profession of a teacher today will in the near future



shape the views of the younger generation, have a noticeable influence on the development of citizenship and patriotism of young people, on the formation of their political activity.

In 2023, a small sociological study was conducted among students of the Chirchik State Pedagogical University. The main goal of the study was to determine the level of political activity, readiness to defend their rights, as well as to identify the political forces of modern Uzbekistan that are a priority for young people, which, in their opinion, deserve the greatest trust. When asked whether they follow the development of political life in our country, 22% of respondents noted that they follow it closely, 42% follow the development of political events, although they are not very interested in it, 4% of respondents indicated that they have to follow politics, since knowledge of political life will be useful to them in their future profession. 8% of respondents found it difficult to answer and 12% wrote their own answer, for example: I follow the most significant events; I don't follow, but I'm interested; I follow, but not so closely; I don't follow, not because I'm not interested, but because I don't have enough time. As a rule, I learn about politics from the news, if I get to it; I follow, because my father constantly talks about it; I follow periodically). The data obtained indicate that most young people are indifferent to the political life of the country, they do not show interest in the political life of the country, to some extent they show indifference, apathy. In the future, this may lead to the fact that this layer of young people will not have a positive influence on the development of our state and the formation of civil society.

If we set the goals of creative development of the student's personality as a future teacher and citizen of society, we need to provide him with real opportunities for intellectual initiative in learning, equal rights with the teacher to be active, opportunities not only for goal-setting, but also for goal-setting and goal-existence, for moving from the position of a consumer of educational information to the position of a creator of his knowledge and himself. These opportunities are provided in active learning. It is obvious that the formation of political activity of the future teacher will be effective if the following active forms of learning are used in the educational process of the university: problem-based lectures, visualization lectures, lectures in pairs, lectures with pre-planned mistakes; seminars on the principle of a "round table", a discussion seminar, a seminar using elements of "brainstorming", a research seminar; business games, role-playing and management games. When developing and conducting



business games, an important condition is that teachers comply with the following methodological recommendations. Firstly, the use of a business game requires a clear justification of its goals and place in the educational process. Business games can and should be used only where other forms and methods of teaching cannot provide the necessary educational process. Secondly, in a business game, students must act competently. To do this, they need to be prepared for the game in advance: start with the method of analyzing specific production situations, then move on to the method of role-playing, where the student gains experience in analyzing specific situations from role positions, and then move on to the business game. It is also necessary to form a culture of discussion, the logic of proof and refutation, the ability to understand the point of view of another, etc. In addition, it is important to remember that one simulation model for the game is not enough, strict implementation of the principle of duality is necessary.

Problem-based learning also belongs to active forms of learning. The issues of the theory and practice of problem-based learning are quite widely covered in pedagogical literature, so we will only emphasize once again that to create a problem situation and a solution. Tasks require three conditions: the cognitive need of the subject; the relationship between the given and the sought; certain physical, intellectual, operational capabilities of the solution. In other words, the future teacher must be placed in a situation of intellectual difficulty, from which he must find a way out himself. The problem situation must be given to the student in the form of a question like "why?", "how?", "what is the reason, the connection of these phenomena?" etc. Questions like "how much?", "where?" are often oriented only towards reproducing what is stored in memory, and the answer to them does not require special reasoning or solution.

Problem-based learning is also promising in terms of education, since the solution to the problem should cause an emotional experience, become personally significant, therefore understood and accepted for solution.

In addition, a significant factor influencing the effective formation of political activity of the future teacher should be called the choice and justification of methods of educational influence.

When modeling the system of educational work in a university, it is quite convenient to rely on the classification of educational methods based on focus - an integrative characteristic that includes in unity the target, content and procedural aspects of educational methods (G. I. Shchukina). In accordance with



this characteristic, three groups of methods for forming students' political activity are distinguished: methods for forming the political consciousness of an individual (methods of verbal and emotional influence); methods of organizing political self-control and forming the experience of an adequate politician's behavior and a wise political choice (direct and indirect requirements, positive requirements, immediate and indirect requirements, habituation, exercise); methods of stimulating political activity (subjective-pragmatic, encouragement, approval, competition).

However, we took into account that the "educational method" is more of a theoretical concept than a practical one, since, according to P. I. Pidkasisty, "it consists of an ensemble of the most diverse influences, and in each individual case these influences themselves represent some very specific and definite method of influence. In practice, in the educational process there are only methods of influence as separate operations used by the teacher in the context of the general influence on the student."

Obviously, an important property of the methods of forming the political activity of a student - a future teacher - is the development of the ability to evaluate phenomena in the surrounding macro- and microworld and their actions. When working with this category of students, it is necessary to take into account: the prolonged process of accumulating a system of civic and political knowledge; formal actualization of the problem, which has low educational effectiveness and leads to the development of skepticism and nihilism in students; the need for tactful guiding of students from social norms to their own assessments, personal actions and politically expedient conclusions.

The methods of organizing civic self-control and forming the experience of civic and political behavior include the use of mass media, since by analyzing the socio-political situation, commenting on events, comparing their position with the position of political scientists, party leaders and other officials, students gain experience in activities, their civic position and political activity are formed.

It is advisable to use methods of stimulating civic behavior and activities related to political activity in a measured way, and not only on the part of the teacher, but also on the part of the team (parallel action of the student group) in the process of preparing and conducting business games and other organizational forms of our work.

The use of a group of methods for stimulating civic behavior and activities related to political activity has a number of rules: the teacher must take into



account the features of activities related to political activity and distinguish it from others; collective and individual forms of such activity may be different; regular recording of the process and results of political education is necessary. Methods for stimulating activities related to political activity are designed to organize the student's activity so that any action has a civic component and a conscious political choice.

In addition, we also consider the openness of the system of forming political activity to innovations, both in the system of higher education and in the system of civic-patriotic education, to be the most important factor contributing to the formation of political activity of the future teacher.

In the modern information society, mass media play a key role in shaping public opinion and political preferences. Political metaphor is widely used in modern media such as television, radio, newspapers, magazines and Internet resources. Metaphors in modern media are used to create certain political images and associations in the audience.

They can be used to strengthen certain political views and beliefs, as well as to manipulate public opinion in general. In modern media, various types of political metaphors are distinguished, such as war metaphors, market metaphors, sports metaphors, path metaphors and others. They are used to describe political phenomena and events, create certain political images and form associations in the audience. One of the most common types of political metaphor in modern media is the war metaphor. It is used to describe political conflicts and crises, create an image of danger and threat, and convince the audience of the need to take tough measures to resolve them. War metaphors can be found in news stories, political speeches and debates, and advertising campaigns of political parties and candidates. Market metaphors are also widely used in modern media. They are used to describe economic processes and politics, create an image of competition and choice, and convince the audience of the need for a free market and minimal government intervention.

Market metaphors can be found in economic news, political debates, and advertising campaigns of businesses and political parties. Sports metaphors are used to describe political competitions and rivalries, create an image of a winner and a loser, and convince the audience of the need to support certain political parties and candidates. Sports metaphors can be found in political news, debates, and advertising campaigns. Path metaphors are used to describe political reforms and changes, create an image of a goal and movement toward



it, and convince the audience of the need to make certain political decisions. Path metaphors can be found in political speeches, advertising campaigns, and debates.

A.N. Baranov and Yu.N. Karaulov are well-known researchers of political metaphor in the modern Russian language. Their works, especially in the genre of political discussion, focus on the process of "revitalization" of worn-out metaphors. They suggest distinguishing two types of "erasure" of metaphor: the first is associated with the repeated use of individual linguistic units, and the second - with the use of metaphorical models. At present, none of the existing theories of metaphorical meaning or metaphorical truth is able to give an exact explanation of the mechanisms of metaphor functioning. The language of metaphors does not differ from the language of sentences of the simplest form. However, it is the use of metaphor, and not its meaning, that gives it special power. In this aspect, metaphor is similar to speech acts, such as assertion, hint, lie, promise, expression of dissatisfaction, etc.

Active study of political metaphors from various aspects is carried out in modern domestic and foreign science. Metaphor has a significant impact on the formation of the political image of a country or region. The brightness of the metaphor depends on the accuracy and originality of the internal analogue carried out by the author. Identification and interpretation of metaphorical expressions is a personal process, since they include subjective experiences and impressions, and their choice reflects the peculiarities of thinking and worldview of a particular person. It is worth noting that the use of political metaphor in modern media can be not only effective, but also dangerous. Some political metaphors can create negative stereotypes and prejudices in the audience, as well as lead to an increase in political tension and conflicts. Therefore, it is important to use political metaphor with caution and thoughtfulness.

I.B. Golub's opinion regarding the decline in the style of newspaper articles reflects a noticeable trend in modern journalism. Indeed, the use of jargon, slang and colloquialisms is observed even in serious materials on large information resources. This is especially noticeable in short notes, blogs and online reports. This trend can be associated with a number of factors. Firstly, with the development of information technology and social media, the speed of news dissemination has increased significantly. As a result, journalists are faced with the need to produce materials in the shortest possible time, sometimes sacrificing the stylistic quality of the text.



Secondly, in search of audience appeal, some publications and journalists resort to using a more conversational and informal style, including jargon, to attract readers' attention and make the material more accessible. However, it should be noted that such use of jargon and slang can have both positive and negative aspects. On the one hand, it can make the text more lively and relevant, as well as establish an easy connection with the audience. On the other hand, it can lead to a loss of accuracy and depth of information transmission, as well as create barriers to understanding the text by a wide audience. In general, the issue of using stylistic devices in journalism is a subject of discussion and debate among professionals. It is important to maintain a balance between the attractiveness of the text and maintaining stylistic accuracy and reliability of information, as well as taking into account the needs and preferences of the audience.

Indeed, the political metaphor, like other technologies of speech influence, undergoes a process of management and evolution. It actively responds to language trends and current events, striving to be more effective in its impact on the audience. In modern media, there is an increase in the use of vocabulary that was previously unusual for the language of the media, such as youth slang, criminal slang and colloquial expressions. This is due to the desire to increase the effectiveness of speech impact. The use of such vocabulary can be due to several factors. Firstly, it can be an attempt to attract the attention of the younger generation and adapt to their communication preferences. Youth slang and informal expressions can create a closer and easier connection with the target audience.

Secondly, the use of previously unaccepted vocabulary can be a strategic move to stand out and attract attention in the media environment, where competition for the attention of viewers and readers is high. The use of such vocabulary can help make the material more vivid and memorable among many other news and publications. Many marketing, image and PR agencies in our country are actively engaged in linguistic, sociological and psychological research. As a result of this research, professionals create political metaphors. Thus, a political metaphor is an important tool in modern political communication and is widely used in modern media. It helps to create certain political images and associations in the audience, as well as convince them of the need to make certain political decisions. However, the use of a political metaphor requires caution and thoughtfulness in order to avoid negative consequences.



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