

## **CONTINUITY IN THE FORMATION OF A COMMUNICATION'S CULTURE IN THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The article describes the importance of a culture of communication at all levels of progressive education. Special attention should be paid to students of adolescence, where the process of changing ideals, principles, attitudes and priorities is underway. The work also addresses the problem of high-quality training of highly qualified specialists who are capable of cultural personal, professional and public communication.

**Keywords:** Communication culture, continuous education, “ABC of ethics”, young student, highly qualified, communication, public, professional, state order of social and pedagogical spheres , social and economical need.

### **INTRODUCTION**

The culture of communication is a communicative problem of countries, peoples, nationalities, of all times and eras, which remains at the center of attention of all mankind, both at the state and public, as well as interpersonal levels.

The culture of communication is an extremely important part of the life of the country, citizens and peoples living in it, in the diplomatic sense it is a factor of independence, progress, security and prosperity of the country, its active viability of universal world recognition.

The focus of government policy is on the progress of society related to requirements (especially for modern youth), therefore, a culture of communication is the complex foundation of the state, society, its social strata, peculiar in the field of education ( among students) and the training of new staff , modern specialists, which will be reliable support of the state, its prosperity.

The problem of communication, its theory, theoretical and practical foundations attracted and are attracting the interest of philosophers, sociologists, psychologists and academic teachers, both foreign and domestic.

The problem of communication, its conceptual aspects are investigated by Russian scientists as Ananyev B.G., Vygotsky L.S., Kagan M.S., Leontiev A.A., Leontiev A.K., Lomov B.F., Yakobson P.M. , in whose writings communication is seen as an important condition for the development and formation of personality.

Significant research on communication made by Koltsovoi VA in communication of a subject-object nature, as a dynamic cognitive process with individual signs of communication, as a type of activity and interaction in social conditions; effective communication indicators; structure of a person's communicative potential; emotional factor in communication, its satisfaction; Nosulenko V.N in the communication environment, elements of the communication situation, including problem ones.

There are works on various aspects of communicativeness (communication): Bodaleva A.A., Kan-Kalika V.A., Slastenina V.A., Filonova L.B. And others. Some of the provisions and aspects related to the research problem are reflected in the works of Bueva L.P., Bobneva M.I., Vlasova L.V., Dobrovich A.B., Krizhanovskogo Yu.S., Mudrika A.V. ., Petrovskoy L.A., Panomar A.D., Potyliko G.P., Rakhmatshaeva V.A., Rashkina S.E., Rydanova I.I., Safyanova V.I., Semenova S., Serova V .P., Titarenko A.N. The culture of the future specialist and partly the culture of communication is explored by N. Krylova  
However, the research does not focus on the formation of a culture of communication among students, including in accordance with the requirements of our time.

The social and communicative activity of students is explored by Kuranbaev K.K., Kuranov Sh .; moral and ethical relations of students by Emich K.N .; Mamatkulova R.Yu search the formation of ethical qualities of students ; technology and technology in the effective communication of students was seen in works of A. Nurmanov . Urishev T.M. explored one of the aspect of the culture of communication as a culture of speech in communication.  
However, a systematic, structurally-meaningful, technological-pedagogical approach to the formation of a culture of communication among modern student youth is not visible.

### **Materials and methodology**

In the article there was used relevant theses and attitudes from the works and speeches of Sh.M. Mirziyoyev; national training program; regulatory documents governing the activities of higher education institutions; relevant regulatory and methodological materials; sociological, philosophical, psychological and pedagogical theories (personality, communication, communicativeness, etc.); national pedagogical and religious moral and ethical instructions; philosophical and ethical views, views and ideas, edifications and recommendations in the works of thinkers - encyclopedists of the East; philosophical and systemic and dialectical, integrated and integrated, personality-oriented and objective, optimally effective and promisingly predicted approaches to the study of the problem.

The sources of the study are decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, state policy in the field of education; state, official materials and documents; Decisions of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan; educational plans, curricula, manuals, textbooks, methodological literature; works of sociologists, philosophers, psychologists, teachers, didacts, methodologists on communication problems.

A theoretical analysis of the psychological, philosophical and pedagogical literature, methodological documentation on the research topic was carried out; analysis and generalization of pedagogical practice on the problem of moral education of students, the formation of a culture of communication; the study of the formation of a culture of communication in the university observation, tracking, comparison, study, analysis, assessment, generalization, survey, conversation, testing (teachers, students), questioning, interviewing, lectures, discussions, communication trainings, situation modeling; mathematical methods of processing the results of the experiment, as well as the ratio of theoretical positions with practical results.

### **Point of Discussion**

A culture of communication is compulsory for students at all levels of education. Communication requires, first of all, a culture of speech, as well as related-practical, non-language means and aspects of communication, for example, topics, forms and styles of small

talk, appearance, gestures and movements when communicating in different situations, the basics of business correspondence, compilation fax, email etiquette, telephone conversation rules, intercultural communication, norms, rules and etiquette of behavior in various life situations and circumstances - a culture of interpersonal and social communication and behavior (at a table, in public places ah - theater, museum, etc.). The future intelligency should communicate culturally, competently, correctly beautifully, convincingly, in a secular way, listen to carefully to the interlocutor, and conduct a conversation or discussion correctly.

The problem of the quality training of highly qualified specialists who are capable to conduct cultural, personal, professional and public communication, active social and communicative activities is being pointed in various educational institutions more and more authoritatively and demandingly. This is especially noted in the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev on “STRATEGIES OF ACTION in the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021,” where the priority areas are the development of education and science and the improvement of state youth policy. The head of state sets such tasks as the further improvement of the continuing education system; training highly qualified personnel in accordance with the modern needs of the labor market; improving the quality and effectiveness of higher educational institutions through the introduction of international standards of education; the education of physically healthy, spiritually and intellectually developed, independently thinking, devoted to the homeland youth with strong life views.[1]

One of the key points of education in the Republic of Uzbekistan is continuity, from preschool to higher education. The key to a good education is already beginning to be laid in preschool education. Proven knowledge and entry of a child into the world. Mastering the norms and rules of the right experts and scientists that the preschool period is the period of socialization of the child, when the establishment of human relations, the active comprehension of behavior in this period of education is laid especially firmly. Education takes place through games, visuals, cartoons and songs, which is necessary for preschool education. A strong preschool base helps to impose a more complex layer of knowledge already in primary education, where the child gets to know all the sciences more closely. Classes are already being held covering theoretical material. The culture of communication in primary education is studied more deeply. Education begins with the first grades of the ABC of Ethics, where schoolchildren go through such topics as what etiquette is, the basic requirements of etiquette, the concepts of ethics (good, evil, responsibility), a culture of behavior at home, at school and in public places. In the second, third and fourth grades, pupils study the culture of communication in depth:

2nd class.

Speech and manners.

Rules for greeting and dating.

The relationship of boys and girls.

The art of dressing.

How to behave at a party.

How to behave at the table.

3rd class.

Ability to meet guests.

Away behavior.

The art of giving and receiving. Gifts.

Oriental etiquette.

Customs and traditions of the people of Uzbekistan.

Are you a polite person?

5th class.

The rules of etiquette in the East in the past and present

Folk legends of the East.

Crafts and etiquette.

Family traditions.

Ability to listen and talk.

Who can be called your friend.

Participation in social events.

Mutual assistance in the family.

Family tree [2]

In 5–6 classes pupils learn the subject “Sense of Homeland” and in 7–11 classes “The Idea of National Independence and the Foundations of Spirituality,” pupils more deeply study the concepts of patriotism, morality, and spirituality. The formation of a culture of communication is a gradual process, as a person grows older. It should be emphasized that the next stage - secondary vocational education, is considered one of the important stages where, in the process of forming the worldview of young men and women, meeting their needs belongs to communication. Students in secondary vocational education are in a special situation between the school and higher educational institutions. Communication, being one of the spheres of life, acquires a special role in youth. It becomes that social space in which the basic socio-psychological needs of the youth are realized, which makes it necessary to consider upbringing in the conditions of communication as the most important component of the general process of upbringing the younger generation. [3]

Uzbekistan’s state policy places special emphasis on educating young people “given that today, educating young people is an urgent issue,” “strengthening the ideological immunity of students, educating them with high moral and human virtues”[4] is a priority.

Youth in students’ are characterized by creativity, sociability, the development of mental abilities, broadening their horizons, and resistance to various factors. During this period, students actively communicate with their classmates. In this communication, students are trying to assert themselves, to prove themselves as a person. Students interact not only in the classroom, but also during extracurricular activities, in social activities, university events.

A modern graduate of a higher educational institution, in accordance with the state educational standard, should have many knowledge and skills in the field of communication culture. Therefore, today it is impossible to solve the problems of scientific understanding and building the pedagogical process without including content in it that provides for student learning to communicate. In part, this task is currently being solved by including in the educational process of the university disciplines aimed at developing certain aspects of the communication culture - “Russian language and culture of speech”, “Business communication”, “Conflictology”, “Rhetoric”, etc.[5]

## **RESULTS**

The study of the problem of the formation of a culture of communication among students is perceived as a state socio-pedagogical order and a social need. The state educational policy directs this order to a more highly qualified training of a new generation of personnel specialists in the field of continuing education in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The pedagogical foundations of solving the problem are necessary at the level of modern methodology, taking into account the new values of education, an innovative approach to the

content, system, technology, methods, techniques and means, with a priority of extracurricular conditions. The guarantor of support for such a study can serve as the conceptual and educational guidelines of the state educational policy:

- the work of educational institutions in advance; highlighting the provisions on innovative learning, liberating and teachers and students;
- maximum freedom in choosing forms, methods and means;
- flexibility and mobility of curricula and extracurricular plans;
- diversification, integration of training programs and disciplines;
- personal orientation and individualization in the educational process;
- the use of new progressive forms and methods of control of knowledge, skills, abilities, level of development of students;
- guide students to self-improvement;
- activation on social and communicative activity.

In our opinion, the formation of a culture of communication among modern student youth requires:

- new concept;
- free and not quite regulated time of extracurricular activities;
- the author's program "Culture of Communication";
- development of criteria for a culture of communication, a pedagogical system, structurally-substantive basis;
- optimal technologies - general (on the formation of a culture of communication among students) and specific subject (lecture, theoretical, practical, practical, trainings and workshops);
- development of the content of classes, communicative tasks, work, situations, scenarios, etc .;
- systems for acquiring experience in a culture of communication, effective social and communicative activities;
- analysis and evaluation parameters (including "self") of the culture of communication, adequate activity (socially oriented).

The study of the problem of the formation of a culture of communication among students is perceived as a state socio-pedagogical order and a socio-social need. The state educational policy directs this order to a more highly qualified training of a new generation of personnel specialists in the field of education of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The pedagogical foundations of problem solving are necessary at the level of modern methodology, taking into account the new values of education, an innovative approach to the content, system, technology, methods, techniques and means, with a priority of extracurricular conditions. The guarantor of support for such a study can serve as the conceptual and educational guidelines of the state educational policy:

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The state educational policy is aimed not only at training highly qualified specialists, but also at the general and communicative culture of students, creating the necessary conditions for this in accordance with the strategy of economic reform and the needs of social practice.

The culture of communication should become the fundamental basis of effective social activity.

## CONCLUSION

Consequently, the communication culture of modern students is undeniably relevant. The demand for communication culture among students, future specialists of a new generation, is extremely relevant and obvious. Universities of the republic (and foreign countries) need a theoretical and practical guideline for preparing students for cultural communication. Students experience an extreme shortage of high communicativeness with the result of the expected effect of a culture of communication.

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