

ACADEMIC SUBJECT INTEGRATION IN TEACHING PEDAGOGY IN DIFFERENT ESTABLISHMENTS

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ABSTRACT

This article deals with Pedagogy and it closely connected with academic subject, their meaning, contents and the use in the educational process in different educational establishment.

Keywords: Pedagogy, philosophy, psychology, didactics, methods, education upbringing, content, meaning, use etc.

INTRODUCTION

The word “Integration” is very important in the process of preparing qualified specialists for our educational establishment. Within this article the authors tried to give general meanings contents, and origin of the word “Pedagogy”. But it’s necessary to understand the meaning of the word that it has very wide, even it is impossible to give all of them. Every step state, behavior activity of human beings are the meanings. Content and the quality of the behavior depends on a cultural and moral environment of human beings in a definite society and country. The description of the subject goes further in this article.

METHODOLOGY

1. Pedagogy [pedagodzi]

The art science, or profession of teaching definition: The art, science, or profession of teaching especially: Education, Pedagogue first use: circa 1623.

Variants: Less commonly pedagogue, teacher, schoolmaster.

Especially: a dull, formal, or pedantic teacher.

Examples: - a pedagogue whose classroom lessons consisted of reading directly from a text book in a monologue.

Origin: Middle English pedagogue, from Latin “PAEDOGOGUS”, from Greek “paidagigos”, have who is corted children to school, from paid –pet— agogos leader, from age in to lead –more Abent first known use: 14th century.

Synonyms: educationist [Chiefly British] educator, instructor, teacher (also pedagogue) preceptor schoolteacher.

2.Philosopher [filosafer]

Philosopher: one of the deistic or materialistic writers and thinkers of the 18th century French Enlightens: a person who studied ideas knowledge,truth the nature and meaning of life,etc: a person who studies philosophy

3.Physiology [fizioledzi]

1) The science that studies the way in which the bodies of living things work.

- a book on biochemistry and physiology.

2) The way the body of a person or an animal works anatomy.

- the physiology of the brain.

3) A science that deals with the ways that living things function.

4) The ways that living things or any of their parts function.

5) The scientific study of the normal functions of living things.

Definitions: 1.-a branch of biology that deals with the functions and activities of life or of living matter (such as organs,tissues,or vells) andof the physical and chemical phenomena of an organismor any of it's part or of a particular bodily process.

Examples: She took a course in anatomy and physiology.—The physiology of diseased plants.

Origin: Latin physiology natural science, from Greek, from physic—logy.

The scientific study of the mind and how it influences behavior

Behavior [biheiva]

The way a person or animal acts or behaves. The way something (such as a machine or substance) moves,functions,or reacts.

Definition: The manner of conducting (conduct)oneself: --anything that an organism does involving action and response tostimulation;

The response of an individual, group,or spaces to it's environment; They are studying the behavior of elephants in the wild;

The way in which someone conducts oneself or behaves; We were grateful for the gracious behavior of our hostess: the children were rewarded for good behavior; be on your best behavior; also: an instance of such behavior un acceptable social behaviors.

The way in which something functions or operates. They tested the behavior of various metals under heat and pressure. Examples: I am surprised by her bad behavior toward her friends.

Students will be rewarded for good behavior. Scientists studying the behavior of elephants.

4. Psychology [saikoladji]

The science of study of the mind and behavior. The way a person or group thinks.

Definition: the science of study of the mind and behavior. The mental or behavioral characteristics of an individual or group. The study of mind and behavior in relation to a particular field of knowledge or activity. A theory or system of psychology. Examples : She studied psychology in college.

The psychology of an athlete. The psychology of crowd behavior

5. Didactics [didaektiks]

Didactics Systematic instruction: pedagogy first known use: 1800

6. Methods [mesod]

Methods – a way of doing something

Methods – a careful or organized plan that controls the way Something is done

Definition: A person who seeks wisdom or enlightenment : scholar, thinker.

3. b: a student of philosophy

2. a: a person whose philosophical perceptive makes meeting trouble with equanimity easier.

b: An expounder of a theory in a particular area of experience.

c: one who philosophizes

Origin :Middle English philosophy, philosopher, from Anglo –French, from Latin philosophies, from Greek philosophos, from phil-sophia-wisdom, from logos wise. First known use : 14 th century.

Definition : 1:a procedure or process for attaining an object :such as (i):a systematic procedure, technique, or made of inquire employed by or proper to a particular discipline or art (2):a systematic plan followed in presenting material for instruction the lecture method.

4.B (1):a way technique, or process of or for doing something often slow in their business methods T.R.Uvayga(2):a body of skills or techniques in the art of the novel, heavily armed with method. T.D.Scott.2:a discipline that deals with principles and techniques of scientific inquiry. 3: a)orderly arrangement, development or classification plan the book is completely lacking in method. b)The habitual practice of orderliness and regularity time enough to do everything if only you used Method Angela Thirkell.4: Capitalized: a dramatic technique by which an actor seeks to gain complete identification with the inner personality of the character being portrayed Examples : He claims to have developed a new method for growing tomatoes.

Their teaching method tries to adapt lessons to each student. We need to adapt modern methods of doing things.

RESULTS

Pedagogy is the way that content is delivered, including the use of various methodologies that help different children to engage with educational content and learn more effectively, recognizing that individuals learn in different ways. Training in pedagogy can be provided to teachers through pre-service training at teacher training colleges, as well as through in-service training and other continuing professional development. Pedagogy and teacher training are important for SRGBV, as what children learn and how it is taught are fundamental to their experiences in school. To tackle violence in and around schools, teachers need to be more aware of the various dynamics in their classrooms, including gender, power and racial or ethnic dynamics, as well as being more aware of their own biases and behaviours. One key objective of more inclusive educational settings, building on Freire's principles (Barroso, 2002), is for teachers to make the 'hidden curriculum' – the attitudes, values and norms that pupils learn from the institutional structures, relationships and systems around them – more overt and visible and to teach children how to critically analyse these structures and norms. Teachers should practice equality of pedagogy, in that girls and boys receive the same respectful treatment and attention, follow the same curriculum and enjoy teaching methods and tools free of stereotypes and gender bias and that present positive images of boys and girls and other aspects of diversity.

DISCUSSION

Experimental work, the basis of which was an elaborate system of pedagogical diagnostics, comparative analysis of research methods, made it possible to determine new format of competence-oriented training courses, subjects, disciplines (modules) for educational training programs' development of a certain profile.

The article fully describes methodology of teaching with clearly traced cause and effect link. Taking into account these factors, it is possible to develop curriculum that will allow student an opportunity to comprehensively study the subject combining theoretical and practical knowledge. Modern training concepts and theories are divided into two parts:

1. Certain teaching methods are provided (Maria et al., 2016). In this case, the main attention is paid to teacher's selected method, under which the rest of teaching methods will be underutilized or ignored completely. As a result, student gets knowledge about the subject not in complex manner, but only in the extent that the chosen method can provide.

2. Attention is paid to the concept of learning ideas (Zvoleyko, 2016). Common training concept is the competent specialist formation, but there are also

other concepts ecological identity formation, spiritual personality formation etc. The problem is that there is no methodology systematization in concepts' formation. Methods system formation with cause-and-effect link has to be individual for each discipline. It is necessary to take into account every feature of both the method and the subject. In developing methods system, it will be possible to optimize the training process, to raise the level of knowledge, as well as students' interest in science.

CONCLUSION

It is evident that any school subject is closely connected with many subjects which are thought in different educational establishments. Every experienced teacher uses the knowledge obtained from the relevant subjects. Especially philosophy, physiology, psychology, didactics, methodic and many others. Every subject enriches the knowledge of the teachers of any subject.

Within this article it is impossible to all the possibilities and specific characteristic features of them. Further investigation will be made and the results will be the content of the next article.

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