

## THE TEACHER'S PERSONALITY IN EDUCATION: THE NEW ROLE OF THE MODERN EDUCATOR

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### Abstract

In an era of rapid educational change, the teacher's personality has become one of the most significant factors influencing the learning process. This article explores how educators' emotional intelligence, adaptability, and communication skills contribute to student development and the success of modern education systems. The paper emphasizes the teacher's evolving role as a facilitator, mentor, and innovator in digital and multicultural learning environments.

**Keywords:** Teacher's personality, emotional intelligence, empathy, adaptability, reflective teaching, learner-centered education, professional identity, pedagogical innovation, modern educator, teaching effectiveness.

### I. INTRODUCTION

Education in the twenty-first century has transformed into a process that goes far beyond the transmission of facts from teacher to student. It has become an interactive, human-centered practice that combines intellectual, emotional, and social development. In this environment, learning is no longer viewed as a one-way act of instruction, but as a shared journey of discovery between teacher and learner. Teachers today play a crucial role not only in delivering knowledge but also in shaping students' values, attitudes, and personal growth. They help learners understand who they are, how they think, and how they can contribute to a rapidly changing global society. This broader responsibility highlights the importance of the teacher's personality in determining the overall success of the educational process.

Historically, education was largely teacher-centered, where authority and discipline were prioritized over emotional connection. Although this model ensured order and structure, it often limited creativity and critical thinking. The shift toward learner-centered approaches has changed this dynamic, placing greater emphasis on empathy, collaboration, and the individual needs of students. As classrooms become more diverse and technologically advanced, teachers must demonstrate flexibility, emotional intelligence, and cultural awareness. Their ability to build positive relationships and maintain a supportive atmosphere directly affects student engagement and motivation. A teacher's personality serves as the emotional bridge between academic content and the human experience of learning. Ultimately, the effectiveness of education depends not only on what teachers know, but on who they are. Their personality, values, and emotional presence shape how students perceive learning and themselves as learners.

Understanding and nurturing the teacher's personality, therefore, lies at the very heart of modern, meaningful, and human-centered education.

## II. LITERARY REVIEW AND METHODOLOGY

In modern education, the classroom has transformed from a place of instruction into a space of connection. The success of teaching today is not only measured by how well knowledge is delivered, but also by how it is received, felt, and internalised by students. At the center of this change stands the teacher's personality — an invisible yet powerful force that shapes how learners think, feel, and engage.

In the past, teachers were often seen as authoritative figures — keepers of knowledge who focused primarily on discipline and curriculum completion. The modern world, however, demands something different: teachers who are reflective, emotionally aware, and able to adapt to the needs of each learner. Today's educator must combine professional competence with human warmth — a balance between intellect and empathy.

John Hattie (2009) argues that teacher quality remains the most significant factor influencing student success within the school context. Yet what defines this "quality" goes beyond subject knowledge. It includes patience, empathy, and the ability to create trust in the classroom. Similarly, Day and Gu (2010) emphasise that teachers who are emotionally engaged and personally authentic have a deeper, more sustainable impact on students. Their findings remind us that teaching effectiveness is as much about being as it is about doing. Robert Marzano (2017) expands on this idea, suggesting that the most successful teachers set high standards but combine them with compassion. They motivate students not through authority, but through genuine connection. Their humanistic theory sees empathy and unconditional positive regard as essential conditions for learning. While Rogers approached this from a psychological perspective and Marzano from a pedagogical one, both converge on a common truth: learning happens best in a relationship built on respect and understanding.

Some researchers, like Berliner (2004), argue that the teacher's personality should not be over-idealised. He notes that even the most talented teachers cannot thrive without institutional support — fair workloads, mentoring, and policy consistency. Yet, scholars such as Jennings and Greenberg (2009) show that teachers with higher emotional intelligence often manage to maintain classroom harmony and resilience even in stressful conditions. This dialogue between structure and individual agency reveals that, although systemic reforms are necessary, the teacher's personality gives those reforms meaning and heart.

Cultural dimensions also play an essential role in how we define an effective teacher. Hofstede's (2001) research on culture and education shows that in collectivist societies, like many in Asia and Central Asia, teachers are expected to embody empathy, modesty, and moral responsibility. In contrast, more individualistic cultures prioritise independence and innovation. For countries such as Uzbekistan, which are seeking to modernise education while preserving national values, this balance becomes vital.

Teachers must act as bridges — combining global perspectives with local identity. Recent discussions on emotional intelligence, notably by Goleman (2006) and Petrides et al. (2016), offer another lens to understand teacher personality. They suggest that emotionally aware teachers can manage classroom challenges more effectively, build stronger relationships, and encourage self-regulation among students. They also go a step further by describing teacher personality as part of a dynamic professional identity — something that evolves over time and through context. A teacher's sense of self changes with every classroom, every student, and every new challenge. From this perspective, teacher personality is not static; it is a living narrative shaped by interaction, reflection, and growth. Personally, I find this interpretation particularly compelling, as it recognizes teachers as learners too — professionals who grow alongside their students. Taken together, these perspectives suggest that teacher personality lies at the heart of educational transformation. It influences not only student motivation but also how educational policies come alive in real classrooms. Without emotionally grounded, reflective, and adaptive teachers, even the best-designed reforms risk remaining abstract. Thus, professional development should aim not only to teach methods but to nurture human qualities — empathy, adaptability, and moral awareness — that make those methods effective. The conceptual framework for this research draws from interdisciplinary ideas across psychology, pedagogy, and sociology.

### III.RESULTS

The findings of this research make one thing clear: a teacher's personality is not an accessory to teaching — it is the core of it. When teachers bring emotional awareness, adaptability, empathy, and reflection into their daily work, the entire learning atmosphere changes.

#### 1. Emotional Intelligence

Teachers who manage their emotions effectively and show genuine care toward students create a sense of belonging in the classroom. Learners in such environments tend to be more confident, motivated, and open to new ideas. In several schools observed, emotionally aware teachers reported fewer conflicts, stronger student engagement, and better collaboration among pupils. This suggests that emotional balance in teachers directly supports emotional stability in students.

#### 2. Adaptability

The results also highlight that flexible teachers—those who can adjust their methods and expectations depending on learners' needs—produce stronger academic progress. During periods of rapid change, such as the shift to online learning, adaptable teachers were the ones who maintained students' interest and participation. Their ability to innovate and stay calm in uncertain situations fostered a sense of trust and stability for students.

### 3. Empathy and Inclusion

Empathy emerged as one of the strongest indicators of effective teaching. Teachers who understood the social, emotional, and personal circumstances of their students could better tailor lessons and feedback. In inclusive classrooms, empathy allowed both high-achieving and struggling students to thrive side by side. Students of empathetic teachers reported higher confidence and motivation because they felt seen and valued, not just assessed.

### 4. Reflective Practice

Another strong result concerns reflective practice — teachers who regularly review their lessons, seek feedback, and analyze what worked or didn't are more likely to improve over time. Reflection encouraged creativity, problem-solving, and accountability. Teachers who embraced reflection were also more resilient and less prone to burnout, as they viewed challenges as opportunities for growth rather than failures.

## IV.DISCUSSION

The results open up an important conversation about what it really means to be a “good teacher” in the modern world. Knowledge and subject mastery still matter, but they no longer stand alone. Today's classrooms demand emotional balance, flexibility, and humanity.

### 4.1 Advantages

One of the key benefits of focusing on teacher personality is its positive impact on student achievement and well-being. As Day and Gu (2010) explain, emotionally intelligent teachers are the emotional anchors of their classrooms. I strongly agree with this view because when teachers create a safe, respectful environment, learning becomes more meaningful and sustainable. Jennings and Greenberg (2009) also support this by showing how teachers' empathy and composure improve classroom relationships and student focus.

Another advantage lies in teacher motivation and professional longevity. Hargreaves and Fullan (2012) argue that teachers with a strong sense of emotional purpose are less likely to experience burnout. I see every day at my school — teachers who find joy and meaning in their work are the ones who keep innovating, mentoring, and inspiring others.

Finally, there's the system-wide advantage. In education systems such as Finland and Singapore, where teachers are encouraged to think critically and reflect on their practice, long-term improvements are more consistent. This shows that personality-driven professionalism doesn't just help individual teachers — it strengthens the entire system. Uzbekistan, which is now actively reforming its education system, could greatly benefit from adopting such reflective and human-centered approaches within its national framework.

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#### 4.2 Challenges and Limitations

Despite its many strengths, focusing on teacher personality brings some real challenges. The first is measurement — how do we objectively assess traits like empathy or adaptability? Unlike exam results, these qualities are subtle and context-dependent. The second challenge is training culture — in many systems, including parts of Uzbekistan, teacher training still focuses heavily on methodology and lesson planning, leaving little space for emotional development or reflection. There's also a cultural challenge. In traditional educational settings, teachers are often seen as strict authorities, not empathetic facilitators. Some teachers may hesitate to show vulnerability or admit uncertainty, fearing it could undermine their authority. This mindset makes it harder to nurture open, emotionally intelligent teaching cultures.

#### 4.3 Moving Forward

Addressing these challenges requires deliberate effort. Teacher training programs should include modules on emotional intelligence, reflective journals, and peer mentoring to help educators become more self-aware and confident in connecting with students. In Uzbekistan, the Pedagogical Mastery and International Assessment Center under the Presidential Agency for Educational Institutions can play a leading role in this transformation. By integrating international frameworks — such as UNESCO's Teacher Competency Standards — into local training, the system can prepare teachers who are not only skilled but emotionally grounded and adaptable. Such teachers won't just teach lessons; they will shape character, inspire confidence, and lead transformation. That is the real power of personality in modern education — not to replace knowledge, but to bring it to life.

#### V.CONCLUSION

The findings of this research reaffirm that teaching is not merely a technical profession — it is profoundly human. In the 21st century, where education systems face rapid technological, social, and cultural transformations, the teacher's personality has become one of the strongest determinants of educational success. This study demonstrates that emotional intelligence, empathy, adaptability, and reflective practice are not just desirable personal traits; they are essential professional competencies. Teachers who possess these qualities are more capable of building trust, fostering inclusion, and promoting sustainable learning environments.

In contrast to the traditional image of the teacher as a transmitter of knowledge, the modern educator must now be viewed as a facilitator, mentor, and leader of learning. Such a shift requires not only individual effort but also systemic reform in how teachers are trained, evaluated, and supported throughout their careers.

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