



MECHANISMS FOR THE EFFECTIVE ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMUNICATION PROCESS

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Annotation: This article reflects on the role of human behavior in communication and its organization, the thinking of the individual, the ability to analyze and evaluate the universe and its image, is formed in the process of communication, through communication, a person acquires social experience and culture.

Base words: Communication, personality, behavior, activity, social, upbringing, education, psychology, process.

Today, great efforts are being made in our country to further develop the process of democratizing all aspects of social life, to stabilize and improve the efficiency of economic growth, and to improve the spiritual and educational well-being of our people. Spirituality and enlightenment undoubtedly serve as a great source of strength for our people, who are embedded in a great future from their path of progress today, to achieve their good goals. Since the early days of our independence, spirituality, education, science, and education have been elevated to the level of government policy in our country. As a result, Uzbekistan has already been able to show the world that it is a country loyal to democratic values, peace-loving and prosthetic. Therefore, in furthering the scope and effectiveness of our reforms, we rely on our young people, who have acquired all kinds of mature, modern knowledge and craftsmanship, and are zealous and entrepreneurial.

During the communication process, certain images and models of human behavior are formed, and later they are part of a person. An individual's ability to analyze and evaluate his or her thinking, the universe, and his or her image is shaped in the communication process. E. Melibruda, a Polish psychologist who thoroughly assessed the problem, emphasizes: "Communication is as important to us in interpersonal relations as it is for us." Since communication is an extremely complex process, it is very difficult to give it the only correct description. Therefore, the content of the concept of communication is usually described by emphasizing some aspects of it. Communication is the process of establishing and developing communication with the needs of cooperation. Communication is the interaction of subjects through a system of characters.



In the textbook "General Psychology", published under the edition of A.V. Petrovsky, communication is recognized as a process consisting of information separation, interaction and mutual understanding between two or more people.

Communication in the Textbook of General Psychology, published by M.G. Davletshin, is an affective one between two or more people

is to interact with the character of the evaluator and the exchange of information on knowledge." In a brief dictionary entitled Psychology, published under the direction of M.G. Davletshin, communication is described as follows: communication is the interaction of two or more people. In accordance with the above definitions, communication can be described in a general way: communication is a process of interaction between at least two people, during which information is exchanged, relationships are established, and developed. We need to distinguish the concept of communication from the concept of communication.

Communication refers to the exchange of information between systems of living and dead nature. The exchange of signals between animals, the communication of a person with technical means, all this is an example of communication. Communication can only be done between people. The importance of communication in human life is insignificant. A human child becomes an individual in the process of interacting with and dealing with others. Through communication, a person acquires social experience and culture. If a newborn loses the opportunity to interact with others, he will never be able to become an individual, which means that he will lag behind in terms of his psychological development. After all, human psychological development begins with communication.

Without dialogue, it is impossible to be a human society. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to discuss these works. At the same time, new relationships and relationships between people are formed. So communication and activity are closely interconnected. Communication functions also play an important role in the communication process. Communication functions are understood to be the functions of communication in a person's life. Communication functions are diverse, and according to the most common classification, that is, proposed by B.F. Lomov, it consists of:

-Information-communicative function - the task of ensuring the exchange of information. Information exchange is carried out through various character systems. Usually verbal and nonverbal communications differ.

-Regulatory-communicative function is the task of ensuring that the behavior of the speakers is activated. Individuals can influence each other's motivations, goals, decision-making in verbal ways in the communication process, stimulate and control movement, and influence each other's behavior in a stimulating and corrective way.

-Effective-communicative function is the task of ensuring the regulation of the human emotional sphere. Communication is the most important determination of human emotional states. Because different circuit emotional states arise and change in the communication process.



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

- The task of establishing a relationship - preparing the interlocutor to get in touch;
- Information task - exchange certain information, ideas and plans with the interviewer;
- Encourage activity - stimulate the interviewer to take action;
- Coordination task - coordination of actions in organizing and carrying out cooperation with the speaker;
- The task of ensuring understanding - to understand the opinions and feelings of the interlocutor;
- Amotiv task - to awaken and change certain emotions in the speaker;
- Relationship building - determining the personal place and position of the relationship system;
- Influence - change the objectives and skills of the speaker's personality.

Communication is a means of communication that unites people in the process of collaborating and operating, ensuring communication between those who engage in communication. Both the person who discloses the information by encoding the language according to the meaning of the words selected for this purpose, and the person who opens the code of this skill, that is, reveals its meaning and changes his behavior based on that information, understands it.

A person (communicator) and the recipient (retsepiant) who are directing information to another person will have to use one single system of encoding and decsrioting skills to achieve their relationship and joint purposes, namely, to speak "one language." If the communicator and the retsepiant use different systems of coding, that is, speak a "language" unknown to each other, in this case they will not succeed in mutual harmony and joint work. Information may be manipulated only if you are familiar with the individuals participating in the communication at the time of the characters (words, gestures, etc.).

As people engage in dialogue, they set the goal of asking questions, asking orders, begging, and explaining something, as well as influeuing others and explaining it to them. The purpose of the dialogue is to reflect people's need for joint work. At the same time, communication is characterized as an interpersonal interaction,

that is, a collection of communications and interactions that arise in the process of people's joint activities. Shared activities and communication occur in a socially controlled environment. Society has developed the structure of special behavioral samples as social norms.

One person can perform different roles in different communication tasks. For example, the director at the place of service, the patient who obeys the doctor's instructions if he is sick, the ability of his elderly parents in the family, and the head of a hospitable family. The relationship between those who perform different roles is governed by rolb expectations. Whether they like it or not, those around them expect him to behave in harmony with a certain pattern. If the role is not performed well, it will be evaluated by social control, a small number of restrictions will be made. The prerequisite for the direct success of communication is the use of a pattern of behavior that matches the actions expected from each of the interactive people. The church's



ability to move correctly, clearly, without mistake what others expect from it, what it is willing to hear and see in it, is called a tactic.

Tactics are known to be an important component in the pedagogical hierarchy. In particular, the pedagogical process is based on the organized activities of teachers and students. Therefore, it is important for a teacher not to forget that the pedagogical process is made up of a team of students, not to overlook each student's personality. The short-term loss of psychological communication with students can have dire consequences.

When it comes to interactive communication, it is understood that participants in communication interact with one another in organizing and performing joint activities. Through communication, people organize joint activities. As they participate in the overall activities, people influence each other. Therefore, interaction is understood as the organization of joint activity.

There are three different models of shared activity.

- each participant performs his/her own part of the work independently of others (e.g. work on Saturdays);
- perform the overall task gradually by each participant (e.g. work on the conveyor belt);
- each participant, together with others, should simultaneously engage in general activities (e.g. work on the football team).

In many ways, the successful occurrence of joint activities depends on how participants in the communication process understand each other, and what perceptions of another participant are being formed in each participant. This creates the need to study the perspective side of communication. The process of understanding one another is an integral part of communication, which forms the perspective side of communication.

At least two people must have been involved in human perception, and their two are also active subjects. Therefore, in the process of mutual perception, both sides should know each other's needs, motivations and directions and be able to replace themselves with the opposite side. People who understand each other in the communication process try to understand each other. To do this, the following mechanism is employed.

- identification;
- reflexive;
- stereotyping.
- empathy

Identification (Latin equality) is a person's desire to understand his thoughts and imaginations by equating, equating, replacing himself with an imaginary interlocutor.

Reflexive (Latin reflection) is a person's desire to understand and understand by his interlocutor. A person's perception of a person can be likened to a reflection in a hesitant window. As a person reflects another person, he also reflects himself, and if a person has full, scientific-based information about those with whom he engages in communication, he or she can interact with them in inadvertent accuracy. However, the entity does not always have such a clear knowledge. Therefore, he is forced to consider the reasons for the behavior of others.

The contemplation of activity motives, emotions, aspirations and thinking to explain another person's actions is called causal attribution. The interpretation of such a reason for child movements by teachers makes it difficult for teachers to treat pedagogically at school.

Stereotyping is the use of a specific template for a person's desire to understand his or her interlocutor, stating that the Greek word is unchanged, repetitive. Stereotyping means restoring certain or approximately known events, classifying behavioral norms by ratio and explaining their causes.

Empathy is a person's desire to understand his nightmares and feelings by replacing himself with his imaginary interlocutor. In this case, man

to approach emotional problems. This is to be able to sympathize with other human emotions and nightmares. On the one hand, when understanding an object, it is important to be able to replace it, while on the other hand, understanding its innermost feelings is also important to be able to sympathize with it.

In a nutshell, the role and importance of communication in effectively organizing interpersonal relations. Because in the process of communication, the exchange of personal information, the interaction of understanding and behavior are a key factor in the implementation of important tasks, such as understanding, understanding, understanding, understanding, supporting one another, moving toward one another, and studying one another.

The Bible's Viewpoint

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