

PEDAGOGICAL SYSTEM OF DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION IN STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

This article describes the process of formation of the culture of interethnic communication as a long-term, multifaceted process and is associated with the emergence of a culture of human relations. The article also addresses issues and recommendations for fostering interethnic tolerance.

KEYWORDS: *Humanity, Behavior, Mechanism, Dignity, Factors.*

INTRODUCTION

The content of the pedagogical process in higher education institutions, the education of the social qualities of the young generation, general education, the experience of the culture of interethnic communication play an important role in the formation of a culture of interethnic communication. In education, the student must know his or her origin and position in the world, and contribute to instilling respect for other cultures.

The formation of a culture of interethnic communication is a long-term and multifaceted process, which is associated with the formation of a culture of relations between people. Communities, families, domestic and cultural institutions, informal groups and others play an important role in the development of a culture of interethnic communication. Children learn about the culture and customs of their neighbours, learn about the history of different peoples in educational institutions, and understand the generality of our socio-historical development by comparison. Children as well as adults gain experience of interethnic communication in everyday relationships. It helps to overcome the feeling of national identity, national exclusivity. The task of educators is to instill in schoolchildren a respect for the dignity and worth of every nation and every person, and to teach them that there is no better or worse nation than another. [1]

Human dignity is not national, but personal and unique. Human shortcomings do not belong to a nation, but to an individual. Today, the importance of shaping the culture of interethnic communication of the younger generation is growing day by day. The formation of a culture of interethnic communication as the most pressing part of socio-pedagogical problems is related to the socio-political processes taking place in social life today. The concept of a culture of interethnic communication depends on the ability of student youth to perceive and observe universal norms, ethics. It is obvious that the culture of interethnic communication is based on the principles of humanity, trust, equality and cooperation.

The research work of students prepares them to creative, cognitive and managerial activities. It serves as a factor in the development of creativity in cognitive activity, the development of independent judgments on the culture of interethnic communication.

The problem of communication culture is one of the most pressing issues not only in the educational process but also in our rapidly evolving society. Realizing that people are different and that we have to accept the other person as he or she is, we can't always behave right. Therefore, it is important to include the problem of tolerance in the problem of education. Because the concept of tolerance such as ethnic, religious and political tolerance, the recognition of the equal opportunity of others is peace

When working with people of different nationalities, regardless of the age of the students, the teacher should focus on developing practical measures to make it easier for students to overcome selfishness and focus on improving the culture of communication.

Ethnographic knowledge about the origins of peoples living in the same society, national etiquette, customs, daily life, clothing, art, crafts, the specifics of the holidays is of great importance for young people. It is important that the teacher not only uses his / her skills in the classroom, but also uses the knowledge gained in extracurricular activities. For example, it can be used in visits to national cultural centers, history museums, theaters and various exhibitions, folklore concerts, watching national films. Or I think that the veterans of our society should be involved in educational work, because communication with them can be called a school of true patriotism and internationalism. Being closer to people's destinies allows for a comprehensive discussion of interethnic issues.

In the context of the pedagogical impact on interethnic dialogue, it is necessary to talk about the education of interethnic tolerance, as it manifests itself in relations between different nationalities and implies the ability to see and build interethnic relations, the interests and rights of mutual stakeholders. National tolerance is interpreted as a characteristic of the nation, the spirit of the peoples, an integral element of the mentality structure, the focus on tolerance, the absence or weakening of the reaction to any factor of interethnic relations. Thus, interethnic tolerance is a characteristic of an individual, which is manifested in tolerance of other nations (ethnic groups), taking into account the specificity of his mentality, culture and self-expression.

The culture of interethnic communication is formed on the basis of the interaction of three leading psychological factors: intellectual, emotional-volitional, activity-practical. [2]

The educational process organized in higher education institutions is of special importance for students, who make up a significant part of the country's youth, to have a culture of communication. Typically, the teacher organizes, directs, monitors, and evaluates the student's activities in order to organize the learning process in the form of learning conversations, roundtables, discussions, and situational games. The learning process takes place through learning intellectual mechanisms such as imitation, differentiation and generalization, guessing and creativity as activities. [3]

Let's take a closer look at the psychological and pedagogical factors, their role and potential in shaping a culture of interethnic communication.

1. The intellectual factor is aimed at knowing the social relations, ideas and concepts that reveal the essence of the culture of interethnic communication, mastering the skills and abilities of independent thinking, establishing a link between cultural, national and general scientific knowledge.

2. Emotional-volitional factor is an important element in the formation of social qualities of students such as nationalism, patriotism, tolerance and interest in other nations, their customs, dress, and even pronunciation and so on. The emotional-volitional factor alone does not lead to the formation of a stable culture of interethnic communication. The emotional-volitional factor, which contributes to the conscious regulation of one's actions, is interrelated with the intellectual factor. In achieving the expression of the will, positive emotions, which is the basis of positive attitudes of young people in the formation of interethnic culture, it is necessary, first of all, to use an effective and practical factor that reflects the voluntary actions of the individual. [4]

3. The factor of practical activity is an integral part of the system of forming a culture of interethnic communication among students. The content of the culture of interethnic communication, along with the formation of consciousness and emotion, it is necessary to intensify practical activities. This allows students to form consciousness, attitudes and behaviors in the field of interethnic communication. Students should have a clear understanding of how interethnic communication should be conducted in their behavior and activities. The formation of a specialist as a person with a professional and ethical culture takes place in the process of mastering labor activity, in production practice, in his spare time. [5]

Through forms of education, students gain theoretical and practical knowledge, skills, and competencies for effective communication. The educator will also be able to use modern information technology in the development of their professional competence, work with students on the basis of new programs, conduct research, act as an expert, organize innovative open classes and create a personal website will be necessary.

To sum up effective forms of education in the development of students' communication culture are lectures, practical classes, seminars, laboratory classes, competitions, trainings, games, educational performances.

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