

**COMMUNICATION METHODS BETWEEN FAMILY MEMBERS AND THEIR
CHARACTERISTICS**

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ANNOTATION: This article provides information about communication methods and their characteristics in the family and between family members. In particular, such information as family, family children, mutual communication, family education, communicative task, pedagogical task, "Democratic", "Authoritarian" and "Liberal" communication are expressed.

KEYWORDS: Child, person, family, family members, communication, ways of communication, their uniqueness, family children, mutual communication, family education, communicative task, pedagogical task, "Democratic", "Authoritarian", "Liberal", persistence, exactingness, stability.

It is known that the family is a sacred place for a person, the social foundation of a human society. The main goal of family life is to have a child, raise it to adulthood, and make it a specialist needed by society. It also consists in restoring the population by giving birth to our children, ensuring the succession and continuity of generations and ancestors, and ensuring the historical progress of mankind on earth.

The so-called family is a place of education that ensures the development of human qualities, virtues, and the national, cultural, material values and spiritual heritage of the Uzbek people that have been forming for thousands of years.

The concept of "dialogue" when translated from the Arabic language means "to meet", "to see", "to receive". In terms of content, communication is understood as "the mutual influence of two or more persons".

Article 1 of the Family Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan entitled "Legislative documents on the family and their duties" states the following: "Legislative documents on the family consist of this Code and other legal documents adopted in accordance with it.

The tasks of family legislation include strengthening the family, building family relationships on the basis of mutual love, trust and respect, solidarity, helping each other and the sense of responsibility of all its members before the family, preventing any person from to prevent arbitrary interference in their affairs, to ensure that family members exercise their rights without hindrance and that these rights are protected."¹

Every person "lives and socializes under the influence of social experience, education, various relationships, moral norms, ideas and ideology factors in the process of communication and matures as a person. It is considered one of the main categories of pedagogical and psychological sciences between people, and it includes the most important mechanisms of interpersonal relations."²

Communication - 1) the process of restoration and development of communication between people, their influence on each other; 2) information exchange between people based on their influence on each other.

¹ O'zbekiston Respublikasining Oila kodeksi. – T.: "Adolat", 1998. – 304 b.

² Xoliqov A. Pedagogik mahorat. – T.: Fan, 2010. – 425 b.

In the science of psychology, the category of interaction is understood in a broad sense and embodies the internal communication of cooperative activity, reflects interaction and interaction, and represents social procedural activity.

In the family environment, it is necessary for parents to have the skills to communicate positively with others, and to pay attention to the development of communication culture qualities in children from a very young age.

Communication culture - possession of high-level communication skills. In most cases, communication culture is expressed by the concept of "communicativeness" ("ability to communicate").

Communicativeness - having the culture of interpersonal communication, the ability to listen and hear the child, the ability to communicate and establish communication, gathering information, establishing and developing various social relationships, observing the child's verbal and non-verbal behavior.

Communication with children in the family means the system of communication between parents and children, the main content of which is exchange of information, getting to know the person, and educational influence. Parents act as activators of this process, organize and manage it.

In "Nightmare", Kaikovus listed a number of duties of parents in raising their children:

1. Give the child a good name;
2. Transfer to a wise and kind babysitter;
3. Conducting a circumcision wedding by watching a wedding;
4. To teach reading and writing, to make them professional and scientific;
5. Social life itself proves that his opinion that "if one is from the military, one should teach politeness" is very viable.

Family strength - a spiritually and physically perfect child is the guarantee of the strength and spiritual maturity of the society. It is not for nothing that our great-grandfather Amir Temur raised the choice of a bride and raising children to the level of state policy. The power of the state is in the hands of young people who are sane, educated, moral, who have staked their lives for the fate of the people, the nation, and the Motherland.³

The educational importance of communication with children in the family, the ability of parents to actively communicate with their children is the key to their knowledge and learning in the process of education, and the creative nature of educational activities, which creates the best conditions

³ Sarsenbayeva R.M. Oila jamiyatning bir bo'g'ini sifatida. Journal of Innovations in Social Sciences ("Ijtimoiy fanlarda innovatsiya" onlayn ilmiy jurnali) ISSN Online: 2181-2594. 2023.08.30.

for the formation of the child's personality, provides an acceptable emotional environment in education. , among others, is an important tool that prevents the emergence of mental psychological obstacles and ensures proper management of socio-psychological processes in children.

In the family, parents work with methods of regular educational influence in the process of communication with children. For example: when explaining the essence of an event, giving a child a warning for any wrong behavior committed by him. In this situation, what parents should pay attention to first of all: firstly, the situation is analyzed, secondly, possible options for getting out of a difficult situation are sorted out, and thirdly, this activity is usually carried out quickly (even in this case, pedagogical communication itself characteristic is revealed) and the optimal methods are selected, only then the pedagogical effect is organized. However, we still need to find a communication system that is adequate to the chosen method of influence, through which pedagogical influence is implemented. That is, after solving the general pedagogical task aimed at a certain goal, the communicative task should be defined as the main task in order to organize direct influence by choosing the method of influence.

The family is a place in which a person who ensures the continuity of life is formed, ethnic culture, traditions, moral and spiritual values are preserved and developed, and the foundation of economic and spiritual life, which determines the development of society, is built and strengthened. As our president said, our people considered the family sacred since ancient times. After all, if the family is harmonious and harmonious, peace and harmony will be achieved in the society, peace and stability will prevail in the state. The foundations of education are laid in the family. It is considered a school of life that educates all attitudes and qualities that should be formed in a child.⁴

Communicative task in pedagogical activity has a relatively productive character and solves a complex task. Because it originates from a pedagogical task, therefore it is chosen and determined by parents. It can be said that the communicative task is exactly the pedagogical task transferred to the language of communication. Communicative task is a process that reflects the basis of the pedagogical task and has an auxiliary, instrumental character in relation to it.

Practice shows that even if parents choose the right method of interaction with students and correctly assess the situation, they often use their pedagogical influence communicatively. cannot provide, that is, cannot implement communication in a practical way in interaction.

The success of pedagogical training in communicating with students largely depends on parents' acquisition of communicative skills and competences and their ability to use them.

An important component of communication is the ability of parents to clearly express their thoughts and opinions, emotional feelings.

Family relationships are divided into three types. We can give an example of these methods of relations in the process of "Democratic", "Authoritarian" and "Liberal" communication management used in families. Below are some comments on these types of management relationships.

⁴ Sarsenbayeva R.M. Tarbiyachining oila bilan olib boradigan ijtimoiy-pedagogik faoliyati. Synergy: journal of ethics and governance (Axloq va boshqaruv jurnali) ISSN: 2181-2616. I/F № 7.6. 2023, jild 03, nashr 12.

Family education is focused on the formation of spiritual and moral qualities in children in a way that matches the spirit of the times and the qualities that are being formed in them. Conversations, debates, discussions among family members of this category are carried out with mutual equality, politeness and mutual respect.

Family is the primary social unit of society. It reflects the needs, interests, inclinations, education and other types of social activities of family members. The process of systematic influence of parents on the child's personality in order to form the foundations of scientific worldview, spiritual-ethical, sophistication, work and other social factors is called family upbringing.⁵

By education, we understand the formation of personal, moral qualities in the person being formed. Being closely connected with education, education also has its own laws. Education is a single process. But they are not exactly alike. The unity of education and training lies primarily in the commonality of their purpose.⁶

When a parent is angry, happy, sad, or depressed in various accidental pedagogical situations, he or she should know how to get out of the situation by playing the role of an actor with the ability to transfer his inner feelings from one situation to another, from one form to another. .

Small talk and pettiness do not earn a real reputation among boys and girls. There are parents who try to gain prestige in front of their children by doing fake good deeds in marriage. Such parents want to tame their children with their gentleness, indifference, forgiveness, indulgence, and low demands. There is neither determination, nor demandingness, nor stability in their character or spirituality. It is impossible to develop high human qualities, noble feelings, and volitional qualities in a child with flattery, fakeness, and artificiality. The method of setting an example plays an important role in raising the reputation of parents. In order to successfully carry out the work of education in the family, parents must constantly educate themselves both pedagogically and spiritually, and acquire the qualities they lack, should completely eliminate the existing evils. Because the talent of parents in the process of education consists of their love and loyalty to their children.⁷

In a certain sense, the parent's pedagogical activity is characterized by his emotional impact, grief, and his unique aspects that differ from the natural feelings of other professions. It should be noted that in the process of performing his communicative tasks, parents, like other professionals, are under the influence of the external environment and live in the vortex of human emotions, the uniqueness of his professional activity is also manifested in this way. parents' influence, feelings, and excitement should be in accordance with the pedagogical purpose.

In the family, the interests of parents are focused on one common goal, which is to raise their children to be physically, spiritually, and morally perfect people. Paying special attention to child education is the duty and responsibility of every citizen and parents in the family.

⁵ Sarsenbayeva R.M. Oilada ota-onaning obro'yi va farzand tarbiyasi. Privacy Statement (Ta'lim va rivojlanish tahlili onlayn ilmiy jurnali) ISSN Online: 2181-2624. I/F № 8.1 Jild: 03, Nashr:01 | Yanvar - 2024

⁶ Sarsenbayeva R.M. Tarbiyaviy ishlar metodikasi. O'quv qo'llanma. –T.: “Moliya-iqtisod”, 2019. – 388 b.

⁷ Xasanboyeva O. Oila pedagogikasi darslik. – T.: “Aloqachi, 2007.

The educational process in the family has its own characteristics. The child learns by imitating the actions of the parents, repeating what they say. So, parents should be ideal educators for the formation of a child's personality. The educational process in the family first of all depends on the process of constant communication between the child and the parents. So, how much time can we devote to communication with the child? It is definitely good if we spend an hour in a day. However, according to studies, communication between parents and children is 1.8 hours per day. After that, the mother should communicate for 35 minutes. And if he is, "Are you hungry? What have you been up to?" sentences like When a child asks a question, we sometimes find it difficult to answer. We adults should know that children of different ages have this or that problem, and we should be able to allocate time for it. Only material care is not enough for the child, for his upbringing, for the formation of communication. The origin of conflicts between parents is due to defects in child upbringing, lack of communication culture, neglect of the child.

A child is the fruit of a voluntary union built on the basis of parental love. As Abdurauf Fitrat said: "... the first goal of marriage is a child. Raising a generation is the service of humanity. When we raise children with good morals, only then will this duty of service be fulfilled. Whoever brings up naughty children, does not serve humanity, but enmity. Society is fed up with their children. A child with good and good morals comes from parents who have good morals, and if the parents are immoral, the child who grows up under their upbringing will also be immoral. Therefore, it is the best virtue for the bridegroom and the bride to be friendly."⁸

It is known that between the age of 2 and 5-6, the child's speech begins to grow rapidly, and the vocabulary can reach 3-4 thousand. The child asks a lot of questions about what he sees and hears, begins to acquire new words and concepts. For this, it is necessary to properly educate the child, talk to him, teach him to pronounce words correctly, tell stories, read books. If a child has the ability to speak, he can perfectly and clearly convey his thoughts and goals to others.

Therefore, at the same time, we should teach the correct and polite behavior in the process of communication, that is, not to speak in a hurry during the conversation, to pronounce words clearly, not to repeat a sentence, not to repeat what someone else said, not to necessary. Also, depending on the age of the child, it is important to teach the culture of dealing with people around.

In addition, it is difficult to create a culture of listening. If a child can listen to his parents and follow what they say, his education cannot be bad. If we don't teach the child the manners of greeting to the culture of listening, then it will be difficult to correct this defect.

In some families, children speak before parents. When their parents are talking to adults, they drop a bite. You need to be able to listen in order to know what's on your tongue from your eyes.

If we listen well and attentively to our interlocutor, we will also develop self-respect in him. So, the listening process is not as passive as many people imagine. The importance of the listening process is that it plays an important role in effective communication. Because the ability to listen inspires the speaker, inspires him, creates conditions for the formation of new thoughts and ideas.

People with high listening skills are cultured. For this, it is important for us to form a culture of communication and the art of listening in our children.

In conclusion, we can emphasize that communication is the most important means of communication between parents and children, exchange of information, and expression of emotional experiences in family conditions. All relationships of family members are carried out

⁸ Abdurauf Fitrat. Oila va oila boshqarish tartiblari. – Toshkent. "Ma'naviyat", 1998. – 112 b.

through direct or indirect communication. From a psychological point of view, communication has a great educational effect. For this reason, it is necessary to pay special attention to ensure that the communication organized between parents and children, and in general, all family members, acquires positive significance. In this regard, the main responsibility is undoubtedly placed on the parents. Parents themselves, having mastered the methods of effective communication, should educate their children in the appropriate and purposeful use of this tool in the process of interpersonal relations.

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