



SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF COMMUNICATION

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ANNOTATION

The article discusses the socio-psychological aspects of communication. The socio-psychological interpretation of the modern approach to the concept of "communication" is given

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In the conditions of an absolute change in society, scientific studies studying the problems of upbringing, development, and personality formation have not only not lost their relevance and significance, but have also acquired a need for new content and direction.

Based on many years of work, researchers have proved that the process of personality formation must begin, first of all, with a study of the phenomenology of the personality itself and the factors that determine its formation. Among such important factors of the formation and development of personality, the leading place is assigned to "communication." Since a person is a social being, he constantly feels the need to communicate with other people, which determines the potential continuity of communication as a necessary condition for life. Empirical evidence suggests that from the first months of life in a child there is a need for other people, which gradually develops and transforms - from the need for emotional contact to the need for deeply personal communication and cooperation with adults. At the same time, the ways of satisfying this basic need of each person are individual and are determined both by the personal characteristics of the subjects of communication, the conditions and circumstances of their development, and social factors.

Communication is not the subject of only psychological research, so the need arises to identify the specific psychological aspect of this category. At the question of the relationship of communication with activity is fundamental; one of the methodological principles for the disclosure of this relationship is the idea of the unity of communication and activity.

Based on this principle, communication is understood as the reality of human relations, involving any form of joint activity of people. Communication, being inherently a multidimensional phenomenon, has a number of functions in history

the development of man and society as a whole: actualization of the prevailing social relations, regulation of human behavior, socialization of man. The process of communication cannot occur without any means. Analysis of the conformity of these tools to the content, environment, goals and communication partners greatly contributes to an understanding of its essence and mechanisms. It is clear that a psychological analysis of communication is impossible without

a thorough study of specific means and methods of transmitting thoughts, feelings, intentions of people in real acts of communication. The main means of communication is language. Therefore, the study of its content,

forms, types, capabilities and norms is the most important problem of the theory of communication as such. These

aspects of communication are the subject of its study in the functional-linguistic approach to communication.

The actual psychological analysis of communication begins where psychological research methods are used, and the observed facts are recorded in terms of psychology as sciences and are considered in comparison with the already known psychological laws. Communication for a psychologist is, first of all, regularities in the course of mental activity of people who communicate with each other with certain goals in certain conditions of his activity.

In psychology, it is customary to distinguish three main aspects of communication • mutual perception and understanding by people of each other (perceptual aspect of communication);

- exchange of information (communicative aspect);
- implementation of joint activities (interactive aspect).

Each of these components in certain conditions acquires its own characteristics.

The perceptual component of communication is mediated by the unique roles of the participants in the dialogue. For example, in the pedagogical process, the student's personality is formed, which goes through a series of successive stages preceding the formation of a mature consciousness and worldview. In the early stages of this process, the teacher has a number of initial advantages, since he is the bearer of a formed personality, and also has established ideas about the goals and mechanisms of forming the personality of pupils.

The communicative component of communication is also largely due to the nature of the relationship of the roles of the participants in the dialogue. In the early stages of interaction, the child does not yet have the necessary potential of an equal participant in the exchange of information, since it does not have sufficient knowledge for this. An adult can act as a carrier of human experience.

The interactive component of communication is the regulation of behavior and the direct organization of joint activities of people in the process of their interaction. Here follows

say a few words about the tradition of using the concepts of interaction and communication in social psychology. The concept of interaction is used in two ways: firstly, to characterize the actual real contacts of people (actions, counter-actions, assistance) in the process of joint activity; secondly, to describe mutual influences (influences) on each other in the course of joint activity, or more broadly - in the process of social activity.

In the process of communication as an interaction (verbal, physical, non-verbal), an individual can influence motives, goals, programs, decision-making, execution and control actions, that is, on all components of the activity of your partner, including mutual stimulation and correction of behavior.

The originality of communication is expressed in the fact that:

- communication, being an independent type of activity, at the same time acts as a necessary condition for the implementation of other activities, in particular labor, cognition, and games;
- communication is carried out only in the form of interaction based on the principle of subjective-subjective relations;
- communication is realized through means specific to it - language, speech, which affect the consciousness, thinking and behavior of all aspects of communication;

- the successful course of communication presents a number of requirements for the cognitive, emotional and organizational qualities of a person.

So, a psychological analysis of communication shows that communication acts as the basis of mental phenomena. It determines the development of cognitive, emotional and volitional processes, personality formation, individual mastery of socio-historical experience.

Analysis of psychological literature allows us to conclude that communication plays a huge role in the life of a person, in the process of becoming a person.

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