

LINGUOCULTURAL STUDY OF ANTHROPNYMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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*Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute**Student of the Faculty of Foreign Languages***Abstract:** *It is well known that education is a human art.*

*Many observers have a specific curriculum or training plan, in research, teaching based on textbooks is very sacred are mentioned many times. Education should always focus on learners and their development. That's how we spend our day-to-day operations "Will it help me to develop my skills ?, how am I know how to develop? and what indicators I want to improve? " then textbooks in the process by finding answers to such questions selection, program design, research presentation, discussion increase will be effective. To our opinion of the above development some may disagree and find what we are doing ineffective. We, as educators, are always trying to solve such problems to compare student achievement based on our own criteria important.*¹³³

Communication is man's need as a social, conscious being, as a carrier of consciousness. We observe the separation of different higher animal and human lifestyles into two aspects: relationships with nature and relationships with living things. The first type of relationship is called activity as a special type of human activity. The second type of relationship is defined by the fact that the parties interacting with each other are living beings that exchange information. This type of intra-species and inter-species relationship is called communication.

There are different definitions of "communication". Communication is defined as the interaction of two or more people in the exchange of information that has a cognitive or affective-evaluative character. Or: communication is a complex, comprehensive process of establishing and developing relationships that arise from the need for collaborative activities between people and consist of the exchange of information, the development of a single path of interaction, and the perception and understanding of another person. process This is the most complete and accurate definition of "communication".

Key words: *social, cultural, cognitive, creative, aesthetic, mental growth, moral development, pedagogy, technology, science, engineering, method, problem and modular teaching, learning tool, learning process, design, game technology, guaranteed result, teacher, student activities, etc.*

INTRODUCTION

Man is formed, developed, and manifested as a person in communication. In social communication, the psyche develops and the individual introduces himself to life. By interacting with spiritually developed people, a person becomes a person by acquiring all his high abilities and qualities in exchange for ample opportunities to acquire knowledge.

Communication of living beings develops in phylogeny and ontogeny. This development covers all the main aspects of the process: content, goals and tools. The phylogenetic

¹³³ Goziev EG General psychology. Tashkent. 2002.1-2 book.

development of communication is associated with changes in the content of communication, which is reflected in the following ideas:

- Enrichment of the content of communication from one being to another with new information. First of all - it is information about the internal, biological state of the organism; then - information about the vital properties of the external environment. The content of communication then includes information about the world in the form of concepts that are cognitive in nature, objective, independent of the specific needs of the living being. This now, at the human level, occurs at the animal level, while the first two stages of the evolutionary development of communication;

- Enrichment of goals is associated with the change and development of the needs of interacting organisms: the more diverse and higher these needs, the more diverse and improved the point of view of communication.

The development of means of communication in phylogeny and ontogeny goes in several directions. First, it is the special bodies of the means of communication. For example. Separation of hands. Second, the development of expressive actions (gestures, facial expressions, pantomime). Third is the discovery and application of designated systems as a means of transmitting and encoding information. Fourth, the development and improvement of technical means of transmission and reconstruction of information used in human communication (press, radio, television, telephone, telefax, magnetic, laser and other methods of technical recording, etc.).

His communication with adults during the early stages of ontogeny is especially important in a child's mental development. In communication, first of all, direct imitation, then vicarious learning, and then verbal learning - the child's life experience is gained through the rules of expression. The people with whom he communicates serve as carriers of this experience for the child, and this cannot be achieved by any means other than communication.¹³⁴

In his research, rs Nemov examines the ontogenesis of human communication development and its main stages. According to him, a human child feels the ability to communicate emotionally with people at the age of three months (revival complex), and by the age of one his expression becomes so rich that the rapid acquisition of verbal language of communication, vocal allows you to use speech.

According to Rs Nemov, the main stages of the ontogenetic development of human communication in the preschool period can be imagined and described as follows:

1. *Age from birth to 2-3 months.* Communicative communication, which is biological in content, serves as a means of meeting the vital needs of the child. The main means of communication are simple facial expressions and simple gestures.

2. *Age period from 2-3 months to 8-10 months.* It is the first stage of cognitive communication associated with the onset of the activity of the main sensory organs and the emergence of new impressions.

¹³⁴ Bolotova A.K., Makarova I.V. *Prikladnaya psychology: uchebnik dlya vuzov.* –M., Aspect Press, 2002. - 383p.

3. *A period of 8-12 months to about 1.5 years.* Managed, verbal-verbal communication that serves cognitive needs. Switch to using language as a means of communication.

4. *1.5 years to 3 years.* Occurrence of activity and game communication associated with the emergence of physical activity and play. The first stage of the division into activity and personal communication.

5. *Period from 3 to 6-7 years.* Voluntary selection and use of a variety of natural traits or acquired means of communication given by nature. The development of plot-role communication, which arises on the basis of involvement in plot-role games.

As a child enters school, the process of mental and personal growth accelerates. The content of communication deepens and diversifies, goals increase, and the means of communication improve. One of the main features that distinguishes man from the animal kingdom, which reflects the laws of his physiological, mental and social development, is the existence of a separate mental process called speech. Speech is the way people communicate through language. To be able to speak and understand a foreign language, it is necessary to know and use the language.

The role of language and speech in psychological activity.

The role of language and speech in the path of psychological development is incomparable. With the emergence of speech, the psychological and spiritual realm of man also begins to develop. For example, perception, memory, thinking, imagination, attention, etc. develop only because of language.

Speech is one of the most important functions of human psychology, directing and linking other psychological processes. The processes of thinking and imagination in the human mind are closely related to the activity of speech, and the activity of human thinking - speech thinking. The development of speech stimulates the development of other psychological processes.

Speech takes the form of external, internal, oral, written dialogue and monologue, respectively. Speech is the most basic weapon in interaction and communication.

Communication is communication between people, as a result of which people interact with each other. During communication, there is a need for the person. Because of communication, people organize a variety of practical and theoretical activities. In addition, processes such as information exchange and mutual understanding also occur due to communication. Communication also helps build relationships between individuals and put them into practice.

Psychology or the concepts of ' language ' and ' speech ' . Language IS a system of conditional symbols that conveys sound combinations that have a specific meaning and significance for humans . Language is developed by society and is a form of reflection of people's social life in their social consciousness, as well as a product of socio-historical development . The unique phenomenon of language is that each person acquires a composed language in which those around him communicate and master it in the process of development .

Language IS a complex product . Any language has, first of all , A certain system of meaningful words called the lexical composition of the language . In addition, a language has a

grammatical aspect of a language consisting of a certain system of different forms of words and phrases, as well as a specific sound or phonetic content specific to a particular language.

Communication performs a variety of functions. Different authors highlight different functions of communication. Gm andreeva enumerates the function of communication v, interactive and perceptual. Mi enikee v shows the functions of information - communication iv, management - communication v, perceptive - effective and affective-expressive (emotional self-expression). Aa brudn y y: distinguishes between instrumental, syndicate, translation, AND self-expression functions. Instrumental IS the primary working function of communication, which consists of conveying important information to perform an action. This is a task that is close to the task, but not similar to it, merging IS A syndicate iv task. The immediate goals of most communication acts are to identify and strengthen commonalities between people in large and small groups. Self-expression with a syndicated task function is close to each other. Self-expression, by its very nature, is focused on consensus, communication. A special place is occupied by self-expression in creative activity, which has a social significance as a product of activity, as it becomes the subject of communication between people. And finally, the task of communicating communication is to convey clear methods of action, evaluation criteria, and programs. This task underlies learning: through communication, an individual's learning takes place.¹³⁵ La Karpenko defines eight different functions of communication according to purpose: communication - the reception and transmission of messages, as well as communication as a state of readiness of both parties to interact; informative- exchange of messages, ideas, goals, solutions, etc.; caller - to encourage the activity of directing the communication partner to perform this or that action; manager - mutual orientation and coordination of actions in the organization of cooperation activities; the task of comprehension is not only to understand and comprehend the essence of the transmitted information in a balanced way, but also to make the partners understand each other (desires, inclinations, experiences, situations, etc.); amotiv - arousal of the necessary emotional experiences in the partner ("exchange of feelings"), as well as the use of it to change personal experiences and situations; build relationships- understanding and recording the role of the individual in the expected society, the level, the place of work, interpersonal and other communication systems; interaction - a change in the partner's status, behavior, personal-meaningful products, as well as desires, inclinations, thoughts, solutions, imaginations, needs, actions, activities, and so on. Bf lomov offers the following functions of communication: information -communicative, which includes the processes of receiving and transmitting information; managerial-communicative, related to the mutual correction of actions in the implementation of cooperative activities, belonging to the field of human emotions and meeting the needs of changing their emotional state affective-communicative functions.

CONCLUSION

The content of communication is the information transmitted from one living being to another in interpersonal relationships. The content of communication can include

¹³⁵ Drujinina V.. "Psychology". Uchebnik. Peter, 2003.

information about the inner motivational or emotional state of a living being . Through communication, information about their emotional states (satisfaction , joy , anger , sorrow , hijra, etc.) can be passed from one living being to another, directing the living beings to communicate in a certain order . Such information is transmitted from person to person and serves as a means of establishing interpersonal relationships .

We behave differently towards someone who is angry or suffering than someone who is open-minded and happy . Information about the state of the external environment transmitted from one creature to another, for example, a warning about the presence of positive, biologically important factors, such as food, from danger or in the immediate vicinity, can be the content of communication . The content of communication in humans is much broader than in animals . People share with each other information about the world that brings together knowledge, experience, abilities, skills and abilities . Human communication is multifaceted and diverse in its internal content .

The purpose of communication is the reason why this type of activity occurs in a person. In animals, the purpose of communication may be to encourage another living thing to take a certain action, to warn them not to take this or that action. Mfor example, a mother can warn her child of danger with her voice or gesture; some animals in the herd may warn others that vital signs have reached them.

The number of communication goals in a person increases. In addition to the above, they include the acquisition and transmission of knowledge about the world, education and upbringing, coordination of various actions in collaborative activities of people, clarification, establishment of personal and business relationships, etc. . If the goals of communication in animals are to meet the biological needs that are relevant to them, in humans they are a means of satisfying many different needs: social, cultural, cognitive, creative, aesthetic, mental growth, moral development ..

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