

## EFFECTIVE ASPECTS OF PEDAGOGICAL COMMUNICATION IN EDUCATING THE INTELLECTUAL GENERATION

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**Abstract:** Educating an intellectual generation is one of the key factors in the development of society. In this process, pedagogical communication plays a crucial role. Effective pedagogical interaction helps to establish an atmosphere of trust, respect, and cooperation between teachers and students. This article analyzes the essence of pedagogical communication and its importance in increasing the effectiveness of the educational process, as well as the communicative competence of teachers. In addition, the possibilities of developing students’ critical thinking, creative activity, and personal potential through effective pedagogical communication are highlighted.

**Keywords:** intellectual generation, pedagogical communication, educational process, communicative competence, upbringing, creative thinking, teacher competence, learning effectiveness, personality development, cooperation, innovative education, pedagogical culture

In the era of new reforms, preparing the youth of our country, which is moving along the path of its independent development, for a new social environment, educating them in the spirit of the times is one of the urgent and priority tasks of the day. The fate of the reforms being implemented in our country today depends on the spiritual image and personal development of young people. The implementation of these tasks requires the full absorption of democratic principles in human relations. Social relations between people are formed in a way that is unique to the peoples of the East and corresponds to the psychology of each nation. This article helps to understand the psychological nature of the changes taking place in human spirituality and psyche during the period of renewal of society.

In the process of globalization, which is being renewed today, great attention is paid to the issue of raising a spiritually mature and intellectual generation, raising well-rounded people. One of the important qualities of a mature person is the culture of communication. Without an insufficiently formed culture of communication, it is very difficult to establish healthy social relations. Problems related to communication have been studied in depth in the sciences of pedagogy and psychology, and a large amount of scientific knowledge has been accumulated in this regard. Based on this, it can be concluded that the spiritual development of a person, his relationship with others, and the formation of an individual as a person cannot be imagined without communication. Because communication is one of the inherent human needs. In childhood and adolescence, communication is embodied as an activity that directly affects the leading activity, that is, the formation of new psychological characteristics.

Communication is an important condition of human life and activity. It is through communication that people have the opportunity to act together to master nature and satisfy their needs. In the process of communication, certain images and models of human behavior are formed, which are subsequently internalized. During communication, social and personal relationships are established, through which collaborative activities are implemented. Providing knowledge in the field of communication psychology to young people, especially future teachers, increases their psychological literacy, greatly contributes to improving their spiritual and moral education, and successfully implementing their future pedagogical activities. As shown in the studies of

A.V.Zaporozhets, A.N.Leontyev, A.R.Luria, D.B.Elkonin, A.V.Zaporozhets, L.S.Vygotsky, one of the primary social needs of a child is the need for communication.

Research shows that the communication between parents and children is 0.5 hours a day. A mother communicates with her child for 35 minutes a day: “Are you hungry? What do you want to eat?” Some parents do not want to answer when a child asks a question. Mother is busy cooking, father is reading the newspaper. We adults should know that children of different ages have one or another problem and be able to devote time to it. Material care is not enough for a child, for his upbringing, for the formation of communication. It is important to be able to listen to the child’s heart. One of the reasons for the emergence of conflicts between parents is the lack of attention to the child. Why are we not satisfied even though we communicate a lot with our colleagues and friends, but we communicate little with our child? At preschool age, a child’s relationship with each other takes on a new meaning. The child previously interacted with his parents, peers in the group, and the educator, but now he also interacts with the school teacher and the class teacher. During this period, a sense of responsibility is formed in children.

Communication plays a big role in the development of children’s speech. A child speaks without thinking at preschool age, and later the language that the child speaks becomes a science that is taught and learned. In the process of studying grammatical accuracy, the phonetic aspect of the child’s speech becomes correct, the syntactic structure of speech improves. In the process of studying all the activities conducted in preschool educational institutions, the vocabulary of children’s speech is enriched, the meaning of words deepens and expands. Children’s mastery of written speech is an important stage in the development of their speech. When children perform written tasks on the instructions of the educator, they know in advance that their work will be evaluated, and their thoughts will be evaluated depending on the language in which they are expressed. When a child practices reciting the task given in the lessons, it has a great impact on the development of the child’s speech. The speech of the educator plays a big role in the development of children’s speech, because his speech is a model speech for children. Therefore, the educator must work on improving his speech. In preschool education, the number of words actively used by children increases first of all. Mastering written speech, reading and writing is a skill acquired in the life of a student. And children of younger school age, having mastered the skill of forming words by combining sounds, sometimes misunderstand the content of the text. This is due to the students’ lack of vocabulary or inability to distinguish the main idea. In this regard, the educator has the task of increasing the vocabulary of children and teaching them to independently plan what they have read as early as possible. In writing lessons, the child faces great difficulty in writing letters and words. At first, the child focuses all his attention on the writing technique and observing the rules of sitting. First, the child’s written speech is determined by his oral speech, that is, he writes the word the way he pronounces it. During this period, regular exercises with the child on pronunciation are of great importance for his successful mastery of spelling rules. In written speech, gestures and intonation are not used, and children’s written speech is much freer than their oral speech. Children’s speech develops under the influence of adult speech. Therefore, educators need to teach children a culture of speech, along with the development of oral and written speech, starting from preschool age. Research can be conducted as follows to form sociability in preschool children. Conducting a “Methodology of organizing game exercises in a group” with them. According to this methodology, each group member is assigned one role. For example, one child is a teacher, another is a student, another is a leader, another is a police officer, etc. By playing their role, each child develops their sociability and their shyness disappears. The results of the study showed that 8 out of 15 children in the experimental group lost their shyness. So, if this exercise is used frequently in the lesson, children can develop sociability.

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