



THE ROLE OF COMMUNICATION IN PERSONAL LIFE.

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the multifaceted process of cooperation between people, the development of communication between them, and the role of communication in the formation of a person's spiritual image.

KEYWORDS: communication, language, need, mind, speech, cognition.

INTRODUCTION

Communication is man's need as a social, conscious being, as a carrier of consciousness. Communication is defined as the interaction of two or more people in the exchange of information of a cognitive or affective-evaluative nature. Man, as a biosocial, spiritual being, has different needs. In the process of satisfying these needs, a person is formed, develops, and forms his own spiritual image. It is safe to say that the need for communication is paramount in the human needs system. After all, the satisfaction of almost all other human needs depends on how well his needs for communication are met. In the process of interacting with the people around him, he informs them about all his needs and enters into social relations with those around him. Communication is common to all living things. It is at the level of people that it acquires the most advanced forms, is understood through speech. Speech is a powerful factor in the formation of human mental maturity as a person.

MAIN PART

Communication is a form of life in which a person acquires new knowledge and skills, experiences, and in turn transmits these knowledge and experiences to others through new interactions.



According to the Russian philosopher RS Nemov, "Communication occurs in almost all living things. But at the human level, communication reaches its highest level, gaining such aspects as awareness, aesthetics and purposefulness, and most importantly, it reaches its highest level through speech. " Just as vital elements in the human body move throughout the human body and ensure its vitality, communication is a key factor in ensuring such vitality in the system of social relations of society.

Communication is a process of communication, interaction, understanding, communication and development between people, based on the need for joint action.

There are both verbal and nonverbal means of communication. Language is a means of communication. Language provides communication between the communicators, because it is understood by both the informant and the recipient. The transmitter (communicator) and the receiver (recipient) must use the same language in the process of communication, otherwise they will not be able to understand each other. The exchange of information should be clear and meaningful to the participants in the transaction. Language consists of a set of words. The meaning of a word is its semantic aspect. The actions and activities of each individual are determined by 3 important factors in the actions and activities of the individual. First, it is determined by the socio-historical experience of the whole of humanity or a group of people in a narrow circle. The young child does not know the world independently, he asks questions to his parents and they answer them, from which the child receives only a small part of the general knowledge that he will use later in his activity. This small part of the general knowledge can be formed by the child in the form of language, with the help of language in the system of word signs. The same thing happens at school, when a student acquires all the knowledge and skills about the world from the teacher's explanation or textbook, that is, with the help of language. Here, language performs one of its most important functions, that is, as a means of living, as a means of transmitting and assimilating socio-historical experience. Second, the actions and activities of each individual are often determined by the direct experiences of others who have no social value. A person's "personal" experience, his own individual experience, is a unique mixture of other people's experiences and social experience. Unlike animals, humans are able to plan their actions.



Language is the main tool for such planning and for solving common intellectual problems. Here we come across the third function of language as a tool of mental activity (cognition, memory, thinking, imagination). Language is used as a system of word signs in speech activities. To date, humanity has not come up with a more effective mechanism for organizing, managing and regulating social relations between people than communication. According to researchers, if the most ancient ancestors of mankind did not invent the idea of communication, perhaps there would be no human civilization. Because in the process of communication, a person exchanges information and data with others, shares what he knows with others, learns from others what he does not know.

Communication is a multifaceted process of developing communication between people based on the needs of people working together. Communication involves the exchange of information between participants in a collaborative activity, which represents the communicative side of communication. People use language as a means of communication in communicating with each other. The second aspect of communication is the interaction of those involved

Not only words but also actions and situations are exchanged. For example, it is possible to enter into a transaction between the seller and the buyer without saying a word.

The third aspect of communication is that those involved interact with each other. It is important that the participants understand each other correctly. Thus, three conditional aspects of communication can be distinguished: communicative (informative), interactive (interaction) and perceptive (mutual understanding).

The unity of these three aspects of communication is manifested in the way in which the people involved interact and interact.

It is very important for a teacher to know the laws of communication, the formation of skills and abilities. This ensures full pedagogical communication or interaction. Pedagogical dialogue is a set of methods of interaction between teachers and students.

The content of communication is the exchange of information, mutual understanding and interaction with students by the teacher through various means of



communication. Educational and didactic tasks of teachers cannot be performed without ensuring the relationship between the teacher and the student body.

Currently, there is a growing interest in the problem of communication in our country and around the world. In a market economy, the way people interact with each other is extremely important. Scientists are studying communication by linking it to speech and communication, as well as a philosophical psychological problem. In particular, psychologist scientist V.N. Myasishev studied the problem of communication in depth and studied it as a whole process. That is, it analyzes how individuals interact with each other as the most important way to understand each other. According to him, "a person can show different aspects of Russian researcher AA Bodalyev in his book "Person and Society" pays great attention to the issue of communication, noting that this problem is poorly understood. According to AA Bodalyev, "in the process of educating a person through communication, it is necessary to think in advance." The role of personal qualities and moral qualities in the success of communication is very important.

In particular, if a person has well-formed positive qualities, ethical norms and principles such as politeness, humility, humanity, honesty, conscientiousness have a sufficient place in his system of values, communication with such a person The process is easy. Because for people to understand each other properly, for communication to be successful, they need to be sincere with each other.

The process of teaching a person to communicate is a systematic process, in which children are taught to communicate from an early age, first in the family and then in educational institutions. One way to teach communication is to develop communication skills through a variety of games and activities. In kindergarten, the educator teaches communication skills through a variety of activities.

Initially, elements such as elementary behavior, how to speak to adults, greetings, and gratitude are formed. During and after school age, an individual is taught the skills to communicate properly through socio-psychological training and special subjects. It is very important for a person to be positive and active in these methods. There are many purposes for communication. In particular, to gain knowledge about the world, to convey it and to exchange ideas. As a result, there is a coordination of different actions



of people in collaborative activities, as well as the clarification of personal and business relationships.

The role of communication is also reflected in the motivation of a person to a particular activity. A person who stays away from a group of people, in their opinion, does not go to work, and even if he does, he encourages them to do things that benefit only themselves, not society. Many studies have studied the effects of loneliness on a person's psyche.

For example, a person who has been alone for a long time has a disorder of cognition, thinking, memory, and emotional states. Scientists have also studied that the fact that people who are doomed to loneliness by fate do not engage in purposeful activities does not lead to such a large negative change. Research shows that any kind of loneliness and lack of communication can lead to feelings of imbalance, emotional sensitivity, anxiety, anxiety, insecurity, sadness and anxiety. Interestingly, those who are convicted of loneliness after a while begin to speak aloud. If this is a conversation about something you have seen or felt, then you need to talk about something.

It has been found that the full satisfaction of a person's need for communication also affects his performance. The fact that people are present, that they have the opportunity to talk in this environment, often increases a person's ability to work, especially when talking, sitting in a side-by-side operation, people are more dependent on their colleague. , finds the strength and extra will to work faster. It is true that in this partnership, if he likes the person next to him, if there is a feeling of mutual sympathy between them, then the person will come to work "as if on holiday." That is why the American sociologist and psychologist John Moreno studied the direct impact of this factor on productivity at the beginning of the century, using sociometric technology, ie survey, to identify likes and disagreements and to establish the method of sociometry.

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