

## Culture of Communicative Interaction between Teachers and Students during Pedagogical Cooperation

**Sh. Kakharova**

Fergana State University, Teacher

**ABSTRACT:** This article discusses the culture of communicative interaction between teachers and students, the importance of communication and the requirements of the teachers in the process of communication.

**KEYWORD:** communication, noise, context, pedagogical activity, empathy, literary standards, dialect, pronounciational standards, cases.

Teachers are the ones who open and enrich the intelligence of youngsters to the unknown world. They accord knowledge and reveal what is most important. Teachers have many divergent students who contemplate the same in the eyes of a teacher; therefore, the same teacher have to address each student differently as they affect their lives and change them for the better. The influence of the teacher on the students is very great. Teachers are like second parents. Therefore, it is crucial to have good teachers who make learners healthy mentally, emotionally and morally.

Even though, there are some teachers who have extremely strong knowledge and good speech, but they do not know how to deal with students. There are two main configurations in the learning process - the teacher and the student, and the success of the entire educational process depends on the level of speech etiquette of these people. However, even at the same time that the current schools are carrying out the process of democratization of education, we see an authoritarian-bureaucratic, imperative approach. For example, a line dedicated to shame, swearing and pressure from parents, etc. As a result, there are two opposing camps between students and teachers. The struggle for personal interests rather than common goals will escalate. In the current conditions of independence and democracy, the educational process is subordinated to the goal of educating a citizen who can think consciously and feel responsibility for his homeland and personal interests. It is possible to achieve the above goal only by establishing a culture of communication in the school, not mutual opposition, but cooperation, humane relations.

Everything depends on the teacher's ability to skillfully teach purposeful relationships with students, because such relationships, in turn, serve to form creative communication. Commonly, most of the teachers do not understand their role in school, and put all the blame on the "lack of behavior" of the students. In order to overcome these shortcomings, it is necessary for the teacher to have both a culture of dealing with learners and high qualification.

So, what is communication and what is the grandeur of it in the educational process?

**Communication** - The word communication was originated from the Latin word 'communis' which means 'common'. According to Oxford English Dictionary, communication is "the transfer or conveying of meaning". Additionally, Joseph A. DeVito, is a well-known American scientist, Professor Emeritus, a

member of the US National Communication Association, the International Communication Association and a number of other professional organizations, the author of numerous books, articles and textbooks, which teach thousands of students, gave the description of this term as follow “ Communication refers to the act by one or more persons, of sending and receiving messages distorted by noise, within a context, with some effect and with some opportunity for feedback”. It is clear from the above definitions that communication is an important professional tool of pedagogical activity, and scientists A.A. Kovalev, N.B. Kuzmina, U.A. Kan-Kalik, A.A. Leontyev, A.N. Mudrik, A.U. Sherbakov have proved that communication plays an important role in teacher's activity.

**Pedagogical communication-** is a professional communication of a teacher and students in order to create a comfortable psychological environment inside and outside of class. Pedagogical communication as a socio-psychological process has the following functions:

- understanding the person;
- exchanging information;
- organizing activities;
- changing roles;
- empathy;
- knowing one's value;
- changing participants; creating experiences;
- building self-confidence;

Improper pedagogical treatment makes students fear, mistrust, lose attention, memory, reduces cognitive ability, weakens independent thinking and forms negative behavior. As a result, a student's attitude towards the teacher and the subject is formed. It ensures the effectiveness of teacher and student cooperation in pedagogical activities. A.S. Makarenko emphasized that the main thing in the relationship between teachers and students should be demand and respect.

In pedagogical activity, the teachers should pay attention to the following rules while organizing their speech.

### 1. To literary standards (non-use of dialect words).

In the uzbek language: kadi - pumpkin, pamildori - tomato, kelutti - coming, kartishka – potatoes, shoti – narvon.

In the English language: babby – dear, fella – a man, chocka – very busy, teddies – potatoes.

### 2. Follow pronuncional standards.

In the uzbek language: onor – anor, uxshash – o'xshash, palakat – falokat, Hamit – Hamid, xam – ham, sentner – tsentner, ijtimoiy – ishtimoiy.

In the English language: **au** in English is pronounced as /ɔ:/ (as “aw” in “law”), not as /au/, as in many other languages; for example “auto-” is pronounced /ɔ:tə/, as in “autobiography” /ˌɔ:təbaɪˈɒɡrəfi/ (aw-tə-by-**ogg**-rə-fee) and “autopsy” /'ɔ:tɒpsi/ (**aw**-top-see).

### 3. Follow the rules of cases.

In the uzbek language: Sobirni ukasi – Sobirning ukasi, o'quvchini daftari – o'quvchining daftari, poezdga keldim – poezdda keldim.

In the English language:

1. I like **pig's**. **Dog's** look up to us. **Cat's** look down on us. **Pig's** treat us as **equal's**. (These are all wrong.)

( I like pigs. Dogs look up to us. Cats look down on us. Pigs treat us as equals).

2. A spoken word is not a sparrow. Once it **fly's** out, you cannot catch it. (This is wrong)

(A spoken word is not a sparrow. Once it flies out, you cannot catch it).

Therefore, the speech should be clear and fluent, grammatically correct, obey the rules of literary pronunciation, and be coherent from beginning to end. The knowledge learned on the basis of such speech will remain in the student's memory for a long time. Such speech meets the requirements of cultural speech. For this, teachers are required to constantly search and work on themselves, philological knowledge and constant speech practice.

## References:

1. Kakharov, K., & Usmonova, M. (2022). Nonverbal Means of Uzbek and English Speech Etiquette. Journal of Ethics and Diversity in International Communication, 2(5), 61-65.
2. Kakharov, K. (2022). NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF NONVERBAL MEANS. Gospodarka i Innowacje., 53-58.
3. Kakharova, S. (2022). Speech as a Tool of Pedagogical Activity of the Teachers. American Journal of Social and Humanitarian Research, 3(11), 61-64.
4. Pazilova, Z. (2021). TRADITIONS AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF ETHNOCULTURE. THEORETICAL & APPLIED SCIENCE Учредители: Теоретическая и прикладная наука, (9), 689-691.
5. Zilola, P. (2022). Realization of Stable Units. American Journal of Social and Humanitarian Research, 3(10), 117-121.
6. Кахаров, Қ., & Абдусаломова, Г. (2022). ЧЕТ ТИЛИ ЎРГАНИШДА АХБОРОТ ВОСИТАЛАРИНИНГ РОЛИ. TA'LIM VA RIVOJLANISH TAHLILI ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI, 2(10), 152-155.
7. Кахарова, М., & Акбарова, М. (2022). Гуруҳлар Ишларини Ташкиллашнинг Фронтал Дарслардан Авзалликлари. Ta'lim Va Rivojlanish Tahlili Onlayn Ilmiy Jurnali, 2(10), 165-169.
8. Кахарова, М., & Хайдарова, О. (2022). ЧЕТ ТИЛИ ДАРСЛАРИДА ГУРУҲЛАРДА ИШЛАШ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛАРИ. TA'LIM VA RIVOJLANISH TAHLILI ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI, 2(10), 170-175.
9. Кахарова, М., & Зоҳидов, И. (2022). ХОРИЖИЙ ТИЛЛАРНИ ЎРГАНИШДА ҚЎЛЛАНИЛГАН МЕТОДЛАРДА ТЕСТ ТОПШИРИҚЛАРИ ТУРЛАРИНИНГ АҲАМИЯТИ. TA'LIM VA RIVOJLANISH TAHLILI ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI, 2(10), 161-164.
10. Кахаров, Қ., & Усманова, Ф. (2022). ГУРУҲ ИШЛАРИНИ ТАШКИЛЛАШНИНГ ПЕДАГОГИК АСОСЛАРИ. TA'LIM VA RIVOJLANISH TAHLILI ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI, 2(10), 156-160.