

The Need for Interactive and Perceptive Sides of Communication in Speech Activity

HAMROYEVA NAFISA NIZAMIDDINOVNA

Bukhara State University

Associate Professor of Preschool Education Department

E-mail: n.n.hamroeva@buxdu.uz

Abstract:

A number of scientific and practical results have been obtained as a result of scientific research on the study of language and speech in harmony with the human factor that owns it: for example, from a cognitive point of view, speech communication is a verbal structure of a whole that moves from the whole to the parts. has been determined to be the appearance. This article talks about the need for interactive and perceptive aspects of communication in speech activity.

***Keywords:** language, speech, communication, communicative, interactive and perceptive perception, pedagogical communication, reasons for not being able to communicate, internal relations in communication.*

INTRODUCTION

There are different definitions of the concept of "communication". Communication is defined as the interaction between two or more people in the exchange of information that has a cognitive or affective-evaluative nature. Or, communication is a complex, comprehensive process of establishing and developing relationships that arises from the need for cooperative activity between people and consists of exchanging information, developing a unique way of interaction, perceiving and understanding another person. . This is the most complete and clear definition of the concept of "communication". Communication is a process unique to humans. People have a desire to say something to each other during the activity process. Communication is a multifaceted process of the development of bonds between people arising from the needs of joint activity. Communication includes the exchange of information between the participants. This takes into account the communicative aspect of the relationship.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY.

In world linguistics, the study of the communication process based on the anthropocentric paradigm is mainly visible in the studies of linguistic semantics, linguocognitology, psycholinguistics, linguoculturology, and pragmatic linguistics. In particular, N. Chomsky, U.

Cheif, B. A. Serebrennikov, L. V. Shcherba, Yu. N. Stepanov, I. R. Galperin, N. I. Karaulov, N. I. Jinkin, A. A. Leontev, J. Lakoff, T. A. van Dyck, A. Vejbitskaya, E. S. Kubryakova, E. .Rosh, V.P. Belyanin, V.Z. Demyankov, V.A. Maslova, T.M. Dridze, K.F. Sedov, A. Nurmonov, N.M. Mahmudov, E.A. Begmatov, Sh. Safarov, S. Mominov, S. Boymirzaeva, D. Khudoyberganova, I. Azimova, etc. in the works of linguists, the language system is studied based on the principles of anthropocentrism. Language units in Uzbek linguistics have been studied on the basis of the anthropocentric paradigm since the beginning of the 21st century.

RESULTS

When people enter into a relationship, they first turn to language. Another aspect of communication is the mutual action of the participants in the relationship - exchange not only with words, but also with actions. For example, when we enter into a relationship, we communicate with gestures if he is satisfied with us. The next aspect of the relationship is the ability of the interlocutors to perceive each other. For example, we treat a person with respect or contempt before starting a conversation. So, in the process of communication, communicative (information transfer), interactive (mutual action) and perceptive (mutual) perception is carried out.

It is important for everyone to know the rules of communication and develop the skills and abilities to establish it. Each person's own "I" is formed in the process of communication with the surrounding people. The individual's life paths first develop in the family, kindergarten, school, institute, workplace, among the elderly, that is, in groups and communities. One of our highest spiritual needs is the need for communication. If our need for communication is not satisfied, our mind will not develop. Therefore, we must always satisfy our communication needs. We get satisfaction from communication with someone, but in some cases we feel unsatisfied.

Pedagogical communication is one of the types of communication and occupies an important place in pedagogical activity. When we enter a group and a team, we always have to play different roles in it. If we play the role of a leader in an official group, we play the role of a patient in a hospital, a customer in a store, a husband or wife in a family, and a child in front of parents. Communication is a form of interpersonal relations, with the help of which people communicate with each other mentally, exchange information, influence each other, feel each other, understand each other. Therefore, communication as a social psychological phenomenon takes part in all spheres of social life and arises as a need for material, spiritual, cultural, emotional, motivational aspects of cooperation. Satisfying the various needs that arise in a person depends on the manner of communication. It means interpersonal relations, perfect generation, ideals of a perfect person. The basis of the success of communication is the manifestation and development of human qualities, qualities, such as a person's spiritual world, needs, motivation, character traits, individual-typological characteristics, abilities, beliefs. In the process of communication, the ideas, interests, feelings, skills of the interlocutors, the way of foreseeing, noticing and influencing the result of reality can be included.

Communication, on the basis of external influences and examples, prepares a thorough ground for self-correction, re-education, realization of personal potential, leads to perfection.

The behavior of mature people, the way of thinking, the readability of getting into a relationship, the potential to get out of the situation, and other imitated by people and live by it in life experience.

An abnormal social situation in the process of interpersonal relations between people or conscious reliance on the phenomenon - self-improvement, self-realization, self-management, self-evaluation, self-command giving is an important stage of maturity in the spiritual world of a person. Therefore, the understanding of internal and external imitation and their gradual mastery is the

guarantee of the professional training of the future specialist and the formation of a well-rounded person.

The main reason for not being able to communicate is self-exaggeration or due to low evaluation, it is a wrong attitude towards himself and the people around him. There are ways to prevent this, and focusing mainly on the following will lead to positive outcomes:

1) organization of humanitarian relations between all members of the communication process through the communication system in cooperation activities, emotional environment making comparison possible.

2) implementation of activities aimed at ensuring a favorable position of each member in the system of internal relations in communication.

3) organizing special trainings on acquiring information about the features, manners, methods, and forms of human communication.

4) creation of business games, psychodrama, training system designed for interpersonal relations and communication methods.

L. S. Vygotsky, A. N. Leontev, A.R. Luria, D. B. Elkonin, A. V. Zaporozhets, M. I. Lisina research shows that one of the first social needs of a child is the need for communication. According to A.V. Zaporozhets and M.I. Lisina's studies, children's communication with adults

The need for access develops in the form of several stages until the age of 7:

1) there is a need for attention and goodwill;

2) there is a need to cooperate with adults;

3) there is a need for adults to respect all previous needs;

4) in a child of preschool education age, mutual interaction with others there is a need for understanding.

So, if a person follows certain rules during the period of mastering the qualities of self-control and behavior in various situations, he will achieve certain achievements in cooperation. The occurrence of social phenomena does not only reflect the internal state of mind and its content, but this process occurs due to two-way communication. Voluntary, active attention directed and focused on external objects reduces the level of efficiency due to the influence of various factors, nervousness reduces efficiency and impairs communication. A person can achieve his desired goal through physical tension, nervous tension, and mental tension in order to master the quality of feeling free, free, and at ease.

If the above rules are followed, the body posture is correct, events, situations that are proportional to the problem situations and the purpose of communication, a certain environment, meaningful actions, gestures, facial expressions, pantomimes are enthusiastically engaged in, a light smile, warm, smile if they perform exercises such as laughing and walking gracefully, with the help of non-verbal speech, they will be able to establish interpersonal relationships in the right way. Making a pleasant impression on the people around you, awakening a feeling of affection in them makes it possible to choose a partner. Achieving physical and spiritual freedom creates a sense of self-confidence, and independence creates conditions for being an equal partner in communication.

LIST OF USED LITERATURE

1. Davis M. H., Johnsrude I. S. Hearing speech sounds: top-down influences on the interface between audition and speech perception //Hearing research. – 2007. – Т. 229. – №. 1-2. – С. 132-147.
2. Грайс Г.П. Логика и речевое общение // Новое в зарубежной лингвистике. - М.: Прогресс, 1985. - №16. - С. 217-237.

3. Ермакова О.Н., Земская Е.А. К построению типологии коммуникативных неудач (на материале естественного русского языка) // Русский язык в его функционировании. Коммуникативно- прагматический аспекты. - М., 1993. - С.36-64.
4. Namroyeva N. The Role Communicative Strategies in the Process of Interpersonal Communication //ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu. uz). – 2024. – Т. 45. – №. 45.
5. Nizomiddinova, K. N., Shodiyeva, N. S., Alimova, K. G., Shonazarova, E. D., & Turakulovich, J. U. (2022). PRAGMALINGUISTIC FEATURES OF THE TYPES OF FATIK COMMUNICATION AND ABOUT COMPLIMENTS. International Journal of Early Childhood Special Education, 14(3).
6. Nizomiddinova H. N. et al. LINGUISTIC AND CULTURAL FEATURES OF CREATING COMMUNICATIVE COMFORT IN DIALOGIC DISCOURSE //INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL E-CONFERENCE" MODERN TENDENCIES OF DIGITAL EDUCATION AND WAYS OF IMPLEMENTING THEM IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS"-Brno, Czech. – 2024. – Т. 1. – С. 14-17.
7. Низомиддинова, Қ. Н. (2022). ФАТИК МУЛОҚОТ ТУРЛАРИ ВА ИЛТИФОТ ҲАҚИДА. BOSHQARUV VA ETIKA QOIDALARI ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI, 2(2), 27-31.
8. Toirova G., Oripova P. Minnatdorchilik nutqiy aktining ijtimoiy -madaniy xususiyatlari. Научные исследования и общественные проблемы. Volume3, Issue1,2024. –В. 96-100