

CONTENT AND ESSENCE OF THE TOPIC "PSYCHOLOGY OF COMMUNICATION"

Zokirov Mirzarahim Abdualiyevich

Teacher of the Department of Distance Education KDPI

Annotation

At present, any specialist - a doctor, engineer, teacher, economist, agronomist, builder, journalist, culturologist or others - can quickly enter the community in the market environment and communicate with the majority if he does not have communication skills show your professional skills.

Key words: communication, psychology, society, personality, community.

Communication as a psychological activity. Communication is one of the leading areas of human activity, it satisfies the most important human need - to live in society and consider oneself as a person, and this is important for everyone.

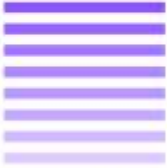
According to psychological teachings, the development of a person as a person is a long and complex process. Generation (biological factor), social environment (living conditions), purposeful upbringing, as well as communication with other people play an important role in the development of a person as a person. Naturally, a person lives in a society surrounded by moral norms. Consequently, the content of his spiritual world is explained by the essence of social dialogue. The richer and more significant a person's social interactions, the higher his spiritual world.

Thanks to independence, a new social environment is emerging in our republic. As a result, the requirements for a person have changed, the content and volume of his communication have changed. As a person grows up, his social circle expands. Through communication, she makes all her dreams and aspirations come true. It is also important to remember that the content of conversations will change with age. From the point of view of age, the most difficult and significant period of a person's communication is the period of his work. The dialogues of this period reflect high personal feelings such as humanity, patriotism, hard work, internationalism and glasnost. The content expressed in such moral feelings shapes the person's communication, enhances his emotional impact, makes the communication process meaningful and helps the parties achieve their goals. Another important point is that only through





communication can a person carry out his productive activities, contribute to the productivity of this important activity of others. In any higher education system, as in any community, interpersonal communication is very difficult. From the point of view of universal human moral requirements, these very important dialogues can be divided into areas corresponding to the moral qualities of the time and contradicting it in content. When communication is based on mutual trust, fairness, friendship, caring, respect and dignity, it serves as a source of positive emotions. When it comes to obscenity, cheating, prejudice, disrespect, and mistrust, this can be a source of negative emotions. The content of the dialogue reflects the essence of interpersonal relations. Interpersonal communication with students in a group with each other (in a group environment), with students of other groups and courses, teachers, faculty or department leaders, non-students, family members, relatives and siblings includes upcoming conversations. These dialogues reflect the student's abilities, interests, attention, memory, imagination and thinking. The role of communication between teacher and student in the communication system is great. Such conversations pass through their living speech. This process serves the function of imparting knowledge to one (teacher) and ensuring that the other (student) assimilates that knowledge. Thus, the role of each person in society, the success of his work, his reputation are directly related to his ability to communicate. The type of communication and the psychology of human relations. The type of communication is different. For example, this activity can be carried out directly "face to face" or with the help of certain technical means (telephone, Internet, fax, etc.); be practical or friendly in any professional activity; the subject can be subject-typical (dialogical, partner) or subject-object (monologue). When we think of the first lesson, we feel excitement, joy, creativity. If we remember the time spent with children, if we remember them, then it depends on how we communicate. In order for a teacher to be effective in communicative communication, he must know the system of pedagogical influence, every part of it. During the lesson, the teacher should always remember which method he used. For this, the teacher must take into account two important points: - the correct organization of his behavior; - to ensure the effectiveness of the communicative effect. Communication in the process of pedagogical activity can be characterized as follows: 1) the general structure of the system of communication between the student and the teacher (an understandable way of communication); 2) a



communication system characteristic of a certain stage of pedagogical activity; 3) a situational communication system, which is manifested in the solution of specific pedagogical and communicative tasks. The characteristics of the socio-psychological impact of teachers and students through communicative methods can be understood as follows: a) the communicative abilities of the teacher; b) the nature of the relationship between teacher and students; c) the creative personality of the teacher; g) characteristics of the student body. There are also formal and informal forms of communication. If formal communication stems from formal functions and behavioral norms that people perform in society, such as the interaction of a manager with subordinates, teacher-student interaction, etc. Informal communication is based on a person's personal relationships, and its content is determined by thoughts, goals and emotional the relationships of the people with whom they are talking. For example, conversations with friends, conversations with distant travelers, conversations with family, etc. You can get bored in any activity, but a person does not get tired of communication, especially in its informal, sincere, direct form, good interlocutors are always encouraged spiritually. Human relations are the processes of interaction in which interpersonal relationships are formed and manifested. As people communicate, when they experience relationships with each other, they develop qualities such as community, similarity and harmony that allow them to understand each other at a glance or even "without enthusiasm." In some cases, the intensity of such communication leads to opposite reactions - fatigue, lack of speech. For example, the family environment and relationships within it are such close relationships. Only such tension can arise not between all family members, but between individual members (mother-child, mother-in-law, etc.). The main goal of the parties' relationship is to find common ground and understand each other. The difficulty, if necessary, the "beauty" of this process is that it is impossible to find common ground or think and speak in the same way.

If we imagine such a situation, such a dialogue would be the most ineffective and ineffective. For example, imagine you see a friend you haven't seen in a long time. You are good at asking him out on a date, but he takes the initiative and, no matter what, approves of you and keeps repeating. The conversation turned out to be awkward, and the second time you greeted the person, it was as formal as possible. Yu.A., communication activity is a state in which individuality, originality, diversity of knowledge and imagination of each



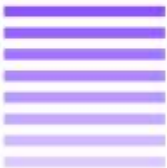
person is manifested, and thus it has attracted humanity for centuries. Thus, the role and potential of the sciences in the field of communication, its essence, techniques and strategies for teaching communication (socio-psychological training) have increased dramatically. The role of interpersonal relationships in personal development. In fact, each person's social experience, his or her human image, qualities and even flaws are the product of communication processes. A person isolated from society, deprived of the opportunity to communicate, can retain the qualities of a person, but cannot be a person. Therefore, we analyze its functions in order to understand the importance of communication in personal development. The most basic function of any communication is to ensure that the interlocutors understand each other. It begins with a sincere greeting and an open face of the Uzbeks. One of the rarest and greatest qualities of the Uzbek people is that when someone enters their house, they are greeted with an open face, they see, ask, ask about the situation. Characteristically, when we go to a funeral, we feel the same sincere acceptance. Similar primary methods of contact exist among other nations and peoples, which means that this aspect has a national identity. Its second important function is to lay the foundation for social experience.

A human child socializes only in the circle of people, forms the necessary human qualities. The fact that humans are abducted by wild animals and then reappear among humans after a certain period of time shows that Mowglians continue to evolve as biological creatures, but lag behind in socialization. In addition, in many psychological experiments it has been shown that this condition limits the cognitive abilities of the child. Another important function of communication is to prepare and inspire a person for a particular activity. A person who stays away from a group of people, in their opinion, does not go to work, and even if he does, he can do something that benefits only himself and not society. For example, many studies have examined the effects of isolation on the psyche. For example, it was reported that a person who was in a heat chamber for a long time had impaired perception, thinking, memory and emotional state. But scientists have also found that people who are not deliberately doomed to loneliness do not engage in purposeful activities that lead to such serious negative changes. But still, any loneliness and lack of communication can cause a person to feel unbalanced, emotional, anxious, anxious, insecure, sad, anxious. It is interesting that those who are caught alone begin to speak out after a while. If it has to do with something you've seen or



felt before, then you need to talk about something later. For example, the scientist M. Sifr lived in a cave for 63 days to achieve his scientific goals. He later writes that a few days later he catches a spider in the place where he is, and a dialogue begins with him. "We were the only living beings in this lifeless cave," he wrote. I started talking to the spider, mourning its fate ... "Thus, communication is an internal psychological mechanism of human interaction in society, and in the current new democratic relations, various production decisions are not made individually. the need for collegiality - the culture of human behavior and communication techniques are an important factor in productivity and labor efficiency. Psychological means of human behavior and communication. When people interact with each other, one of their main goals is to influence each other, that is, to convince, motivate, change attitudes and make a good impression. Psychological influence is the ability to influence the thoughts, feelings and actions of people in different ways. In social psychology, there are three main types of psychological impact. Verbal influence is the effect we produce through words and speech. The key tools are words. As you know, speech is a process of communication, the means of which are words. In both monologue and dialogical speech, a person wants to use his entire vocabulary to find the most effective words and influence his partner.

Paralinguistic effects are factors that irritate, enhance, or weaken speech around speech. These include high or low volume of speech, articulation, sounds, pauses, stuttering, coughing, tongue movements, and screams. So, for example, if a friend promises us something, we know how sincere he is. We, of course, believe that he will say with a burning face, an open face and a bold voice: "I will do it!" Noverbal influence means "silence". These include the positions of the interlocutors in relation to each other in space, situations (close, distant intimate), gestures, facial expressions, pantomime, views, direct sensations, appearance, various signals (noise, smells). All of them improve the communication process and help the interlocutors get to know each other better. For example, would you believe a friend who, in the first few minutes of a meeting, looks around and says, "Glad to see you"? A characteristic feature of the communication process is that when the interlocutors want to influence each other, they first think about what to say and what words to use. In fact, these words and the actions around them play an important role. For example, according to the formula of the famous American scientist Megrabian, positive impressions from the first interlocutor were positive for 7% of speech, 38% for



paralinguistic factors and 58% for non-verbal actions. This attitude may, of course, change later, but a popular saying goes, "They look up, they look up." How the conversation goes and who has the most influence also depends on the role of the partners. An initiator of influence is a partner who has an intentional purpose of influence and has used all of the above means to achieve this goal. If the boss comes down and invites the employee to his room, he gets up, greets him, compliments him, asks about the situation, and then moves on to the main part of the conversation.

In cases when decisions of an election commission are declared invalid, the election commission that adopted them shall be obliged to prove the circumstances on which these decisions were based.

Therefore, in order to study corruption, conflicts of interest, it is necessary to analyze a number of official crimes, as well as the areas of service of officials.

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