

COMMUNICATIVE COMMUNICATION AND PROPERTIES OF
COMMUNICATION BETWEEN CHILDREN AND ADULTS

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Buxoro viloyati Jondor tumani 13-maktab ingliz tili fani o`qituvchisi

Annotation: *This article discusses the objects and subjects of communication, as well as the means of communication, their interaction with older preschool children and with adults.*

Keywords: *communication, means of communication, general cooperation, means of communication.*

КОММУНИКАТИВНОЕ ОБЩЕНИЕ И СВОЙСТВА ОБЩЕНИЯ МЕЖДУ
ДЕТЬМИ И ВЗРОСЛЫМИ

Аннотация: *В статье рассматриваются объекты и субъекты общения, а также средства общения, их взаимодействие с детьми старшего дошкольного возраста и со взрослыми.*

Ключевые слова: *общение, средства связи, общее сотрудничество, средства связи.*

KOMMUNIKATIV ALOQA VA MAKTABGACHA YOSHDAGI BOLA VA
KATTALAR O`RTASIDAGI MULOQOTNING XUSUSIYATLARI

Annotatsiya: *ushbu maqolada aloqa obyektleri va subyektlari, shuningdek aloqa vositalari, ularning katta maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalar o`rtasida o`zaro hamda kattalar bilan yuzaga kelishi haqida fikr yuritilgan.*

Kalit so`zlar: *aloqa, aloqa vositalari, umumiy hamkorlik, muloqot vositalari.*

Communication is a complex process of interaction that involves the exchange of people, as well as the understanding and understanding of each other by partners. The subjects of communication are people. In general, communication is inherent in any living being, but only at the human level is the process of communication conscious and associated with verbal and nonverbal actions. The person who transmits the information is called the communicator, and the recipient is called the receiver. A number of aspects can be distinguished in communication: content, purpose, and means.

Let's take a closer look at them. The purpose of communication is "why does a creature communicate?" That answers the question. For a person, these goals can be very diverse, namely: a means of meeting social, cultural, creative, cognitive, aesthetic and many other needs. Communication tools are methods of encoding, transmitting, processing, and decrypting data transmitted from one creature to another during a communication process. Data encoding is a method of transmitting data. Information between people can be transmitted using sensory, speech, and other gesture systems, and the technical means of writing, recording, and storing information. First, the process of communication

(communication) consists of direct communication, communication, in which the communicators themselves participate. Also, in the normal case, there should be at least two of them. Second, communicators need to perform an action we call communication. Third, the communication channel needs to be further defined in each specific communicative action. When talking on the phone, such a channel is the speech and hearing organs; in this case they are talking about the audio-oral (auditory-oral) channel, simply put, the auditory channel. The form and content of the letter is felt through the visual (visual-verbal) channel.

A handshake is a friendly way of greeting through the kinesico-tactile (motor-touch) channel. If we find out from the costume that the interlocutor is, for example, Uzbek, the message about his ethnicity came to us through a visual channel, but not through a visual-verbal channel, because no one reported verbally (verbally). anything. The structure of communication can be approached in different ways, but we describe it by highlighting three interrelated aspects in communication: communicative, interactive, and perceptual. The communicative side of communication (or communication in the narrow sense of the word) is the exchange of information between the people who communicate. The interactive side is the organization of interaction between people who communicate (exchange of actions). The cognitive side of communication refers to the process by which communication partners understand and get to know each other and establish mutual understanding on this basis. The use of these terms is conditional, sometimes others are also used: in communication there are three functions - information-communicative, regulatory-communicative, affective-communicative. Let's take a closer look at these three aspects of communication. The interactive side of communication.

This interaction of people is a specific feature of the communication components that are directly related to the organization of their joint activities. There are two types of relationships - cooperation and competition. Cooperative interaction means coordinating the efforts of the participants. Competition - one of its most visible forms - is conflict. The perceptual side of communication. The perceptual side of communication is the process by which people perceive and understand each other. The communicative side of communication. In the process of communication occurs not only the movement of information, but also the transmission of encoded data between two persons - the subjects of communication. So there is data exchange.

But at the same time, people not only share meaning, but strive to develop a common meaning. And this is possible only if the information is not accepted, but understood. Communicative interaction, if the data sender (communicator) and its receiver (receiver) are similar to the system of codification and decoding of data, ie. "Everyone should speak the same language.

"All three aspects of communication are closely interrelated, organically complement each other, and constitute the communication process in general. Communication barriers can arise in the context of communicating with people. They are social or psychological. The information coming from the communicator itself can be motivating (order, advice, inquiry - designed to encourage any action) and detection (message occurs in different educational systems) any information must be properly coded, ie. can only be done using gesture systems. The simplest division of communication is by using different gesture systems. Intellectual and

non-verbal. Verbal communication uses human speech as a gesture system. Speech is the most universal means of communication, because the message is not lost in the transmission of information through speech. Verbal communication psychological components can be identified - "speak work "and" listening ". The “speaker” first has a clear plan for the message, then displays it in a character system. The meaning of the received message for “listening” is opened at the same time as decoding.

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