DEVELOPMENT OF A CULTURE OF COMMUNICATION BASED ON THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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РАЗВИТИЕ КУЛЬТУРЫ ОБЩЕНИЯ НА ОСНОВЕ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

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Abstract. Communication is one of the factors underlying social relationships. Its content, tone, direction and style determine the outcome of interpersonal social relations. After all, the relationships that develop between people on the basis of communication take on both positive and negative character. Therefore, special attention is paid to the development of the communicative culture of the younger generation in educational institutions. In addition, effective communication is an important requirement no matter in which language or between languages it is organized.

Keywords: communication, English, social relationship, language learning.

Introduction. In the context of globalization, although English is an important instrument of interethnic communication, the acquisition of a culture of communication in English by the youth of the republic, including university students, is becoming a social necessity and need. In order to meet the needs of students in organizing communication in English, the content of the university's activities is reflected in the process of educational and spiritual-educational work.

The development of a culture of communication based on the English language of students is a complex process that must be properly organized in terms of theoretical, practical and methodological and reflective-evaluative.

In psychological sources, this concept is described as follows: communication - 1) the process of interaction between people, their interaction with each other, the restoration and development of communication between them; 2) the exchange of information between people based on their interaction with each other [2]. It is clear from the definition that communication creates interactions between people, restores old ones, develops existing ones, ensures that people interact with each other and exchange information between them, which is more important than ever for a modern lifestyle. These circumstances confirm the socio-psychological significance of communication.

Materials and methods. Communication between people is not only personal, but also social. Therefore, from time immemorial, the leading figures of society

(thinkers, statesmen, military leaders) paid special attention to the study of the correct, effective and rational organization of communication. As a result of such attention, an independent science was formed, which includes knowledge about the effective, correct organization of communication. Called «Culture of speech» («Culture of speech», «Fundamentals of speech», «Art of speech», etc.), this discipline is based on speech, its features, had the opportunity to get acquainted with theoretical knowledge of the types of communication, tasks solved when organizing communication, means of communication (exchange of information), etc.

Results and discussion. Today, communication plays a decisive role not only in political, diplomatic and other areas of professional activity, but also in the process of the simplest everyday relations between people. The more accurately and efficiently the communication is organized, the greater the convergence of individuals, the greater the guarantee of cooperation in one form or another, the achievement of personal goals. The basis of agreements signed in the field of production, business, creativity, etc. At the global and national levels is also an effective dialogue between people.

Language is the most important means of communication. Therefore, in the process of communication, along with a direct reflection of the peculiarities of the language of a particular nation, the cultural approach of the individual is also reflected. Communication and the linguistic culture reflected in it play a special role in the organization of interpersonal communication, social education. According to M.V. Andryunina [1], the use of the following modules to ensure the effectiveness of communication and social education will achieve the expected result: a module based on the priority of factors motivating needs (in which the need to learn a specific national language comes out ahead); a module representing the leadership of emotional and value factors (this is the emotional perception of language (speech), the value orientation of the communicative process determines the content, direction and results of interpersonal relations); a module in which factors that contribute to the enrichment of theoretical knowledge play an important role (it shows knowledge that demonstrates a thorough mastery of certain linguistic features); a module (activity) that practically expresses a deep knowledge of a particular language (speech has moral and communicative qualities, oratory, independent replenishment of vocabulary in a particular language).

The priority principles that determine the belonging of the culture of communication are:

correctness of speech (grammatical, syntactic, morphologically correct structure);

purity of speech (polite, «wild», free from parasitic words and phrases);

accuracy of speech (clear, concise presentation of thought);

consistency of speech (logical sequence of speech, complementarity of ideas);

expressiveness of speech (bright, expressive, meaningful);

richness of speech (enriched with proverbs, parables, wise sayings, folk sayings);

adequacy of speech (correspondence of speech to the current situation and the mental state of individuals) [4].

At the same time, in our opinion, special attention should be paid to the fact that speech is based on existing social and ethical norms (compliance with social requirements, etiquette, ethical rules in speech).

The effectiveness of communication in English between representatives of different nationalities and ethnic groups depends on the ability of the person (student) to think logically. Therefore, at the same time, the task of education, or rather, teaching English, is to teach schoolchildren to think logically, to develop their logical thinking.

According to the lexical meaning, when the word «logic» is translated from Arabic, the term «logos», expressed in Greek, means thought, word, intellect, law. In fact, logic is the desire of a person to reflect in his consciousness an objective being in the form of imagination, understanding and discussion (problem, scientific hypothesis, idea, theory), to find important connections and connections between them, and also to express conclusions using speech (language). As a science «Logic» - «Knowledge of the basic laws and forms of rational thinking» [3, 14].

The main task of logic is to determine the truth, to study the ways to achieve it.

As mentioned above, the pinnacle of logical thinking is thinking. So what do you think?

Thinking is the manifestation in the human mind of an objective being, reality, event, process or object in the highest form of imagination, understanding and discussion (problem, scientific hypothesis, idea, theory), their important connections and connections. Its «basis, physiological mechanisms is high nervous activity» [5].

According to philosophical approaches, the process of thinking is built on the following stages:

Stage 1: assimilation of concepts (knowledge);

Stage 2: reasoning based on existing concepts (knowledge) (judgment, i.e. decision making);

Step 3: Draw conclusions based on the feedback (judgment, decision).

At the same time, it should be noted that the second stage of reasoning takes the form of analyzing the causes and effects of the problem, advancing scientific hypotheses, substantiating a specific idea or theory, which is reflected as a solution.

Logical thinking is the highest form of personal thinking, through which the mind represents, understands and discusses the properties of objective beings, processes, objects, events, phenomena, objects, etc., Important connections and connections between them (problem, scientific hypothesis, idea, theory). reflected in the form.

Based on the above considerations, from a pedagogical point of view, it is possible to interpret such concepts as "activation of ethnocultural ties", "communication in English", "culture of communication based on the English language" and "development of the English language among students. culture of communication «.

Intensification of ethnocultural ties - an increase in interest and desire to establish interaction in the field of socio-cultural (education, literature, art, science) between representatives of different ethnic groups (ethnos, nation, people) in the context of global information [11, 12].

Communication in English is a mutual exchange of opinions between people in English in accordance with the rules of the respective language, directly or indirectly using information and communication means (letter, home and mobile

phone, computer, Internet) [6, 7, 8, 9, 10].

The culture of communication based on the English language is the ability to effectively and successfully communicate between people in English in accordance with the rules of the language or through the means of information and communication (letter, home phone, mobile phone, computer - Internet) [14].

The development of a culture of communication between students in English is an effective, successful conversation between two or more people in person in English in accordance with the rules of the language or using information and communication media (letter, home phone, mobile phone, computer - Internet) a process directed to develop the ability to receive; For this purpose, pedagogical activities have been organized.

In the process of teaching English, teachers create, enrich students' knowledge of the fundamentals of the taught disciplines, reflect on a specific process, object, event or event (judgment, decision), analyze the causes of the problem, the consequences that they hypothesis, come to the final conclusion, substantiating the idea, which is the content of the solution [13]. Therefore, only then will students get used to thinking logically about each situation, process, object, subject, event, incident in order to provide the content of the communication process, organized in English, and this habit will gradually turn into a skill.

Thus, logical thinking allows a person to reflect in his mind the characteristics of an objective being, process, object, event, event, object, etc., Important connections and connections between them in the form of imagination, understanding and discussion (problems, scientific hypothesis, idea (conclusion), they need to gradually, dynamically master their skills and abilities.

To develop a culture of communication among students based on the English language, first of all, it is necessary to pay attention to the following pedagogical conditions: the development of thinking in students, to teach students to understand the essence of being (focusing on identifying, organizing and preparing information in English about thoughts, views, dreams and aspirations); to get used to finding important connections and connections between them, to clarify this situation in the process of communication in English;) yord statement of amide (written or oral).

Conclusion. Compliance with the above pedagogical conditions when organizing communication in English also ensures its effective implementation, and also guarantees positive interaction between people (participants). Positive interaction is the basis of the need to organize any communication. Therefore, in the educational process, students should be introduced to the rules in as much detail as possible, so that any communication can provide positive interaction between people. Attention is drawn to the fact that students are aware of such conditions as politeness, sincerity, expressiveness, which are important for the positive nature of communication.

The culture of communication in English is organized gradually (step by step) at all stages of continuing education, and at each stage individual qualities are formed and developed in a consistent, purposeful, continuous, systematic and dynamic way. The development of a communicative culture based on the English language, based on young psychological characteristics of students, is based on oral and written communication.

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