



## COMMUNICATION IN THE SOCIALIZATION PROCESS OF STUDENTS

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<b>Received:</b> 10 <sup>th</sup> March 2023 <b>Accepted:</b> 10 <sup>th</sup> April 2023 <b>Published:</b> 20 <sup>th</sup> May 2023	Communication is of great importance in the comprehensive formation of a person. To learn simple things, it is necessary to communicate through imitation. Relationships develop based on the rules of society. A huge difference can be seen between individual and person communication. For example, there is a big difference between the communication of a child, a mentally ill person, and a person with a low level of consciousness, and a mature person with a high level of consciousness.
<b>Keywords:</b> Pedagogy, method, methodology, methodology, technology, educational technology.	

**INTRODUCTION.** A conscious person thinks in his head and plans his words before starting a conversation. Communication has a great role in the physical, mental, moral and aesthetic development of a person[1]. For example, moral development and learning in the family, school, and kindergarten are influenced by adults through communication. It also tries to affect aesthetic, mental, and physical development through educational communication. Therefore, communication also serves as a means of influence.

When forming personal communication, it is necessary to take into account his age, gender, profession, worldview. For example, we do not use the same words for adult learners as we do for adult students. Each age group has its own specific words. The impact of the word is taken into account. It is important to use communication methods depending on the temperament (client) characteristics of the person. The role of communication in the formation of skills, knowledge, skills in a person is incomparable. Simple skills ("sit straight, wash your hands, go to your seat, say hello") are also taught through communication.

The level of his upbringing plays an important role in the formation of personal communication. For example, even if you use words that have a strong effect on a person, he may not accept or follow your instructions. That's why he should acquire the culture of behavior from a young age. In the formation of communication, the goal should be set correctly[2]. Communication develops in the educational process, in different situations. For example, in the family, neighborhood, community, group. If the adults in the family are rude to each other, the student can imitate them and go to conflicts with others[3].

It is necessary to bring up a fully developed, mature, perfect person (person) and bring up young

people to be free thinkers. So, communication is formed in an integral connection with thinking.

**ANALYSIS AND RESULTS.** Psychologists have expressed their opinions about the importance of communication in the formation of personality. In particular, psychologist B.G. Ananov deeply analyzed this issue in his work "Man as a Subject of Knowledge". He emphasizes that the acquisition of various elements of knowledge is the key to successful acquisition. It also emphasizes that knowledge acquisition is done through communication. B.G. said that if people do not share information with each other, if they do not exchange their experiences through communication, they will not develop. Ananov makes valid points. B.G. According to Ananov, communication is a social and individual situation[4]. That is why pantomimics and gestures appear as forms of communication, which are inextricably linked with speech, in the performance of a communicative task. So, the scientist has thoroughly analyzed the concept of communication in such sciences as general, youth and pedagogical psychology.

Currently, there is increasing interest in the problem of communication in our country and abroad. In the conditions of the market economy, communication between people is of great importance. Psychologist V.N. Myasishev was deeply interested in the issue of communication, he studied it. While other scientists have studied communication in connection with speech communication, V.N. Myasishev studied communication as a process. That is, it analyzes how individuals influence each other through communication, each other as an object of perception. In his opinion: "A person can show opposite qualities in different relationships." Experienced psychologist A.A. Bodalyev emphasizes the need for a person to know his place in the game, study, communication, that is, in various spheres of activity. He pays great



attention to this issue in his book "Person and Society" and points out that these problems are understudied. According to A. A. Bodalyev, "when educating a person through communication, it is necessary to think in advance how it will affect him". For example, if a person has well-developed positive qualities (politeness, modesty, humanity, truthfulness, conscientiousness, etc.), the communication process will go well[5].

So that people understand each other correctly, they should be sincere in order for the communication to be successful. Sincerity is one of the most wonderful qualities of a person, it is a reasonable attitude to events, not to give in to different influences. Students are taught to communicate from a young age, first in the family, and then in educational institutions. One of the ways to teach communication is the formation of communication skills in the form of training. He educates him in kindergarten and teaches him to communicate by conducting various activities. First, basic manners, how to talk to adults, how to say hello, how to express gratitude will be included[6]. During school age and later, a person is taught to communicate through socio-psychological training. It is necessary for the person himself to react positively to these methods and take active action. Therefore, a person cannot fully develop as a subject of activity and as an individual without communication. A.A. According to Bodalyev, even in game activities, students are in communication. The basis of the educational process is the issue of teaching communication. In the process of working, people always feel the need for communication. The educational value of communication is that it expands a person's worldview and develops his psyche. That is, all mental processes are formed through communication[7]. The second direction in the formation of the team environment is the formation of the team members' mental culture. For this purpose, it is necessary to provide students with information that stimulates their judgments about human communication, human personality, characteristics of mutual evaluation ("I and others", "I through the eyes of others"). It can be organized through essays, conversations, trainings. Including teaching communication methods through special exercises[8].

It is important to start training in spiritual culture from the teenage years, because a strong need for information about one's personality arises at the same time. In adolescence, conflicting feelings about his "I" begin. Information about the human personality and interpersonal communication is necessary at an age when thinking about one's own mental state

increases, communication is very important and very selective. N.P. According to Anikeyeva, each person occupies a certain social role in communication with other people. Roles can enhance or mask a person's nature. But the choice of position and role depends on the essence of a person, his strength, weakness, level of potential, self-criticism, thoroughness of his behavior, ability to see himself from outside. Iadi (Mental atmosphere in the team.) Sometimes failures in communication force young people to hide and destroy their best qualities in order to be more perfect and protected. During early adolescence, boys and girls experience loneliness[9]. They don't tell anyone their feelings. Information about oneself and the surrounding people determines communication methods and the desire to organize meaningful communication. For this, it is necessary to have certain spiritual information[10].

1. Mental characteristics unique to each person are determined by the type of nervous system and, first of all, by temperament: the rate of exposure, natural signals (sound, light, color, smell, temperature changes), social signals (word, event, hypersensitivity, emotional arousal, level of anxiety, extraversion, introversion). Extroversion and introversion are clearly manifested in the field of communication as a mental description of a person. Extroversion is an individual's view of the outside world, and introversion is a view of the working world. People with superior extroversion characteristics related to the Kuchy type of nervous activity tend to be very approachable, open to relationships and acquaintances. They eagerly make new acquaintances, like noisy circles. Introverts are people of weak type of nervous activity. They tend to indulge in their work worlds, to be busy[11]. They worry a lot about others, they prefer a narrow circle of loved ones. People in the middle of the "extroversion-introversion" axis are called centroverts in psychology. They are moderately approachable and moderately lonely.

Communication can also be taught by working with speech. For example, training such as reciting a poem aloud, telling a story, also helps in the formation of communication. It is easy to teach preschoolers to communicate during game activities[12].

It is important to include game and non-game forms in teaching communication:

Incorporating elements of informal communication into the lesson. Using didactic games at the same time. In them, the role of dialogue organizer is performed by one of the students, not the teacher.

Focus on the positive aspects of the answer.



Students are specially trained to objectively evaluate the answers of their peers, while paying attention to the most personal details, learning to highlight the most successful aspects of their peers' answers. Arguing how to overcome the deficit, influencing one student to tell the deficit to him/herself.

Social relations between people have their own characteristics in the East. This study guide will help to understand the psychological nature of the changes taking place in human spirituality and psyche during the period of renewal of the society[13].

Enriching the spiritual world of young students, instilling the foundations of the national idea into their minds, educating them to a sense of patriotism, thinking about the past and the great future, feeling proud of it, conflicts in the process of forming a new way of thinking and their it is necessary to clarify the problems of elimination in depth. The problem of education of communication etiquette has been studied and substantiated in different directions as the basis of human perfection in scientific, literary, artistic and pedagogical views[14].

Textbooks such as "Human Communication Etiquette" by S. Oshil from Uzbek scientists, "Communication Etiquette" by O. Torayev, T. Qurbanov, O. Khasanboyeva, "Communication Etiquette is More Than Gold" by S. Mirzahmedova, "Values and Social Development" and communication etiquette is covered in training manuals. The communication process is inherently complex and involves three types of clicks. The first step is a person's communication with himself. T. Shibutani rightly wrote in the textbook "Social psychology": "If a person is aware of himself even a little, then he can give instructions to himself[15]." A person's communication with himself determines the nature and extent of his communication with others. If a person makes a habit of communicating with himself and always withdraws himself from the society, then it can be said that he experiences serious difficulties in talking with others and getting along. So, communication with others is the second step of communication. A.N. Leontev in his book "Lessons from the development of psychology" writes about the importance of this form of communication - communication between generations: "If all the older generations died, the human species would not disappear, but the development of society would lag behind. it could not only be pushed, but also lost". Indeed, due to the presence of intergenerational communication, each society has its own functions, cultural assets, values, which the most advanced representatives of humanity, who understood the

importance of this, will always preserve it for the next generations, and education, they pass it from generation to generation in the process of education and daily communication[16].

As for the forms and manifestations of communication in our life, we can talk about its forms and types that correspond to the life situations of each person and arise from those situations. But in general, any communication is either formal or informal. If formal communication is based on the official functions and behavioral norms of people in society, for example, a leader's communication with employees working under him, a professor's communication with his studies, etc., informal communication is based on the personal relationships of this person, and its content is the opinion of those interlocutors. - determined by thoughts, intentions and emotional relationships. For example, the conversation of friends, the conversation of passengers on a long journey by train, the discussions of students about sports, fashion, and personal relationships during the break. Informal communication always takes up more time in people's lives because it is in line with their true nature, and they do not hesitate to do so[17]. But it should be noted that a person also needs skills for such communication, that is, his alertness, love heart, knowing how to talk, the ability to get along, understanding others and other personal qualities directly affect the effectiveness of daily communication. That's why not everyone can be a leader, especially not everyone can get involved in pedagogical work, because it requires awareness of both formal and informal communication techniques[18].

According to the topic and direction of communication, it:

- socially oriented (communication aimed at the general public and arising from the interests of society);

- subject-oriented in the group (communication during the implementation of activities in mutual socialization - communication of group members in the process of work, education or during the performance of a specific task);

- personal communication (a relationship established by one person with another person in order to increase their problems);

- there are different types of pedagogical communication (a complex process of interaction between participants in the pedagogical process)[19].

There are different types and forms of communication. For example, this activity is carried out



directly "face-to-face" or through one or another technical means (telephone, telegraph, etc.);

- to be practical or friendly in the course of a professional activity;

It can be subject-subject type (dialogic, partnership) or subject-object (monological).

Each type of communication has its own rules, methods of influence and guidelines, which everyone should know, especially those who constantly communicate with people. Communication is a complex process, and when we analyze some forms of communication, we can find out that it has very different forms, components and parts. And N.I. Shevandrin reflects on 3 forms of interpersonal communication:

**Imperative communication.** This is an authoritarian, directive form of communication. Communicating with a partner with the goal of controlling his behavior, life attitudes and thoughts, forcing him to take certain actions or decisions. In this case, the communication partner is considered as an object of influence, a passive party. Commands, instructions and demands are used as means of influence. A number of activities can be listed in which imperative communication is often used. Such spheres of activity include military-regular relations, "Chief-subordinate" relations in emergency situations and extreme conditions[20]. However, it is not appropriate to apply imperative communication to all spheres of interpersonal relations, such as personal and family relations and relations in pedagogical activities.

**Manipulative communication** is a communication based on influencing the communication partner in a hidden way in order to achieve its goal. As in imperative communication, manipulative communication requires an objective perception of the communication partner, an attempt to control the person's thoughts and actions[21]. The field of manipulative communication is often used in business and business in general. The communication concept developed by Dale Carnegie and his followers promotes exactly this type of communication. Manipulative form of communication is widely used in the field of advertising. It should be noted that mastering the means of manipulative influence and using them as a means of influencing other people in the field of work can ultimately lead to the transfer of this form of communication to other spheres of his relations[22].

Relationships built on love, friendship, and bonding are especially vulnerable to manipulative communication. A person who uses manipulative communication as the basis of his communication will

eventually become its victim. A person gets used to "patterned" behavior, follows false motives and goals, and loses his life support. As E. Shostrom, one of the fierce critics of the "Carnegie" approach to communication, noted, the main qualities characterizing a manipulator are: deceitfulness, blunting of feelings, loss of interest in life, boredom, excessive self-control, loss of trust in oneself and others. Imperative and manipulative forms of communication can be characterized as different forms of monologic communication[23]. A person who sees the partner in communication only as an object of influence cannot actually see the real interlocutor, denying him, he communicates with himself in the way of his goals and functions[24].

**Dialogic dialogue** is a dialogue in the form of "subject-subject" with equal rights, aimed at the understanding of the partners in the dialogue, themselves and each other. Dialogic communication allows partners to understand each other more deeply, to develop new aspects of them, to grow as individuals. In the researches of A.A. Zhuravlyov, the essence, psychological characteristics, manifestation characteristics of the influence of the leader's communicative ability in the effective management of the team are considered. According to his interpretation, a person's communicative ability is determined by the ability to easily communicate with other people, shyness, and the absence of a spiritual mask[25].

**CONCLUSION.** Communicative ability has a number of empirical referents, which makes it possible to evaluate its expression. It is not enough to think about the level of expression of a person's communicative ability, and it is not enough to engage in communication. The second obligatory referent is the emotional intonation of these relations. According to him, the psychological analysis of the activity of a single person abstracts the communication of the subject of activity with other people, that is, communication. Although this abstraction is extremely important, it allows one-sided coverage of the studied event, incident, and situation.

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