

## SOME METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE FORMATION OF A CULTURE OF INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS IN PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

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### ANNOTATION

In this article, information is given about the formation of skills for proper communication with children, arousing children's interest in the environment, acting in partnership to form the child's accessibility to communication in a situation related to Family, School, neighborhood counseling.

**Keywords:** Attitude, component, communication, education, upbringing, teacher, skill, student, family, school, neighborhood.

### INTRODUCTION

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 6, 2017 "Approval of state educational standards for general secondary and secondary special, vocational education Resolution No. 187 of the State Educational Standards of Continuing Education and introduce curricula into practice based on a competency approach provided maturity [1]. The purpose of the decision is the acquisition of knowledge by students, to be able to apply skills and competencies in their personal, professional and social activities focus on shaping their competencies. Relation is a philosophical concept that describes the location of elements in a particular system and their interdependence, the expression of a person's position in relation to an object or event, the mental comparison of different objects or different aspects of an object. In the process of communication, both before and after, the components are constantly in a certain relationship to each other. Dealing with children requires the teacher's ability to communicate with their students. To do this, the teacher must pay special attention to sincerity in the process of communication with the student. He must be able to work effectively with children, to follow the rules of speech, to use a variety of positive methods in conversation, and, in general, to communicate with children throughout the educational process. The study of interpersonal relationships is mainly based on observations and pedagogical experience. In the process of communication, certain personal relationships are formed. What personal qualities a child acquires depends in many ways on the nature of his interactions with those around him. A child's attitude toward adults can be trustworthy or unreliable, pleasant or unpleasant, and so on. The ability to communicate is studied by diagnosing the process of interpersonal relationships of the student. Relationships are very experienced by children and are often filled with a variety of emotions. The first of the relationship experiences is that it is the basis for the further development of the individual. At present, the first experience determines the attitude towards others, and this situation is not always positive. Children imitate their teachers, parents and the environment. In such cases, if a parent or teacher has a negative attitude towards a person, the child will come to the conclusion that I can have the same attitude. Most children have a negative attitude towards

others, and such negative attitudes can have tragic consequences in the long run. In such situations, the task of adults, ie family, school, neighborhood members, is to identify problems in interpersonal relationships in a timely manner and help to bring the child, the student out of this situation. Internal causes lead to constant conflicts between children and their peers, in which case children feel lonely. This feeling is the most difficult, it depends on life experience. Timely identified internal conflict requires not only the attention of adults, but also knowledge of the psychological features of observation, as well as forms of communication development. Communication between teacher and student also stems from the need for dominance and is a multifaceted process of developing interpersonal relationships. The events will never be forgotten in the minds of students. Therefore, it is not allowed to say bad words about a student or a person. Children should also be given religious education. For example, it is necessary to give the impression that backbiting is gossip, which is a great sin. If a teacher has a negative attitude towards a student, the students who have seen this situation will have a negative attitude towards that student. A person is a member of different groups in his life. These groups include: family groups, study groups, friendship groups, work groups, and so on. This type of group is a sign of a certain relationship. This means that these groups are developed not only in adults but also in children. Also interpersonal the quality of the relationship depends on the level of understanding. At the beginning of the learning process, the child's interactions with adults and peers begin to take on a new dimension. During the early school years, a child's relationships with other people change dramatically. In order to develop the skills of proper communication with children, it is necessary to arouse interest in the people around them, and adults, ie teachers and educators, as well as parents, work together to develop the child's ability to communicate. Only then will the teacher have a good opportunity to have a positive pedagogical impact on each student in the classroom. The purpose of our dialogue is to establish friendly relations with students. It means that teachers can respect students, love their profession and children, have a high sense of humanity. The teacher's ability to respect the student's personality, to show love, to have confidence in the children, to motivate students to love the teacher. Because this trust, kindness, respect strengthens the strength of children, builds a sense of confidence in their abilities and increases the effectiveness of education. The friendly relationship between the teacher and the student ensures that the students get a thorough knowledge and master the learning process. In addition, it serves to build the content of excellent personal qualities. Etiquette, which can be reflected in the pedagogical process, is reflected in the culture of behavior of students, the level of education. Teachers' respect for themselves and their profession is reflected in their attitude and communication with students. Educators should look at each student with hope and kindness, try to approach them individually, not to use disciplinary methods of punishment, to strive to set good goals for students. Every teacher must learn the secrets of a new pedagogical skill, take a creative approach to interpersonal relationships, develop communication skills, increase students' interest in knowledge. In the process of learning the secrets of pedagogical skills, it is necessary to study the psychology of students. For example;

Sanguine children have a good relationship with others, are talented, intelligent, aspiring, try to do everything quickly and in a hurry, so their work is not completed.

Children of the phlegmatic type are also ambitious, intelligent, industrious, but they do what they do slowly and slowly. It is very difficult to make happy, upset and angry children of this type.

Children of the melancholic type are less active and lazy. This type of child may not start work all at once, but once he starts, he will finish what he started.

Children of the choleric type are irritable, irritable, irritable, and if they are upset, their frustration lasts a long time. People of this type are agile, energetic and diligent. It is a mistake to think that most children can be divided into these four main types. This is because some of them are pure representatives of these types, but in many people you can see mixed types.

The more family, school, and community partnerships are established, and the more sincere the relationship between its members, the more educated, disciplined, and well-mannered the child will be. In addition, the success of the child is high. Therefore, in the upbringing of children, the joint work of the family, school and community on education is very important. His interactions with other children are also important in a child's mental development. Interest in peers emerges a little later in a child than interest in adults. During the school year, parents should keep in touch with the school, monitor the child's progress, be aware of his/her behavior, consult with the class teacher on educational issues, and keep the teacher informed about what the child is doing after school. The teacher's attitude has a direct impact on the student's activity. The teacher knows that his duty is only to impart knowledge, he cannot determine the inner character of the student, he cannot see his ability in the hidden form. It should be noted that friendship between people brings them closer, a relationship that solves their problems without any obstacles. In this case, the age is not chosen, the distance of communication is not maintained, the unity of the heart is formed. So, through a friendly attitude, it is possible to find a way to explore the inner potential of the student, to reveal his abilities. To do this, it must be a bridge of friendship with the child. One of the most rewarding aspects of education is building positive relationships with parents. A good relationship between the parents and the teacher allows the teacher to spend his time with the student as meaningfully as possible. When the teacher communicates with the parents of students who are not doing well in the lessons, it is advisable to first mention the good qualities of these students and then their shortcomings. If not, there will be a conflict between the parents and the teacher. There are some common reasons for the usual difficulties in human relations. For example: one of them is a good boy who suddenly becomes stubborn, undisciplined, rude and rude. Such changes in a child's behavior are of great concern to inexperienced teachers and parents. The undoubted advantage of traditional education is its ability to deliver large amounts of information in a short period of time. In the process of such teaching, students acquire knowledge in a ready-made form, without disclosing the methods of proving the truth. It also involves the assimilation and reproduction of knowledge and its application in similar situations. Among the important shortcomings of this type of education is that it focuses more on memory than on thinking. In addition, the speed of learning depends on different individual psychological characteristics of students no customization. The multifaceted nature of these problems shows the complexity of the relationship between people. The stimulus of "you can do it", "you will achieve it", "you deserve it" has great power. Experiments conducted by psychologists in one of the American schools to study the "IQ" have shown how effective this

stimulus is. They suddenly announce that several low-achieving students have performed well in the whole class experiment. The result will be more than expected: students who are inspired by the recognition and recognition will confidently take the tests at the end of the quarter, achieve really high results and be among the best. In pedagogical technology, the teacher's task is not only to provide information, but also to organize the study of the student's lesson material. In short, if the teacher feels embarrassed or shy while talking to the student, he should trust him or take the child out of the situation. The student learns more freely and better than his peers. The child who teaches learns twice as much. That's why it's important for students to teach each other and organize learning. In this situation, students try to put themselves in the shoes of their teachers, and the relationship between student and teacher improves. As a result of the parents not giving the children freedom or the child knowing that, they will be in a position against their parents . It should be noted that on the basis of such communication and attitude, children begin to develop a sense of pride. Therefore, children should be given equal freedom and responsibilities, so that children do not have negative thoughts.

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