

REVERSE ORIENTATION IN CLASSES MASTERING ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE, UNDERSTANDING OF COMMUNICATION AND PARTICIPATION OF STUDENTS IN GUIDELINES BASED ON DISCUSSION.**Usmonova Sitora Xakim qizi***Master student of Linguistics**Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages*

Abstract: *Today, the ability to master foreign languages is becoming an integral part of our lives. Due to the high rate of cooperation with foreign partners among specialists in various fields, their demand for language learning is high. In modern society, foreign languages are becoming an important part of vocational training.*

Keywords: *foreign languages, society, communication, social, conscious being.*

People learn this knowledge first in preschool educational institutions, then at school in institutes, training courses or independently. Success in achieving this goal depends on the practical methods and skills of teachers. The ability to use modern information technology and teaching methods helps to quickly understand new materials. By combining different methods, the teacher can solve specific teaching programs. When teaching English, it is best to teach in stages based on the potential, level and age of the student. According to psychologists, children learn the language faster and easier than adults. Communication is a human need as a social, conscious being, as a carrier of consciousness. We observe the separation of various higher animal and human lifestyles into two sides: relations with nature and relations with living creatures. The first type of communication is called activity as a special type of human activity. The second type of communication is determined by the fact that the parties interacting with each other are living creatures that exchange information. Such communication within and between species is called communication.

There are different definitions of the concept of "communication». Communication is defined as the interaction between two or more people in the exchange of information that has a cognitive or affective-evaluative nature. Or: communication is a complex, wide-ranging process of establishing and developing relationships arising from the need for cooperation between people and consisting of information exchange, development of a unique way of interaction, perception and understanding of another person. process. This is the most complete and clear definition of the concept of "communication".

Communication is characteristic of all living creatures, but at the human level it has the most advanced forms, it is realized through speech. The following points of view are distinguished in communication: content, purpose and means.

Human speech activity is closely connected with all aspects of human consciousness. Speech is a powerful factor of a person's mental maturity, formation as a

person. Under the influence of speech, views, beliefs, intellectual, spiritual and aesthetic feelings are formed, will and character are formed. With the help of speech, all mental processes related to cognition become free and controlled. Therefore, speech is a mental process related to cognition, which consists of a combination of sounds pronounced and heard by a person, and at the same time, it has a meaning and content expressed through a system of written signs corresponding to these sounds. Language is a system of conditional signs, with the help of which a set of sounds that have a certain meaning and content for people is transmitted.

In speech, the psyche of a particular person is expressed. Speech is unique to a particular person, it reflects the psychology of an individual person, and language is one for everyone. A specific object, action, situation, etc., is indicated by means of speech signals. is expressed. The word is related to the idea of an object or event. The function of generalization is related to the fact that each word has the property of generalization, which allows thinking to emerge. Exchange of ideas, that is, communication, is a process in which people convey certain information, thoughts, and feelings to each other.

The accuracy of human speech makes it possible to express an infinite variety of human thoughts, goals and feelings with the help of a limited number of speech symbols - components of different complexity (sounds, syllables, words and sentences). The content of communication is the information transmitted from one living being to another in interpersonal communication. The content of communication can include information about the internal motivational or emotional state of a living being. Through communication, information about their emotional states (satisfaction, joy, anger, sadness, emigration, etc.) can be passed from one living being to another, directing living beings to communicate in a certain order. Such information is transmitted from person to person and serves as a means of establishing interpersonal relations.

We react differently to someone who is angry or suffering than to someone who is open-minded and happy. Information about the state of the external environment transmitted from one organism to another, for example, a warning about danger or the presence of positive, biologically important factors in the vicinity, for example, food, can be the content of communication. The content of communication in humans is much wider than that of animals. People exchange knowledge about the world, acquired experience, abilities, skills, and information about the world. Human communication is multi-faceted and diverse according to its internal content.

The purpose of communication is the reason why this type of activity occurs in a person. In animals, the goal of communication can be to invite another living creature to a certain action, or to warn that one or another action should not be performed. For example, a mother can warn her child of danger with her sound or movement; some animals in the herd can warn others that vital signs have reached them.

A person has more communication goals. In addition to those listed above, they include acquiring and imparting knowledge about the world, education and training, coordination of various actions in the cooperative activities of people, personal and work relationships.

includes nucleation, installation, etc. If the purpose of communication in animals is to satisfy their biological needs, then in humans they are a means of satisfying many different needs: social, cultural, cognitive, creative, aesthetic, mental growth, moral development. Communication is usually manifested in the unity of five aspects: interpersonal, cognitive, communicative-informational, emotive and conative. The interpersonal side of communication reflects the interaction of a person with his immediate environment: other people and the generalities that will be connected in his life. The cognitive side of communication allows you to answer many questions about who the interlocutor is, what kind of person he is, what can be expected from him, as well as many other questions related to the personality of the partner.

The communicative-informative side of communication consists of the exchange of ideas, ideas, interests, feelings, inclinations and interests between people of different backgrounds. The emotional side of communication is related to the feelings and mood of the partners in their personal relationships. The conative (behavioral) side of communication serves to coordinate internal and external contradictions in the views of partners. Means of communication can be defined as means of coding, transmission, processing and disclosure of information transmitted from one living being to another in the process of communication.

Communication tools include:

1. Language is a system of words and expressions used for communication and the rules for combining them into meaningful expressions for use in communication, as well as writing, conveying and consists of sign systems and writing in technical means of storage (radio and video equipment, mechanical, magnetic, laser and other forms of writing).

2. Tone, emotional expressiveness, capable of giving different meanings to the same phrase.

3. The interlocutor's facial expressions, posture, and gaze can enhance, complement, or deny the meaning of the phrase.

4. Gestures as a means of communication can have a generally accepted meaning, that is, have a defined meaning, or can be expressive, that is, they can further increase the expressiveness of speech.

5. The distance in communication between interlocutors depends on cultural and national traditions and the level of trust in the interlocutor.

Man has far outstripped other living creatures known to us on planet earth in terms of his inventiveness in selecting methods and means of intra-species communication.

Communication is divided into the following stages:

- the need for communication (it is necessary to convey information or to be aware of it, to influence the interlocutor, etc.) encourages to communicate with other people;
- correctly defining the goals of communication, the situation of communication;
- identification of the interlocutor;
- planning the content of one's communication, imagines exactly what the person is talking about (usually without realizing it);
- a person chooses concrete tools and speech expressions that he can unconsciously (sometimes consciously) use, thinks about how to speak and behave;
- perception and evaluation of the interlocutor's response, monitoring the effectiveness of communication based on establishing feedback;
- making corrections to the direction, style, and methods of communication.

If any link of the act of communication seems to be lost, the speaker will not achieve the expected results of the communication.

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