GALAXY INTERNATIONAL INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH JOURNAL (GIIRJ)
ISSN (E): 2347-6915
Vol. 9, Issue 5, May (2021)

PSYCHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF DEVELOPING A CULTURE OF COMMUNICATION IN PRIMARY TRAINING LEADERS BEFORE THE NEXT CHALLENGE

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ANNOTATION

This article, first of all, gives a comprehensive understanding of the culture of communication and describes the communication culture and the psychological features of its development in pre-call primary training leaders.

Key words: Culture of communication, training leader, pschological features.

INTRODUCTION

Man's interaction with the world around him was not reflected in the system of objective relations. Objective attitudes and relationships will inevitably appear in any real group. Group members these objective interactions are in subjective interpersonal relationships reflected. Any production is a combination of people requires. Relationships with people in a no-man's society if not, they don't understand each other, they're together can not organize activities. For example, the teacher is one of the students to interact with them to teach them something! Communication is based on the joint activities and needs of the person born, the multifaceted development of communication between them process. Communication between participants in joint activities involves the exchange of information, which is the base of communication represented in the form. People are interacting with each other to use language as a means of communication. The second of communication is the interaction of the parties involved. It's just words not only actions and situations are also exchanged. For example, the seller enter into a transaction between the customer without saying a word possible. The third aspect of communication is those involved is to understand each other. Those who deal with each other are right It is important to understand. Thus, communication is conditional can be divided into three aspects: communicative (informative), interactive and perceptual. The unity of these three aspects of communication is inviolable to organize the interaction and collaborative activities of the person appears as a method of reaching. Content of communication — information exchange, various communicative by the teacher mutual understanding and interaction with students using tools is to establish a relationship. Educational and didactic pedagogy responsibilities between the teacher and the student body it cannot be done without securing a relationship. During the joint activity, people have different ideas, thoughts, share feelings. Thoughts and feelings are information, and communication is information can be interpreted as an exchange. But between people communication is not just about exchanging information. Because in the process of m communication information is not only transmitted, but formed, defined, developed. So, man Communication is simply a process of information exchange cannot be calculated. In the process of communication, information is on the one hand in addition to

moving to the other side, is actively exchanged (participants in the communicative process inform each other when sending, each other's motives, goals, and so on analyze). Also, in the process of communication, without exchanging information, people can interact with each other through a character system (in human information exchange, of course, to the behavior of the interlocutor certain effects are performed). Communicator in the process of communication (sender of information) and recipient (recipient of information person) have the same coding and decoding system need adopting a single system is only a communicative process allows participants to understand each other. Communication there are only barriers to interpersonal communication may come. Barriers are not just differences in character systems sociopolitical, religious, professional differences or worldviews in general, can occur due to differences in the perception of the universe. The information coming out of the communicator can be of two types:

1. Encouraging information — orders, advice, requests, etc. appears. The intended purpose of the recipient is one to encourage action. It can be of three types:

a) activation, that is, activation (to take an action)

b) interdiction (stopping an action);

d) destabilization (imbalance in a movement).

2. Statement information is expressed in the form of information. This type of information comes from a variety of educational systems and does not have a direct, but indirect, effect on behavior change. Also has the purpose of influencing. American journalist G. Lassuel consisted of five elements offers the following model of communicative process:

A. Who (by whom the information is transmitted);

B. What (what information is being transmitted);

V. How (how information is transmitted);

G. To whom (to whom the information is directed);

D. How effective (how effectively the information was transmitted).

The communicative process is axial (where the information is some concrete directed only to people) or retail (in which case the information is more likely

to the recipients it is directed to) may be of a character. The communicator understands how well the recipient understands it knows when 'communicative roles' change. That's the recipient of the information received by the previous communicator by becoming a communicator indicates how he understood the content. In nonverbal communication The following systems are used as character systems:

1. Gestures to the optical-kinetic system (hand motor skills), facial expressions(facial motor skills), pantomime (whole body motor skills). This is the importance of characters in communication is so great that they are separate field-kinesics was formed for the study.

2. The para linguistic system consists of the vocalization of the voice, to which sound qualities, range. Focuses on the extra linguistic system, coughing, crying, laughing, speech tempo.

3. Participants in the communicative process to the polemic system location in space and communication time.

4. Visual contact involves communication through the eyes. Initially, that this type of communication is only within the context of intimate communication considered possible. But recent research has shown that visual contact in other fields, such as medicine, pedagogy,

management also proves to be observable. Nonverbal communication systems are in the process of communication plays an important role. They fill the speech, suppress it, reflect the emotional state of the participants in the communicative process makes 2 P Communication Knowledge or evaluation between two or more people are the interaction that takes place in the exchange of information. Interaction and interaction of communication producing something common that unites people in the process This common thing is understood as a means of communication language. Language is among the communicators provides a connection. He was chosen for this purpose known information encoded according to the essence of the words the one who does it also reveal the code of this essence, that is, his revealed his meaning and based his behavior on this information the person who receives this information by changing it also understands. A.V. According to Petrovsky, a person who sends information to another person (communicator) and the person receiving it (recipient) relationship and essence. A.V. According to Petrov, a person who sends information to another person (communicator) and the person receiving it (recipient) relationship and essences to achieve collaborative goals from a single system of coding and decoding that is, they must speak the same language. The essence — the part of the character that expresses knowledge of the surrounding reality is an aspect that has content as. Weapons are the labor of men characters represent their cognitive activity and shows the relationship. The system of signs of words is a social experience of life language as a means of assimilation and transmission. E to the introduction of communication with a separate person of the entity with the reflection in the brain being reflected in other people's brains constantly replenished — the exchange of thoughts, information transmission occurs. When a teacher uses this or that word, it is him both his listeners refer to the same event alone and there is no misunderstanding in them. System of essences develops and enriches throughout one's life. Because of the need in collaborative activities, a person is other people to unite with, to interact with, to communicate with, to achieve mutual understanding and receive the necessary information, respectively must answer. In this case, communication is one aspect of the activity, it's the information aspect is manifested as communication. However, along with making an object, man finds himself in an object made by himself" Broadcasts", that is, continues in others. Yield made object (built building, written rows, planted tree) the object of activity on the one hand, and man on the other is a means of self-expression. Because it's a crop for other people made. Thus, activity is part of communication, its aspect; communication is part and parcel of activity. But communication and activity forms an integral (indestructible) unit in all cases. Language is a means of communication. Among those who communicate in language provides communication because both the informant and the recipient of the information understands the same. Information to another person the sender (communicator) and the receiver (recipient) communicate must use the same language in the process, otherwise correct each other can't understand In the exchange of information, the child asks the mother questions, and she has. The child responds to these responses later in their activities takes only a small part of the general knowledge you use. General This part of the knowledge is in the form of child language, word signs using language system. The same happens at school: the student all knowledge of the universe from the teacher's explanation or from the textbook, that is, with the help of language. Language is important here which performs one of its functions, i.e., a means of subsistence, social manifests

itself as a means of imparting and assimilating experience. Second, the actions and activities of each individual often directly to someone else who has no social value defines experiences. For example, I make my way to the kitchen. On the way my friend meets me and says, "The kitchen is closed." At this point it is the message governs my activities in a certain way: I turn and head for the other kitchen. Here the language is different with an important function, i.e., a medium or method of communication or manifested as a means of controlling human behavior will be. Any communication, any attitude is to influence the interlocutor. Third, the actions and activities of each individual are determined by the personal experience of each individual. A person's "personal" experience, your own individual experience is someone else's consists of a specific mix of experiences and social experience. Man unlike an animal, it can plan its own actions. Such the key to planning and solving a common intellectual problem's weapon is language. Hence, we know that the third function of language is mental activity (perception, memory, contemplation, imagination). Word characters language as a system is used in speech activities. Speech activity is a social experience by a person to assimilate and pass on to future generations or establish communication, owns the process of using language to plan actions. Speech activity is the process of communication itself. The following of the speech activities types are distinguished: active and passive speech. The speaker's speech is active speech, the speech of the listener is passive speech. Speech to internal, external speech divided into External speech is written and oral speech, and oral speech divided into monologue and dialogue speech. A monologue is about one person or speech directed at others. This is the teacher's statement, complete student response, lecture, etc. Monologue speech has certain difficulties. Think of the person speaking in the monologue accuracy, observance of grammatical rules, logic and utterances you have to pay attention to the consistency of your thinking. Monologic speech is formed later than dialogue speech. Special attention is paid to the development of monologue in students at school have to give. Speech dialogue between two or more people are called. The idea expressed in a dialogue speech is in many ways his will depend on the previous idea. Dialogue speech is known to the interlocutors some words that are omitted. It is therefore recorded the dialogue may not be as clear to others. Discuss different types of patterns in speech, i.e., accustomed phrases common (admire, please tell). A type of speech called internal speech is a separate type of speech activity type. Internal speech practical and theoretical activity planning phase (phase). We sometimes say the word — we will understand as soon as we say half. Some internal speech is verbal from speech acts, in particular, the degree of voluntaries was much higher can occur higher than oral speech. Written speech is one of the types of monologue speech, written speech is more detailed than monologue speech. People because of written speech the ability to best pass on the experience gained from generation to generation have written speech is from pictograph (symbolic representing something or an event) picture thousands of words are expressed using several dozen letters developed to modern writing. Often writing something To put it is to understand and remember it

Proper record of events before the Invitation of an elementary school teacher (IPBC) not only verbally but also in practice confirms that it can function properly. Semi-annual results of students of educational institutions and depending on the protocols, the level of mastery of the

IPBC program, the competition, the training, and other activities can be evaluated. Every IPBC teacher is calling young people Methodological training in all areas of elementary education.

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