

## The Effect of Communication Process on the Psychological Development of a Person

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**Abstract:** In this article, communication is studied as the process of information exchange between people. Attention will be paid to the knowledge of the laws of communication and the development of skills and abilities in its installation.

**Keywords:** Communication, information, perception, knowledge, activity.

### INTRODUCTION

Communication is a multifaceted process of developing connections between people arising from the needs of joint activities. Communication involves the exchange of information between shared activities. It takes into account the communicative aspect of the relationship. People first resort to language when entering into a relationship. Another aspect of communication is the mutual joint action of the initiators of the relationship - the process of speech consists in the conversion not only by words, but also by actions. For example, as we enter into a relationship, we communicate with gestures if he is satisfied with us. The next aspect of the relationship is that the communicators are able to perceive each other. For example, before we begin to communicate with a person, we are in a relationship that respects or ignores him. This means that in the process of communication, communicative (information transfer), interactive (interacting) and perceptive (interacting) perception is carried out.

Knowing the laws of communication as well as developing the skills and abilities to establish it is important for everyone. Each person's own "Me" is formed in the process of dividing communication with those around him, the way of life of the individual first develops in the family, kindergarten, school, institute, work, among the elderly, that is, in groups and communities. One of our high spiritual needs is the need for communication. Our consciousness does not develop either, unless our need for communication is satisfied. Therefore, we must always meet our communication needs. We are satisfied with the communication with whom we are, but in some cases we feel dissatisfied.

The science of communication psychology develops in connection with all branches of psychology. In particular, it is inextricably linked with pedagogical psychology. In pedagogical communication, educational psychology, psychological foundations of education, teacher and student relations, teacher psychology, management of educational processes in schools occupy an important place. Social psychology studies various social groups, psychological manifestations of the team, large groups - the mood, thinking, competition of teams, etc. The psychology of communication is of great importance in solving these issues. In management, it is necessary to know the psychology of communication in order to develop speaking skills in managers, as well as to be able to find a language with employees. In politicians, the skills of Public Speaking must be formed, which will help them closely to know the psychology of communication. Communication is also of great importance for the psychology of religion. The psychology of religion is based on the study of the features of religious consciousness, its psychological and social foundations, functions, system, religious feelings, the psychology of religious groups, of course, the secrets of communication, the knowledge of the culture of communication. Hence, the psychology of communication develops in connection with all branches of psychology. S.Vigotsky, A.Leontev, R.Luriya, B.Elkaninof the initial social needs of a child is the need for communication, according to research. According to Lisina research, the need for children to engage in adult communication develops in the style of several stages up to the age of 7 years:

1. the need for attention and benevolence arises;
2. the need to cooperate with adults is born;
3. the need for all previous needs to be respected by adults is born;
4. the child of preschool age is in need of mutual understanding with the surrounding people.

In the success of communication, the importance of the formed qualities, qualities of an individual is very great. In particular, the process of communication also goes well if positive qualities are well formed in a person (like politeness,

modesty, humanism, correct vocabulary, conscience). Because in order for individuals to understand each other properly, they must be sincere in order for communication to succeed. Sincerity is one of the most amazing qualities of a person, to be able to react intelligently to events, not to be given different influences. An important sign of sincerity is a kind expression and a smile on the face. Sincerity also depends on our mood, because if our mood is good, then sincerity will move. To show sincerity, one's soul must be clean, whitish. The virtue of sincerity is especially important in the communication that the leader makes with his employees. If the leader is not in an intimate relationship with the employees, their mood may fall and labor productivity may decrease. Some leaders are in a rough, insensitive relationship with the subordinates and act according to the autocratic style in the tone of the command. The famous American speaker, psychologist Dale Carnegie, shows in his book that a leader has always been a coward, not in an intimate relationship with people, everyone is afraid of him, running away from him, even being treated with contempt with his wife. After Carnegie's speech, when this leader began to treat both the spouse and the subordinates sincerely, everyone saw him well, the reputation increased, and his own mood rose.

Another of the secrets of treatment is a crush in a relationship with people. D. Carnegie believes that in Zhang, we stand in the desire to do good to each other. For example, if traffic drivers, employees of Public Service, cooks, hairdressers, sellers are friendly, humble, considerate, use the words "we are pleased to serve you", their reputation will increase, their fans will increase, people will use their services more.

**Material and methods:** Answer the given questions "yes", "no", "sometimes".

1. It is necessary to hold a meeting on the case. Are you excited to wait for him?
2. Do you leave until the last time to go to the doctor's office?
3. Does participation in conferences, symposiums and meetings with lectures, information and news create an unpleasant situation in you?
4. You were offered to go on a service trip that you have never had before. Do you take the opportunity to give up this service trip?
5. Do you like to share your experiences with others?
6. Do you feel sorry if an unfamiliar person on the street appeals to you with a request (to say the time, to show the way, etc.)?
7. Do you believe that the existence of the problem" father and child", representatives of different generations, is difficult to understand each other?
8. Do you want to remind your acquaintance that he forgot to give you his debt, which he received from you a few months ago?
9. Did they give you poor quality food in the restaurant or kitchen?
10. Do you start a conversation when you are alone with an unfamiliar person?
11. You are a pig from a long queue? (store, library, cinema-theater). Will you give up your desire or stand in line and wait?
12. Are you afraid to participate in commissions that solve scandalous situations?
13. Do you have your own excuse in the evaluation of literary works, works of art, culture? Can you pay attention to the opinion of others?
14. Can you keep silent, hearing the erroneous opinion about the issue you are well acquainted with?(so as not to interfere with the quarrel)
15. Does discontent arise when a person asks for help in solving a problem on this or that service?
16. Can you fully describe your point of view (opinion) in writing than in your speech?

**Results:** For each answer "Yes"-2 points, "sometimes"-1 points, "no"-0 points are given. The total score is added.

**30-32 Points**-you will have difficulty entering into communication. But to your acquaintances is also difficult. Because it's hard to believe you in the tasks to be performed in a group.

**25-29 points**-you, the one who likes loneliness. Relationships in the new job will leave you out of balance until the moment.

**19-24 points**-you, a quick entrant to communication, behave well in an unfamiliar situation. New problems will not frighten you. You will have a smooth relationship with new assignments.

**14-18 points**-you have access to circulation in the norm. You are interested in knowing a lot, you listen well to the interlocutor, you press yourself in a conversation with others, you stand firmly in your own mind. But different noisy, situations in which there will be a lot of talk will cause reflection in you.

**9-13 points**-you are the one who communicates at a high level in the norm. You try to explain a lot, talk a lot, think on different topics. You quickly get acquainted with people, try to be in the attention of everyone, to fulfill the request of others, even if it does not come out of your hands.

**4-8 points**-you are the one who enters into excessive circulation. You have information on all areas. You will try to participate in various discussions and discussions. On any subject, he can pick up words even if you are a dearly superficial acquaintance. Even if you can not get out of the udder of any work, you will try.

**3-and** the less you talk a lot, the more you will interfere with things that are not related to yourself. It is very difficult for others to be in circulation with you, in the game, at work and elsewhere.

**Conclusion:**This means that communication constitutes an internal psychological mechanism of people's activities in mutual cooperation in society. The culture of communication and communication techniques of people is an important factor in labor productivity and productivity.

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