

SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ISSUES OF COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE

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Annotation: In the state of socialism and psychologically problematic communicative competence. In the state of communication, communicative and communicative competence, communication and observation of information, emotional and psychic aspects of knowledge, navigational mejlichnostnogo obchenchen and communicativenews, communicativny navykov.

Key words: communication competence, sociopsychology, observation, obmen informatics, rechecking, acceology, epistemology, psycho-emotional.

INTRODUCTION

Man is a part of the external world, he is always in various connections and relationships with other people and systems, that is, he is always active in the process of communication. Such communication knowledge, skills, life experience and special skills are explained by the concept of competence, the study of which generates many new socio-psychological knowledge related to communication. According to researcher VG Krysko, communication is a phenomenon of information exchange between systems in living nature [1,112]. In contrast, the science of psychology also includes the concept of the communicative culture of a society, which is explained by the process of assimilation of norms, rules and skills formed by individuals in the process of information exchange. Before analyzing the content of the concept of communication, it is appropriate to focus first on the essence of the concept of communication, which includes the topic of communication. An analysis of the scientific research conducted so far shows that the concept of communication is a scientific category that has been studied in different disciplines and has different theoretical views. According to psychologist J.M. Glozman, if the concept of communication is the subject of interdisciplinary research, then it is a combination of interrelationships between people, which determines the relevance of the study of the communication process [2,72].

According to the researcher E.I. Rogov, the process of communication is a process of communication between people or a system of different gestures, which describes the interaction of subjects through gestures [3,69].

This means that communication is a complex, multifaceted process between people, based on the need for joint activities, that is, common strategies for interaction in the exchange of information, and the need for people to understand and comprehend each other.

According to the famous philosopher Plato, communication is "the interaction of subjects who share rational and emotional information, activities, experiences, knowledge, skills and abilities, as well as the results of activities" [4,156].

Thus, the concept of communication embodies the practical interactions of people and their planning, implementation and control. If communication is explained by the concept of "communication", then communication is the process of cognitive, emotional and behavioral interactions of individuals through speech and non-speech interactions. There are many theories that explain the development of speech as a means of communication.

According to researchers EV Andreenko, there is a certain basis in the brain for the assimilation of information. It determines the innate ability to change the meaning of any word given to man as well as to create the meanings of other words [5,93]. Such a theory is completely contrary to the concepts of behavior. That is, researchers consider the importance of more congenital biological structures rather than the environment of interaction for a child's development.

According to the researcher I.A. Zimnyaya, communication is a joint activity, as well as the need to exchange information between people, which includes the strategy of interaction, the process of perception and understanding of other people [6,69]. This definition is based on the unity of communication and activity, "any form of communication implies the specificity of human interaction.

The above definition allows us to understand the complexity and perfection of oral communication, the forms in which the general psychological laws in it appear in the most characteristic, most convenient ways. However, in addition to activity, there are other psychological approaches that allow the analysis of this problem.

L.V. The study of the "communication" process by Mudrik covered a wide range of issues, such as who communicated with whom, by what means, communication in adults, communicative skills in young children, and its dynamics [7,148].

In some studies, information acquisition, the characteristics of communicators and listeners, communication conditions and means have been studied on a scientific basis. Concepts such as "information", "system", and "interaction" have been adopted as central concepts of this approach.

B.B.Aysmontas, taking into account the content of interpersonal relations in communication, divides it into the following components [8,89]:

- Normative part, which expresses the interpersonal aspect of communication, in which information is exchanged between people;
- The epistemological part is a cognitive aspect of communication, which reflects the mutual understanding of the object and the subject;
- The interactive part is the content of psychological mechanisms aimed at satisfying the motives of interaction, the interaction of individuals in the process of information exchange.

In contrast to the classification above, A.L. Poteryakhina distinguishes the following aspects of the communication process [9,71]:

-Specific section, where communication is understood as a specific character system and is a means of transmitting various signals to other people;

-The axiological part is to understand this communication process as an exchange of values.

The peculiarity of the classification of the components of the communication process mentioned above is that it takes into account more aspects related to the emotions and moods of the partners in the interaction.

In daily life, a person learns to communicate from childhood, as well as develops communication skills and abilities with the help of the environment in which he lives and people. Communication is a broad concept and is divided into several types according to its manifestation.

Comments on such issues were made by researcher A.L. It can be seen in the works of Poteryakhina. Usually the aspect of communication is different. That is, verbal and gesture-based communication, the analysis of which reveals very interesting information in the field of psycholinguistics. Non-verbal communication, ie expressed through gestures, facial expressions, body movements, is also a type of communication that provides information about the emotional state of a person [9,85].

Depending on the specific type of activity and the mutual status of the participants, the communication process takes place as follows: managerial and subordinate, that is, the individual-psychological characteristics of these objects of communication are explained by their respective differences.

All people in a society have specific means of influence that are used in various forms of collective activity, performing certain functions. In our research, we aimed to consider the means of influence as a communicative aspect of communication.

Researcher A. L. Poteryakhin in his monograph "Management Psychology" identifies the integral and local level of the concept of communication [9,102]:

- At the level of integration - communication provides the content of vital activity for a person. The following features are available here:

1. Regulatory function - this function allows you to organize information. That is, it plans, coordinates, and optimizes the interactions of different objects;

2. The function of social control is to ensure the integrity and coordination of joint actions in communication;

3. The function of socialization is a function that serves the education and spiritual maturity of a person;

So, since the purpose of our study is the problem of communicative ability of preschool children and its formation, it is necessary to dwell on its manifestation and the factors that hinder it. The concept of communication is derived from the Latin word, which means "communication", "information", "reporting". According to EI Rogov, the concept of communication includes the following [3,69]:

1. Communication is the semantic side of social relations;

2. The process of transferring contact information from one person to another;

3. Communication - cultural unity between people;

4. Communication - an information channel that connects information exchangers;

5. Communication - the ability to interact and receive information;

6. Communication - the process of transmitting and receiving data;
7. Communication is the process by which people interact with each other, exchanging their thoughts and interests;
8. Communication is a message that reflects people's moods and emotions;
9. Communication is the process of conveying an idea from one person to another;
10. Communication - A source that changes the knowledge, social attitudes and behavior of the recipient of information.

As can be seen from the above classification, in essence, the phenomenon of communication is the process of exchanging information.

In performing the roles, one of the communication subjects is considered as the informant and the other as the recipient.

In some psychological literature, the concept of communicative ability is considered to be a two-way process of cooperation i.e. a state of a person's need for information.

E.V. Andrienko described the existence of communication between people with a number of features [10,102]:

1. In the relationship between two persons, each of them is considered active, that is, they are the subjects of joint activities;
2. In joint activities, they are the parties to the interaction;
3. A person is an information transmission system for another person.

Communication between people is not always in sustainable development. Preschool is the age at which barriers to communication emerge.

According to L.V. Mudrik, a communicative barrier is a state of mutual misunderstanding between people. There are three types of communication barriers [7,96]:

- The barrier of understanding is errors in the process of transmitting information;
- Phonetic barrier - this is an incomprehensible fast speech, which occurs as a result of a large number of sounds;
- Semantic barrier - errors associated with the use of many communication participants;
- Stylistic barrier - inconsistency of the style of information in the form of speech.
- Logical barrier - the complexity of logical understanding, or indifference to the listener;
- Social barrier - cultural differences, ie religious, political and others. In this case, the perception of the communication partner as a person is a barrier related to a particular profession, nationality, gender or age.
- A barrier in a relationship is a feeling of hostility and mistrust between one person and another.

This means that in communication, partners need to understand each other and speak the same language and trust each other.

It is considered necessary for a person to have the skills of intimacy in different situations, at different ages. In short, a person with a sufficiently developed communicative culture is considered to be able to work or study effectively in the activities encountered.

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