

PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PEDAGOGICAL CONTENT OF INCREASING COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE OF STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT: Students develop a culture of active social interaction, openness to communication and tolerant and tolerant communication.

KEYWORDS: Preparation for communicative skills, collaborative activities, students' scientific outlook, mutual emotional unity, competence, personal success, competitiveness.

INTRODUCTION

The psychological literature suggests that adolescence is in grades 5-8. "Adolescence boundaries cover the period from about 11-12 years to 14-15 years, but the transition to adolescence may not coincide with the transition to 5th grade and may occur a year before or after. The special situation of adolescence is expressed in its names: "transitional", "abruptly changing", "difficult", "critical". They noted the complexity and importance of the developmental processes that take place at this age. It has to do with the transition from one period of life to another. Great qualitative and quantitative changes are taking place in all areas of human development (physical, mental, spiritual, moral, social). Psychological changes and social relations during this period also expanded. At the same time, adolescents also develop personal positions in mental capacity and moral relationships. In the process of mental and physical changes of adolescents in this period, the preparation and exposure to communicative skills is effective. They develop a culture of activism in social relations, openness to communication and tolerant and tolerant communication.

At the same time, the correct orientation of the process of self-awareness in adolescents, the high quality of education aimed at understanding their "I" allows them to distinguish individual traits and qualities. "An important factor in a teenager's personal development is his or her personal activity - the process of personality, self-recognition and self-determination is active - but the process is not smooth. On the one hand, "adulthood" begins to appear in adolescents,

and on the other hand, “childhood” still remains. The general directions of adolescent development can vary, and each direction can have many options. This issue has an important pedagogical significance. " This creates in them a desire to behave like an adult, to distance themselves from the little ones, to communicate with the adults, to listen to them and to be around them. At the same time, changes in their personality and gender also affect their behavior and communication skills. During this period, adolescents should not disturb their mental stability and balance. “Significant changes take place during adolescence, which are related to the body’s physical growth and biological maturation. Jumping in the growth of the body, changes in the endocrine system, activity in the pituitary gland, sexual maturation, strengthening of the heart, muscles, the whole organism lead to significant changes in mental, intellectual and spiritual growth. In pedagogical textbooks and manuals, education is interpreted as a collaborative activity of teachers and students, a means of positive interaction. However, the socio-psychological system of this activity is not always taken into account. Here, too, a number of problems arise that can negatively affect the content and methodological aspects of education and upbringing. The interaction implies the socio-psychological unity of the teacher and the students. In many cases, this is ignored during the course..

In the system of pedagogical communication of teachers of secondary schools, often, this or that student's perception, thinking is formed in a pattern, in the eyes of the teacher they become the object of stable psychological communication. If a student falls into the category of “bad guys” in the eyes of the teacher, it will affect the teacher’s communication practices towards him.

In the development of a teenager's healthy thinking, the composition of individual characteristics in his thinking is important. “The main reasons for the need to pay more attention to the problem of adolescents are:

- The impact of culture, art and literature, changes in socio-economic conditions as a result of the development of science and technology;
- Increased awareness of adolescents due to the expansion of the media;
- Accelerated physical and mental development of adolescents;
- The need for a separate approach to ideological, political, patriotic and international education in working with adolescents;
- The problems of transparency, social justice, democracy are deeply rooted in public life;

"Students have ample opportunities for independent learning, creative thinking, self-management, understanding, assessment and control." Thus, the development of students' scientific outlook and thinking leads to the development of a culture of communication and the formation of active communication skills.

An important condition for modeling future communication with students is the emotional unity of the teacher and students, which allows the teacher to anticipate the following possible environment of the lesson:

- anticipate different situations that may occur with a group of students in a future lesson;
- The organization of different levels of democratic and free relations with students, the definition of prospects for its development;
- to create students' interest in learning and creative mood in the classroom.

The development of communicative competence of adolescent students can be considered as one of the ways of development and self-expression of participants in the learning process.

Conclusion: Thus, communicative competence becomes one of the key components of personal success, competitiveness and personal satisfaction, as well as a high level of professionalism that depends on the quality of education. Active and effective listening and tolerance will also be one of the key conditions for constructive communication.

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