



PEDAGOGICAL COMMUNICATION, CATEGORIES OF PERSONALITY IN COMMUNICATION, TYPES AND FORMS AND STAGES OF COMMUNICATION

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Annotation: *This article made extensive use of the services of modern information technologies and its material basis computers, which are the product of scientific and technological progress in organizing quality education for students today. Knowledge of communication functionalities has helped to organize the interactions with students in the classroom and beyond for teachers as a holistic process. At the stage of communication management, students need to approve the initiative, conduct dialogical communication, make adjustments to their thoughts in accordance with the real conditions, analyze communication-they have compared its purpose, content and result.*

Keywords: *system of continuing education, quality of education and training, pedagogical communication, culture of communication, process of communication, content of communication, content and direction of communication, speech activity*

The new model of education leads to the formation of an independent thinking free personality in society. We will have the opportunity to educate people who realize their value, whose strong faith of Will has a clear purpose in the whole, in Life [2].

It is known that on February 7, 2017, the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.By decree of Mirziyoev No. 4947 "strategy of action" on five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 was approved [1]. Among a number of important tasks in the "development of the field of Education and science" paragraph of the fourth priority areas of this "strategy of action" - "priorities for the development of the social sphere", it is also planned to carry out the following tasks:

- further improvement of the system of continuing education, increase the capacity of quality education services, continue the policy of training highly qualified personnel in accordance with the modern needs of the labor market;

- to increase the quality and efficiency of the activities of higher educational institutions on the basis of the introduction of international standards for the



assessment of the quality of education and training, to increase the admission quotas to higher educational institutions in stages.

Communication is the most important professional weapon of pedagogical activity. Pedagogical communication is the real communication of the teacher with the student in the classroom and beyond in order to create a favorable psychological environment.

Improper pedagogical communication causes fear, insecurity in the reader, weakens attention, memory and ability to work, violates the norm of speech. As a result, stereotype thoughts arise in students. Their interests in reading and independent learning, thinking are undermined. As a result, in students, a certain negative attitude towards the teacher, to the subject of unin is formed for a long time.

Pedagogical communication-as a socio-psychological process, is characterized by the following functionalities: the study (knowledge) of personality, the exchange of information, the organization of activities.

Communication information exchange function-positive passions for the development of an educational process, while ensuring spiritual wealth and the process of sharing news. It consists in creating conditions for collaborative thinking.

And to establish communication using the alternation of roles, in them programs one or another socially formed hatti-movement (teacher-student).

The exchange of social roles ensures the comprehensive manifestation of the individual, by removing the mask and entering the role of another person, thereby affecting the process of human perception through man. Teachers use a personality-role form in the educational process, invite students to perform certain elements of the lesson, allow each student to perform the role of a teacher. Self-esteem also manifests as a communication functionary. In this, it is the main task of the teacher to ensure the students ' aspirations to be able to adequately assess their personality (I), dignity, personality and imagine their future.

One of the most important functions of communication is to be empathetic. It is realized in the process of forming the ability to understand the feelings of another person, to approve the point of view of the headmen, and normalizes relations in the team. In this, it is very important for the teacher to understand the student, his desires and understand the need to influence the student on the basis of the will.

When preparing for the lesson, it is necessary to achieve a comprehensive use of all the functions of communication. When planning a lesson, it is necessary not only to inform, but also to plan for students to show their personality and create conditions for themselves to be able to show their personal abilities as well.

Naturally, it is necessary that the teacher is the initiator and leader of communication, educational process. To do this, it is recommended: to give rise to the intuition "we"; to include personality aspects in influencing students; to feel that he has a positive opinion about the class (group); to show clear goals of activity; to understand the inner feelings of students and make them feel it; to change the



stereotype thoughts that some students are relatively forming. All of the BOS end barriers to effective communication in the activities of a young teacher [8].

Based on the above points, pedagogical communication can be classified into the following types: communication based on interest in mutual creative activity; communication based on mutual friendship; communication-distance; communication-intimidation; communication-humor.

Communication culture is the formation of the need and ability to understand others, the need to understand oneself.

Disadvantages in communication: carelessness, impersonation, excessive coercion of the interlocutor; passivity, putting oneself too high and low; showing excessive enthusiasm.

Pedagogical communication, categories of personality in communication, types and forms and stages of communication.

The process of communication is inherently complex, in which there are three different stages.

The initial stage is a person's self-communication. T.Shibutani correctly wrote in his textbook "social psychology": "if a person realizes himself at least a little, then he can give instructions to himself." A person's self-communication actually determines the character and size of his communication with others. If a person gets into the habit of communicating with himself, constantly distancing himself from society and hesitating, then it can be said that he experiences serious difficulties in talking to others, finding a language. So communication with others is the second stage of communication.

A.N.In his book "Essays from the progress of the psyche", Leontev writes about the importance of communication between the third form of communication – progenitor: "if all the older generation had died out, the type of humanity would not have disappeared, but the progressive anyaa of society could not only be pushed back, but also disappeared". Indeed, due to the presence of intergenerational communication, each society has its own culture, cultural assets, values, which the most progressive representatives of humanity, who understand the importance of this, always keep it for subsequent generations and transmit it from generation to generation in the process of education, upbringing and daily communication [12].

As for the forms and manifestations of communication in our lives, it is possible to talk about its manifestations and types, which correspond to the social situations of each individual, arising from those situations. But in general, any communication is either formal or informal in tone. If formal communication comes from the official tasks and norms of behavior that people perform in society, for example, communication of the leader with employees working under him, communication of the professor with a student, etc., informal communication-it relies on a person's personal relationship, and its content is determined by the thoughts, intentions, and emotional relations of those interlocutors. For example, a conversation of friends, a



conversation of passengers who fell on a long journey in a train, break time discussions of students about sports, fashion, personal relationships.

Even because it is suitable for the original nature of people, informal communication always takes more time in people's lives, and in this they do not get tired. But it should be noted that in a person, she also needs such communication skills, that is, how serene she is, how open she is, how she knows ways to talk, the ability to find a language, understand others and other personal qualities directly affect the effect of everyday communication. Therefore, not everyone can become a leader, especially pedagogical work, because for this it is required to raise awareness of both formal and informal communication techniques.

According to the content and direction of communication, its:

- * socially oriented (dialogue aimed at the general public and arising from the interests of society);
- * subject – oriented in the group (communication over the implementation of cooperative activities-communication of members of the group in the process of labor, education or in the process of completing a concrete task);
- * personal communication (the relationship that one person has with another person in order to open their own problems);
- * types of pedagogical communication (complex interaction process carried out between participants in the pedagogical process) are distinguished.

The type and forms of communication are varietal. For example, this activity can be directly "face-to – face" or carried out through one or another technical means (Telephone, Telegraph and the like); be practical or friendly in the process of some professional activity; be subject – subject-type (dialogical, partnership) or subject-object (monological)

Speech activity is the process by which a person uses language in order to master socio - historical experience and give it to generations, or to plan his actions to establish communication. Speech activity is the communication process itself. The following types of speech activity are distinguished: active and passive speech. The speaker's speech is active speech. The listener's speech is passive speech. Speech is divided into internal, external speech. External speech-divided into written and oral speech, and oral speech-into monologue and dialogical speech. A monologue is a speech directed at one person's own or others. This is the teacher's statement, the student's fuller answer, a lecture, etc. Monological speech has certain difficulties. The person speaking in the monologue should pay attention to the accuracy of thoughts, the preservation of grammatical rules, logic and consistency of the thoughts being said.

In relation to dialogical speech, monological speech is formed later. At school, students should pay special attention to the development of monological speech. Speech between two or more people is called dialogue. In dialogical speech, the thought being expressed will largely depend on the opinion before it. In dialogical speech, certain words known to the interlocutors are dropped. Therefore, the recorded



dialogue may not be so understandable to others. Various types of templates, that is, combinations of words that are used to, are common in dialogic speech (admire, bless) [8].

The so-called internal speech is a special type of speech activity. Internal speech manifests itself as a planning phase of practical and theoretical activities. We will understand as soon as we play the word - half. Internal speech can occur higher than certain oral acts, in particular higher than oral speech, where the level of volatility is much higher.

Written speech is one of the types of monological speech, and written speech is more detailed than monological speech. Thanks to written speech, there is an opportunity to convey the experience gained by people from generation to generation in the best possible way. Written speech has evolved from pictography to modern writing, where thousands of words are expressed using several dozen letters. Often writing down something means realizing and remembering it. Each type of communication has its own rules, methods of influence and guidance, the knowledge of which is the duty of each person, especially those who constantly communicate with people.

Pedagogical communication. To know the complex psychological nature of the communication process, to improve the skills of building effective relationships in different conditions, let's get acquainted with each of the elements or fragments that are part of it separately.

The interaction of a person with the universe that surrounds him is manifested in the system of objective relations, objective attitudes and connections appear in any real groups without words. These objective interactions of group members are reflected in subjective interpersonal relationships. Any production requires the mutual Union of people. A society of no one can organize a full-fledged joint activity without a proper understanding of each other if a relationship with people is not established in it. For example, a teacher must enter into a relationship with students in order to teach them something. Communication is a multifaceted process of the development of communication between people, which is born on the basis of the needs of their activities in harmony.

Communication involves the exchange of information between participants in Co-activities, which is expressed on the communicative side of communication. People use language as a means of dealing when entering into a relationship with each other. The second side of communication is the interaction of those who enter into circulation. In this, not only words are exchanged, but also actions and circumstances. For example, it is possible to enter into circulation between the seller and haridor without saying a word. The third side of communication is the perception of each other by those who enter into circulation. It is important for those who enter into circulation to understand each other correctly. Thus, the conditional three sides of communication can be distinguished: communicative (informational), interactive (interaction) and



perceptive (mutual perception). The unity of these three sides of communication is manifested as a way of organizing the activities of those who enter into circulation in their interaction and co-existence. The content of communication is the exchange of information, the organization of mutual understanding and interaction with students by the teacher using various communicative tools. Educational and didactic tasks of educators cannot be carried out without providing a relationship between the teacher and the team of students. Communication is an interaction that manifests itself in the exchange of information between two or more people in a way of knowing or evaluating. The fact that communication is understood in the way of production of a common thing that unites people in the process of acting and functioning together means that this common thing consists primarily of language as a means of communication. The language provides a link between the initiators of communication. Both the one who informs the information by codifying it according to the essence of the words chosen for this purpose, and the one who decodes this essence, that is, reveals its meaning and receives this information by changing his behavior on the basis of this information[8,12].

A.V. Petrovsky believes that the person (communicator) and the person who receives the information to another person (receptionist) must use one unified system of encoding and deciphering the essences, that is, speak one language, in order to achieve the goals of attitude and joint activity. Essence is an aspect of a sign that has a meaning as a part that expresses knowledge of the surrounding reality. Just as weapons represent the labor activity of people, signs also show their cognitive activity and attitude.

The system of signs of words makes up the language as a means of living life, mastering and transmitting socio-historical experience[3]. Thanks to the introduction to communication with the help of language, the perception of being in the brain of an individual person is constantly replenished with the fact that it is reflected in the brains of other people - it happens to exchange thoughts, to inform. When a teacher uses this or that word, both he and his listeners refer to the same one phenomenon alone, and there is no misunderstanding in them. The system of essences develops and becomes rich throughout the life of a person's porridge. Its formation with stability is the central link of both secondary education and higher education. Therefore, communication with language develops in a close connection.

Pedagogical communication is an indispensable quality of pedagogical influence. It is a professional communication of the teacher and the student in the educational process, in which information is exchanged and educational influence is exerted on the students. In this case, a two-way dialogue should occur. Mutual respect and trust serve as its basis. The educator expects respect from them in the process of entering into communication with students. Students also demand respect and trust from the teacher. This is an effective path of pedagogical influence, experienced educators



organize relationships based on self-esteem of the child and through it carry out reciprocity.

There are 3 specific levels of communication. These are: at the macro level (large)-communication with people is carried out relying on all the norms of etiquette. At the meso level (middle)-communication is conducted on the basis of a certain topic (for example, not to retreat from a certain topic in Askia). Micro level (small) -simple forms of communication, occurs as a question and answer. There are types of communication: interpersonal (human-human), Personal-Group (Group-Group), mass communication (radio, television, fasts and magazines).

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