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## TECHNOLOGY OF IMPROVING THE PERSONALITY OF CREATIVE TEACHERS

**Abstract:** In this article, we will talk about the technology of improving the personality of creative teachers, study and practical description of the scientific and theoretical foundations of the formation and development of creativity in future pedagogues, dwell on the issue of educating the personality of creative teachers.

**Key words:** creativeness, creative teacher, teacher personality, as an important factor of creativeness, pedagogical activity, pedagogical skill.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

The world recognition of the national model of Personnel Training of the Republic of Uzbekistan, aimed at the training of a competent person and mature specialists, is largely determined by the fact that the education and training system is organized on fundamentally new grounds. The successful solution of the huge tasks carried out in this regard is largely due to the training of socially active teachers with professional skills, who can confidently introduce innovative technologies in their activities, have high professional independence and personal views. However, there is resistance to the objective between the new, higher requirements for the improvement of educational processes, as well as the need to form a flexible specialist in a new-thinking, professional-pedagogical activity and the lack of development of conditions that allow meeting these requirements. Elimination of this dependence is considered the problem of the study and determines its relevance.

The ideal of the teacher who should work in schools in the "Pedagogical education consortium" of the Republic of Uzbekistan is described as follows: "Teachers who are preparing for work in the schools of the Republic of Uzbekistan are aware of the religious sciences that are capable, creative, possess universal and national-cultural values, secular

knowledge, knowledge, skills, psychological-pedagogical, methodical knowledge and skills, understanding duty, it is necessary to have a teaching profession and a division that loves children, humane, demanding, fair, pedagogical manners, which helps students to grow up as a harmonious person". The problem of the formation of these adjectives in the person of the teacher is that the modernization of the education system is more viscous and manifested. "Today we live in a time that is changing rapidly. The competition of interests on a global scale is increasing and the international situation is becoming tenser," the head of state said in his appeal Mirziyoev. There are many difficulties and contradictions in solving the problems of the preparation of the teacher in the socially active vocational-pedagogical process. To eliminate them, a thorough study of the essence of teacher and active teacher activity, its components and the structure of individual activity is required.

Creativity (lat., ing. "create" – creation, "creative" creator, creator) - expresses the meaning of the creative ability of an individual to characterize readiness to produce new ideas, as well as being part of creativity as an independent factor. The creativeness of a person is manifested in his thinking, communication, feelings, certain types of activities. Creativeness characterizes a person as a whole or as

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its specific characteristics, mental acuity. It is also reflected as an important factor in creativeness.

American psychologist P. Torrens, creativeness represents the proposition of problem or scientific hypotheses; examination and modification of hypothesis; identification of problem-based on the formulation of decision results; interaction of cognitive and practical action in problem-solving.

Like any other quality (virtue), creativeness does not form at once. Creativeness is formed and developed consistently at certain stages.

The quality of the teacher's creativity is the direction of his abilities, natural and social strength to the qualitative, effective organization of professional activity. The fact that teachers working in the system of Higher Education have the qualities of creativeness helps to create new ideas, not to think in one mold, not to tolerate originality, initiative, uncertainty, in contrast to the traditional approach to the organization of educational and educational processes in them. Therefore, creative approach to the organization of pedagogical professional activity with the qualities of creativeness, activity in the creation of ideas that serve to develop the educational activity, personal qualities of new, advanced, future teachers, independent study of advanced pedagogical achievements and experiences, as well as to have a constant, consistent exchange of views on pedagogical achievements with colleagues. The pedagogue does not remain creative in itself.

His creative ability is shaped by consistent reading and learning, working on his own, over a certain period, and he gradually improves and develops. As in any specialist, the foundation is laid in the student's years so that future teachers can be creative, and consistent development is achieved in the organization of professional activities. It is important that the Bunda educator himself directs creative activity and can effectively organize this activity.

In the organization of pedagogical creative activity, it is necessary to pay special attention to solving problematic issues, analyzing problematic situations, as well as creating products of creativity of pedagogical character.

The creativeness of a person is manifested in his thinking, communication, feelings, certain types of activities. Creativeness characterizes a person as a whole or as its specific characteristics, mental acuity. It is also reflected as an important factor in creativeness. Modern pedagogy requires highly qualified pedagogical personnel. The implementation of this project work is carried out as follows:

1. Implementation of systems of moral and material stimulation of teachers;
2. Updating the requirements for the certification of pedagogical personnel;
3. Improve their skills;

4. Broad popularization of best teachers' experiences.

Creativity can be called a desire for creativity, a creative approach to life, a constant critical look, and an analysis of oneself. Based on the dictionaries of modern psychology and pedagogy, the teacher can be described as creative, the level of creative approach, cognition in his senses of thoughts, in communication, in a particular type of activity.

The creativity of the teacher, this is his to look for different original ideas in conditions of strict, restrained or sluggish limitations. The analysis of scientific literature makes it possible to distinguish the following interrelated components of creativity:

1. Intellectual (intelligent);
2. Moral (self-management);
3. Motivational (purposeful);
4. Emotional (feeling exciting).

To teach future teachers to think creatively, to be able to form creative thinking in them, it is first necessary that the teacher himself is a creative, creative person. If he does not have the qualities of creativeness, then how can he motivate future teachers to creative thinking. The only conclusion that can be drawn is as follows: the teacher himself is creative, creative, and future educators can also be. It is necessary for the teacher not to be creative and creative, but to organize the lessons in the spirit of creativity, creativity, strive to test new ideas in the educational process. In the lessons, the teacher moves according to the "road map of creativity" in the following 4 directions, and the actions in them are considered to be the characters (Patti Drepreau) that represent the creativity of teachers:

- a) demonstrate creative thinking skills;
- b) to be able to use strategies that encourage future educators to adopt educational disciplines with interest;
- c) innovative approach and creative approach to solving pedagogical issues;
- d) expected result.

Creativeness is consistently developed at certain stages. So, when are the features of creativeness manifested in the activity of the individual? Although usually creativity is often overlooked in children's activities, however, this situation does not guarantee that children will achieve creative success in the future. Only by them he or she expresses the probability that they will need to master this or that creative skill, skill. When developing creativity in children, it is necessary to pay attention to the following:

- 1) to encourage them to ask a lot of questions and support this habit;
- 2) to encourage the independence of children and promote responsibility in them;
- 3) to create an opportunity for independent activities to be organized by children;
- 4) paying attention to the interests of children

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The Researcher N.Fayzullaeva considers it necessary for future teachers to master the following skills, skills based on a thorough study of the knowledge of pedagogy: knowledge of the main ideas, conceptions, laws of pedagogy and the laws of development of pedagogical phenomena; knowledge of the most important theoretical ideas, main categories, and concepts of pedagogy; knowledge of the main pedagogics; possession of practical knowledge

E. In Psychology E.P.Torrens developed tests that determine personality creativity. E.P.Torrens believes that personality creativeness manifests itself in the following signs:

- 1) ignoring questions, shortcomings and conflicting information;
- 2) to attempt to identify the problems, to find solutions to them based on the assumptions put forward.

Today in psychology, personality creativeness is determined in two aspects inherent in its activity. The uses tests that illuminate two aspects of the activity.

In the process of developing personality creativity, it is worth noting that the concepts of "stratification", "periodization" play an important role. So, what kind of content do these two concepts represent?

Stratification (lot. "differentia" – "differentiation", "degree") - the separation of the whole into different stages or levels.

Periodization (Greek. "periods – - "circle rotation") – the separation of a particular phenomenon into units of time, covering some kind of completed process

In creative development, the period and stage in the life of each person play an important role. All in all:

The period of development of creativeness is a unit of time in which the development of certain qualities of creativeness is completed.

The stage of development of creativeness – the degree of development of certain creative qualities accordingly, the qualities of creativity even in pedagogues in certain periods and stages, the skills of creative activity develop. B die educators with creative thinking: express ideas that other future educators have never dreamed of;

- chooses a specific style of self-expression;
- sometimes the subject has no connection or asks unusual questions;
- the solution enjoys tasks that remain open;
- prefers to discuss ideas based on clear evidence;
- chooses an unconventional approach in finding a solution to a problem.

- Personality-specific creative qualities are listed as follows:

- Creative direction;
- Ability to think logically;
- Erudition (bracelet);

- Rich imagination;
- Creative responsiveness and initiative;
- To demonstrate their creativity in full;
- Ability to reflect;
- Wealth to emotion;
- Ability to rely upon;
- Possess speed of thought;
- The development of internal intuition;
- Ability to advance specific (original) ideas;
- Ability to innovate;
- Possession of high artistic values;
- New decision-making skills based on existing experience and knowledge.

Educators need to have the following skills, which represent the qualities of creativity, as well as the ability to organize creative activities:

Groups of skills that allow educators to organize creative activities:

- 1) cognitive (Gnostic) skills;
- 2) design skills;
- 3) creative-practical (constructive) skills;
- 4) communication input (communicative) skills;
- 5) organizational skills;
- 6) procedural skills that ensure consistency;
- 7) technical and technological skills

Below is an overview of the essence of these skill groups:

- Cognitive (Gnostic) skills:
- An accurate definition of educational tasks, taking into account the age and individual characteristics of future teachers, socio-psychological peculiarities of the team;
  - didactic, psychological and methodical planning and analysis of the educational process, based on modern educational requirements;
  - to be able to reasonably choose effective forms, methods, and means of organizing educational and educational processes;
  - to be able to determine the results of material assimilation by future teachers due to the requirements of the curriculum, the level of education and development of students;
  - to carry out various works on the development of interest, needs, and activities of future teachers in the field of knowledge;
  - conduct various educational activities in the classroom, extracurricular conditions, day-to-day groups, circles, clubs or societies;
  - future educators carry out individual work with their parents;
  - formation of skills of personal and general hygiene practice, skills of providing first medical care, the need for healthy living in future teachers;
  - the use of various instructional weapons, modern technical means, information and advanced pedagogical technologies in the educational process;
  - development of didactic material and instructive weapons;

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- to inform parents about the basics of pedagogical knowledge, the main age characteristics of children, psychological peculiarities, the essence of the relationship between parents and children at different age stages;
- self-analysis, self-assessment, and correction of inadequacies allowed in personal activity
- Design skills:
  - creation of projects of lessons or educational activities;
  - create a technological map of a lesson or educational event;
  - step-by-step lighting of the essence of the lesson or educational event;
  - clearly define the purpose of educational or educational activity;
  - to identify the tasks that are appropriate for the purpose;
  - Didactic, Educational and developmental goals of educational material statement;
  - formation of the material content of educational or educational character;
  - several that reveal the content of educational or instructional material ensuring mutual consistency between data;

- questions that encourage future teachers to think independently
  - system development;
  - justification of the methodological structure of the lesson or educational event;
  - To create an assessment of the level of education and development of the future pedagogical team and individual student
- Foreign educators, in particular, Patti Drapeau, believe that the creativity of one person, especially the teacher, inspires others (students) to organize the creative process. Creativeness has the property of; Infectious; a person to be creative can communicate with more creative people and should always be in search. As it is possible to formulate any skill, it is also possible to develop the ability or skill of creative thinking.

This is also true of future teachers, and working on creativity helps future teachers to think unusually. However, to enlighten future teachers and motivate them to be creative depends on how well the teacher is qualified. Studies on creativity and the work of the theorists of creativity serve as a guide in the formation of the skills of creativity in future teachers. It includes elements of the environment in the audience, the formation of the way of thinking in future teachers, the approach and strategies of the teacher.

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