

COMMUNICATION CULTURE IN PEDAGOGICAL ACTIVITY AND PSYCHOLOGY

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ARTICLE INFO.

Keywords: reflexive-humanistic communication, innovative action, problem-reflexive polylogue, reflexive-innovative practice, ability.

Annotation

This article presents a number of scientific and psychological facts about the importance of the teacher's innovative activity in improving the effectiveness of the lesson and gives recommendations for innovative activity.

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Communication is a process unique to humans. People are working the desire to communicate with each other is born. Communication is natural it is considered the most basic element of human society.

In the dictionary of psychology, the concept of communication is given two different definitions:

1. establishing a relationship required by the activity of communication-cooperation and the process of its development;
2. Interaction of subjects through communication-sign system.

Communication is a result of joint activities between people is a multifaceted process of development of connections. Communication (relationship) involves the exchange of information between joint operators.

This takes into account the communicative aspect of the relationship.

It is necessary to distinguish the concept of dialogue from communication. Communication is alive and refers to the information exchange between systems in mortal nature. Animals the exchange of signals between human contact with technical means –it's all communication. Communication is only between people can be increased. It is the human child who communicates and interacts with others becomes a person in the process of becoming, acquiring social experience and culture goes Communication in the ontogenesis of social activity (path of individual development) is the first type to appear. New-new between people during the activity relationships and connections are formed. So, activity and communication are closely related depends.

People refer to language before entering into a relationship. Another aspect of communication is the mutual action of those entering into a relationship - communicating not only with words, but also with actions. 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.

Each person's —It is formed in the process of communication with others. The life paths of a person first develop in the family, kindergarten, school, institute, workplace, among the elderly, that is, in groups and communities. If our need for communication is not satisfied, our mind will not develop. We get satisfaction from communicating with someone. In some cases, we feel unsatisfied. Pedagogical communication is one of the types of communication and occupies an important place in pedagogical activity.

The main goal of the psychology of communication is, first of all, the formation of speech culture in people. Also, in the process of training, it is necessary to inculcate communication culture and manners in the future specialists, to improve mutual relations in groups and teams by forming communication.

The main tasks of communication psychology are expressed in the following:

1. Interpersonal interaction and communication in the process of cooperative activity
2. Study the laws;
3. to analyze the views of Eastern scholars about communication;
4. availability of communication opportunities encouraging students to be active
5. to emphasize;
6. formation of communication aimed at activating the professional skills of students;
7. acquiring the role of communication in coordinating interpersonal relations;
8. Consideration of some consequences of interaction.

In addition, there are tasks (functions) of communication in human social life. Communication functions are diverse and the most common

According to the classification, they are as follows: (classification proposed by B.F. Lomon):

1. Informational - communicative function - the task of providing information exchange. Information exchange is carried out through various symbols and systems.

Usually verbal (in which speech is used as a sign system) communication is distinguished. Nonverbal communication consists of several forms:

- kinetics (gestural mime, pantomime);
- paralinguistics (sound localizations, pauses);
- proxemics (measures of distance and time);
- visual communication (communication through the eyes);
- Takesika (physical contact).

Sometimes the tastes of individuals in communication are also a unique system of signs is evaluated as:

3. Regulatory - communicative function - the task of ensuring the regulation (management) of the interlocutors' behavior. In the process of communication, people can influence each other's motives, goals, decision-making in verbal, physical, and non-verbal ways, encourage and control their behavior, stimulate and correct each other's behavior.
4. Affective-communicative function - the task of ensuring the regulation (management) of the human emotional sphere. Communication is the most emotional state of a person is an important determinant. Because different emotional states appear and change during communication.

According to the classification proposed by L.A. Karpenko, the following tasks of communication are distinguished.

- the task of establishing communication - preparing the interlocutor for communication;
- informative task - exchange of certain information, thoughts and plans with the interlocutor;
- to encourage the interlocutor to perform an action (encouragement);
- coordination task - organizing activities in cooperation with the interlocutor and coordinating actions in its implementation;
- the task of ensuring understanding - understanding the interlocutor's thoughts and feelings;
- amotive task - to arouse certain feelings in the interlocutor and to change them;
- the task of establishing a relationship - determining one's personal place and position in the system of relationships;

The task of influencing - changing the goals of the interlocutor's behavior, personal characteristics.

So, communication is a complex multi-functional phenomenon.

Therefore, it is necessary for each pedagogue to develop the following behavioral characteristics:

- theoretical foundations of the culture of communication;
- rules of interpersonal relations;
- rules of pedagogical communication;
- about the main requirements for communication in the family, groups and communities to have an imagination;
- studying the formation of communication in a person;
- forming the culture of behavior in all groups and communities; observing the importance of communication in interpersonal relationships;
- to know and use communication features;
- carrying out methods of communication formation in the group;
- to be aware of the culture of communication in the family, characteristics of communication;
- Formation of skills in the organization of psychological consultations in order to form a culture of communication.

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