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METHOD OF LECTURE OF PROFESSOR-TEACHER HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION AND BEHAVIOR

Abstract: In the organization of the educational process on a scientific basis, research shows that while maintaining a traditional method of lecture, enriching it with a variety of techniques that enable students to carry out their activities leads to the propagation of the students' level of mastery. For this purpose, rational organization of the lecture reading process, increasing the interest of students, encouraging their activity in the lecture process, discussion, smart attack, discussion in the opening of the content of the study material, it requires the use of research techniques as well as multimedia tools.

Key words: method of lecture, higher education, behavior, student – teacher, education.

Language: English

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Introduction

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Professors and teachers of the higher educational institution should be embodied in the qualities of a scientist, educator and a competent speaker. A true scientist-educator explains his subject from the position, given. One of the conditions for competent reading of the lecture is the perfect knowledge of the subject. However, for the lecture it will not be enough to know only the subject, the pedagogical and psychological ways of transformation of the said information into the knowledge of students, at the same time it will be necessary to have a developed speech, which will explain scientific situations, terms without difficulties, with sufficient imagination and emotionality.

Much in the lecture will depend on the effectiveness of pedagogical communication. Famous psychologist A.A.Leontev defined the following conditions under which full-fledged lecture communication will be achieved:

- 1) quickly and correctly design the place where the lecture will be read;
- 2) proper planning of lecture content;

3) to deliver material content to the audience without loss;

Q find tools;

4) establish solid contact with your audience.

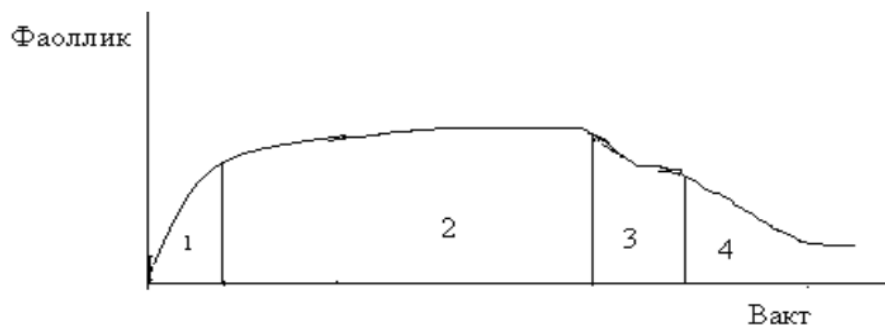
The teacher's contact can be logical, psychological and non-verbal with the students. A logical contact is a contact of the thoughts of a teacher and a student. Psychological contact consists in the concentration of attention of students, understanding and acceptance of the material described by them, internal thinking and emotional activity in response to the activities of the teacher and the information coming from him. Spiritual contact ensures the cooperation of the student educator. If this contact is not realized, for example, in conditions of conjugations, the process of cognition-learning becomes difficult, or it may not happen in part. The audience welcomes the speaker with all the attention, and indifferently perceives that the full label of the work, together with the thought of him or her, the lecture in advance is extremely boring, the textbook consists in telling in full. Sometimes the audience takes the position of being patient, and often in a negative mood in relation to the subject and the speaker.

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If the teacher does not "see" the students after entering the audience, does not try to contact them, does not pay attention to how they are preparing for the lesson, does not tell him the subject and the plan, then how can the students be interested in the subject and adjust themselves to serious work. Some speakers' attempts to show their "intellectual superiority" in front of the audience, explaining the material in a complex language are considered methodically unfounded. It is also not advisable to over-simplify the language of the same lecture. The fact that the educator knows the essence of the subject, understands the dialectical foundations of the development of the science in which he is engaged-it is necessary and not enough to make the educational process effective. The teacher is obliged to teach his listeners the correctness of the theoretical knowledge being put forward, to have the right to blind, to apply the acquired knowledge in practice. The speech is usually pronounced by the speaker in the form of live speech. It is recommended to describe the speech in a calm, slightly loud voice, change, emphasize the main and significant, make conclusions, ask questions, lower the speech during the laying of problems. There is such a rule: quote give lectures loud enough must hear it, and at the same time it is necessary to read low enough, so that he could listen to it. "For example, the picture of reading 60-80 words per minute is normal. It is known that lecturing requires clarity and

compactness of thoughts, expressiveness of speech, correctness of speech without speech in terms of its language and spelling. It is not allowed to ignore the speech in the speech and smear it with unnecessary introductory words, jargons, vulgarism. If the speaker knows the formal logic and the rules of its proper application, the more successful it will be to present the material. Every opinion, which must be proved in the logic, is subject to certain laws. It is necessary that it is clear, that it does not have two different meanings and is formed in the process of proving as a whole without change. In the lecture, the material is most likely to be traced in the process of statement: as a rule, the listener goes from the speaker forward with the aim of finding out in advance what the sentence ends with. But getting regular pre-awareness slows down the audience's attention. Each text will consist of an informative (about 30%) and a saturated, dense part. Saturation provides stability and reliability of reading. Experts found that the saturation and informativeness ratio for each audience of the same lecture was different. The ratio of 1:3 for oral performances will be optimal. If the whole text is saturated, the meaning of the message is lost. The natural dynamics of the lecture includes four phases (1 picture): initial reception-4-5 min (1); optimal reception activity-25-30 min (2); phase of stress-10-15 min (3); phase of significant fatigue (4)



Usually the end of the teacher feels the phase, which is wrong. It is necessary to take the remedy before-in the phase of exacerbation. Here it is necessary to diversify the material of the lecture, to switch to a material of high interest, to change the level of tension of the audience. In a place where there is no atmosphere of inertia and confidence, the phases of tension and fatigue are formed earlier. Boring and monotonous lectures will put students' thinking activities to an end. Very complex, a little comedy in the lecture on the abstract subject, jokes in accordance with the content of the speaker are allowed. But sharp thoughts and jokes are required to be in the norm and make them skillfully tortured. Their excess leads to dependence, and the lecture can easily lose its scientific value. For every educator who wants to be a good speaker, a beautiful speaker, the art of speaking

is of great importance. In the lecture of the higher educational institution, the teacher must personally look at the whole audience, as if he, addressed this student and everyone.

When talking about the pedagogical and psychological qualities of the speaker, it is necessary to focus on the development of his will and subordination readings of the audience to himself. First you need to force yourself not to be afraid of the audience. It becomes a habit when it is well prepared, and then it is assured of its knowledge, which is the most important condition for influencing the audience. To all that is said, it is possible to add that the speaker should not be squeezed in his actions, but should not be given to gestures that are excessively reconciled or theatrical. Listeners appreciate the quiet in the speaker, its compactness, the confidence and

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simplicity in it. The speaker must monitor the audience all the time, hold all the audience under his eyes, carefully listen and listen to the audience, restore the necessary atmosphere in any distracting situations. The speaker will be in the eyes of everyone, so his appearance is also important. It is perceived by the audience as a complex of physical, functional and social signs. Something in the image of a speaker should attract the attention of students (clothes, hairstyles, ornaments), do not cause excessive interest, admiration and laughter. It is not profitable to learn the following rules on how the speaker should behave before the audience of the students:

1. Pedagogical discipline of the speaker. It is necessary to completely eliminate any causes that hide the exact beginning and end of the speech. Lecture is the most important thing in the life of a Pedagogical University.

2. Extreme self-sufficiency. The speaker must always adhere to the following:

- to the writing technique in the whiteboard – consistent and accuracy of records, good chalk, etc.;

- the correctness and rigidity of the language of speech – avoiding slang words, correctly putting the emphasis on females, etc.;

- constant observation of the audience and its perception;

- it is very important for students "why is it necessary? to prepare the answer to the question quote;

- that the speaker does not discuss the subjects he / she does not know well before the audience;

- the fact that the speaker does not decorate the lecture with slogans and lessons that he does not trust and does not fulfill in life;

- enrich the inner world of students and give rest to the audience;

- it is not necessary to behave high before the audience of students and stutter.

Lecture this is a collective – oriented thinking of teachers and students, and the main issue is to make this thinking active and productive. This is achieved in the process of reading interactive lectures, which depends on the knowledge, experience and pedagogical skills of the educator.

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