

## THE INFLUENCE OF THE ABILITY OF COMMUNICATIVENESS IN PEDAGOGY ON THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION

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### **Annotation:**

Communication is a person's need as a social, conscious being, as a carrier of consciousness. We observe the separation of different high animal and human lifestyles into two sides: connections with nature and connections with living beings. The first type of contacts was called activity as a special type of human activity. The second type of communication is determined by the fact that the parties interacting with each other are living creatures that exchange information. This type of intra-species and interspecific communication is called communication. In this article, opinions and reflections are made on the specific importance of teachers' ability to communicate successfully and the impact they have on students' mastery of classes.

**Keywords:** communicativeness, culture of communication, soft skills, students, teaching skills, speech culture, explanatory methods.

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 contacts that arises from the need for collaborative activities between people and consists in the exchange of information, the development of a single path of interaction, the perception and understanding of another person. This is the most complete and accurate definition of the concept of "communication".

Communication is characteristic of all living things, but at the human level it acquires the most improved forms, is perceived by the means of speech. In communication, the following points of view are distinguished: content, goals and Means. Human speech activity is closely connected with all aspects of human consciousness. Speech is a powerful factor in the maturation of the human psyche, its formation as a person.

Under the influence of speech, views, beliefs, intellectual, spiritual and aesthetic feelings are composed, Will and character are formed. With the help of speech, all cognitive psychic processes acquire a free and controlled tone. Therefore, speech is a psychic process of cognition, consisting of the harmony of sounds pronounced and heard by a person, while having the meaning and meaning expressed through a system of signs of writing corresponding to these sounds. Culture refers to a social phenomenon that covers all the actions of the subject in the process of activity and, as a result, in the development of world objects. Culture combines in itself all the phenomena created by man, as well as by what means and method he creates. In pedagogical culture, as in culture as a whole, there are subject-derivative and technical-technological aspects.

Culture of pedagogical design. It is the skill of being able to correctly choose a goal, set tasks, plan the stages of their solution, and select the necessary weapons, with the ratio of objective capabilities to requirements and desires among themselves. Demonstrating the culture of design is also the ability to create creativity, that is, to create an extraordinary new one, to be able to go beyond the limits of established norms and samples.

Culture of knowledge. It indicates the diversity of pedagogical knowledge and the acquisition of this knowledge by the pedagogue. Worldview culture. Its level in most cases is determined by the process and results of the interaction of the educator and teacher. The presence of a worldview of a different sample, in particular, implies the presence of several examples of both regular, scientific and mystical, irrational, optimistic and pessimistic, dogmatic and critical, religious, atheistic, rational and pedagogical activity sub-text.

Worldview culture is formed during acquaintance with such elements of spiritual culture as science, philosophy, religion. Another element of pedagogical culture is the culture of thinking. The culture of thinking arises both in the process of everyday life in the usual means and in special means (its composition also includes the study of formal logic). Culture of feeling. It is a derivative of the broad harmony of the higher experiences of human beings, without which communication in the pedagogical process is impossible. The culture of assessment is the ability to make competent judgments on one reason or another and phenomena of a moral, aesthetic, political, legal, religious or philosophical nature.

The culture of communication is the most important component of pedagogical culture, it covers the cultures of communication of the pedagogical with students, parents and persons who occupy leadership or lower duties, as well as with all people outside the scope of pedagogical work. Organizational culture also belongs to the system of pedagogical culture, and it provides an opportunity to organize the process of teaching and upbringing at different levels of the pedagogical circle (in society, educational institutions, groups of children).

The content of communication is information that is transmitted from one living being to another in interpersonal communications. The content of communication can include information about the internal motivational or emotional state of a living being. Through communication, information can pass from one living being to another, directing a living being to enter into contact in a certain order, about their emotional states (satisfaction, joy, anger, sadness, etc.). Such information is transmitted from person to person and serves as a means of establishing interpersonal contacts. Communicative ability is the ability of communication, manifested in a specific way within the framework of pedagogical interaction. In the literature on psychology, several groups of communicative abilities are distinguished:

- The fact that a person knows another person. In this group of abilities, an assessment of a person as a person, a special image, motive and behavior of a person, an assessment of the ratio of a person's appearance, behavior and inner world; such as "reading" his qualities, gestures, facial expressions are covered.
- Self-knowledge of a person. He provides for such an assessment of his knowledge, abilities as his own character and other aspects of his personality, and how people from outside and around him should evaluate in relation to him.
- To be able to correctly assess the situation of communication. This is the ability to observe the situation, select its more informative signs and draw attention to it; the ability to correctly perceive and assess the social and psychological content of the situation that has arisen.

Some information on language and speech should be mentioned before reflecting on the teacher's culture of speech, oratory and the ability to express his opinion orally and in writing. The culture of speech is of particular importance as an extremely important integral component of the life and culture of society, a certain reality, appearance. It includes daily, constant, necessary processes such as exchange of ideas, treatment, speech, "manages" them, through which they become reality, have the power to influence. Language and speech are mutually dialectically related socio-historical, socio-psychological employees, language exists as a means of communication, and speech as a method of communication. Speech is the process of using the so-called language, socio-individual unique weapon, the manifestation of language units, capabilities in a necessary, constant relationship between objective being, thinking and situation. Speech is the official language. It is made up of words, word combinations and sentences in a broad sense.

The concept of striving for cultural speaking has existed in all peoples for a long time. This concept is a concept that is associated with certain linguistic norms, ethical and aesthetic requirements. Hence the speech. the concept of culture is an ethical and aesthetic category, a phenomenon that determines (indicates) the spirituality of the language and nation of each people. Speech culture is not only actions aimed at

conscious and purposeful rationing of the literary language (its processing and enrichment), but also an activity that serves to raise the general culture of the nation, to educate a certain "taste of language" in people.

The term culture of speech expresses three different phenomena in linguistics:

1. the name of cultural speech, that is, a colloquial phenomenon;
2. the name of the scientific problem associated with the concept of cultural speech and referred to as the culture of speech;
3. the name of the industry, the Department of linguistics, which is engaged in the study of the problems of speech culture.
4. Each of the three phenomena presented has its own complex manifestations and edges, which should not be confused with each other.

Thus, the most important definitions given to the culture of speech are: Speech culture is one of the characteristic features of the development of the literary language (Prague linguistic school). Speech culture (language culture) is an activity that consists in promoting the formation and grinding of the norms of the literary language, that is, a conscious intervention in the development of language (Prague linguistic school). Speech culture is the skill of conscious perception of language, its laws, the ability to compose clear, clear, expressive speech (A.Gurevich and B.). The culture of speech is not only correct speech, but also truthfulness and colloquial speech (G.O.Vinakur and others.). Speech culture is, first of all, a culture of thinking. (D.E.Rosenthal and others). Speech, which is also distinguished by its national identity, is a cultural speech (M.Agafonova).

## **Conclusion**

The bottom line is that the culture of speech is the attitude to the use of language, the weapon of communication and intervention. In representatives of the language, the attitude to the capabilities of this unique weapon, other factors in its use: thinking, consciousness, being, various situations and circumstances, the higher the attitude towards the goal, the higher the culture of speech. If on the contrary, then it is the editor that the culture of speech is also at a low level.

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