

COMMUNICATIVE CULTURE AS A CONDITION FOR IMPROVING THE TRAINING OF FUTURE SPECIALISTS

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Abstract

With the formation of human society, there is an urgent need for vocational training, and to solve this problem, first of all, it is necessary to continuously form a communicative culture for each future specialist, and this first requires the study of the basics of human culture, including communicative culture, and, on the one hand, man is part of nature, on the other hand, that he is an example of civilized existence, analyzed and presented reliable information on issues of his socio-cultural essence, the importance of emphasizing his ability to create and master culture.

Keywords: Communication culture, listener, competence, position, basis of the situation, psychological state.

Introduction

As the personality society is formed, professional training is strongly needed. To solve this problem, it is necessary first to create a continuous communicative culture for each future specialist. This requires, at first, the study of the basics of the culture of the individual, including communicative culture. On the one hand, man is a branch of nature, and on the other hand, he is an example of a civilized being. In this regard, it is important to emphasize the uniqueness of a person, his socio-cultural essence, and the ability to create and assimilate culture.

We will analyze the concepts used to determine the essence of communicative culture at the personal and professional levels of the future specialist. Communication is a state of communication based on mutual understanding, a dialogue between two or more individuals; the way one individual sends information to another or a group of individuals. Communicative ability - is the ability to have light access to mutual communication, monotheism.

If we look at some encyclopedic dictionaries, the Encyclopedia of Philosophy in Ham, then the word "communication" – comes in the sense of "way of dealing (message)". Step by step if we analyze the two last statements. Concepts such as "message" and "communication" are not divided in the process of scientific research, and we agree.

Conversion

After analyzing the study, we encountered a lot of opposition and may not comment on some of it. Communication is a very broad understanding, an understandable and incomprehensible dialogue, and the reception and delivery of information that we always and everywhere see.

Our professional scientists: L. S. Vygotsky, I. A. Zimnyaya, I. I. Ivanets, N. V. Kurbatov, A.A. Leontiev, M. I. Lisina, M. G. Rud, and others say that communication between the object and the subject is illegal. In their opinion, communication is tantamount to this movement. Its characteristic features refer to conversion. Parson and C.Cherry. Parsons says communication is communication and cooperation between people. Sherry believes that communication is a social dialogue used in various communication systems, among which is undoubtedly the most important language and word.

In our study, we proceed from the point of view of S.I. Samygin, who clarified the aforementioned concept: communication is very narrow in scale, and communication is a very broad concept, communication. S. According to the analysis of the scientific works of Kogan and other supporters of the second approach, the mentioned terms have two main differences: a) communication is both practical and spiritual, and communication is an ongoing information process; b) dialogue is intersubjective cooperation, the structure of which is identical, and communication is the information dialogue of the subject.

We cannot agree that communication is an information dialogue; it can be called a completely new technology since it can disseminate information in two directions. Of course, it is necessary to emphasize the importance of the right opinion for our study, which proves the relevance of the question we are considering. In future communications working with information networks, communicative cultural knowledge is very necessary, communication has many forms, and professional communication is a form of personal communication, general and special forms of interaction, in the learning process.

Currently, ideas about the unity of communication and activity are being formed in psychology, since the concept of communication can be associated with the category of activity. According to CIS scientist Leontiev a person is the subject of activity, work, knowledge, and communication, but this can be understood differently, sometimes activity and communication are not parallel and interconnected processes, but the two sides of this human social way of life differ in some cases: communication is one of the sides of activity, it can be observed in various types of activities, while activity itself can be a "condition for communication," in addition, G.M. Andreev, A. Leontyev, G.I. Visina, E.V. Rudensky, I.I. Ridanova and others see communication as a communicative activity. According to them, the points of view of the dialogue: communicative - exchange of information, interactive dialogue.

We will consider each of them in detail. Naturally, all of these terms are very conditional. In this sense, others are also used. In the process of mutual exchange of ideas, a specialist and a student exchange various visions, ideas, feelings, moods, etc. during the joint activity, that is, information is not only expressed but they are formed, and identified, formed.

Communication between people of the function of mutual exchange of ideas has the following peculiarities:

First of all, communication is not a simple exchange of information or a movement of information, but two individual dialogues, since each of them folds as an active subject.

In the intersubjective process, the subject can be expressed in a simplified way, as the exchange of mutually active information with the subject (s – S), during which communication is jointly realized to the subject.



Secondly, the exchange of information implies the interaction of the subjects, intending that the partner will change his character.

Thirdly, communicative influence is only possible when subjects have a single or compatible system of coding and deciphering codes (i.e. speaking the same language), when signs and attached meanings are known to everyone.

Fourth, communicative barriers in social or psychological character for communication are character. On the one hand, it is the perception of a different world, the understanding of the world that gives rise to a different interpretation of the same concept. On the other hand, obstacles can be reason (reluctance, failure to tell anyone the secret, insecurity, urgency to each other, etc.) of psychological disorders inherent in the individual. From this, we will analyze the concepts of individual and personality.

Analyzing the concepts of "individual and "Person", A.N.Leontev makes the following point: "a person is a special human derivative, whose consciousness, as it cannot separate from human needs, cannot live apart from its adaptive activity." Like the consciousness and needs of a person, his personality is formed, that is, as a result of the individual's entry into relations with the team in the process of his activity; an individual is formed. The person is an active participant in this process. The process of mastering social experience is carried out through the inner world of the individual. Activity is constantly changing, and moving, therefore, when a person says, it is advisable to reflect on the inner aspect of the activity.

Person A.N.Leontev explained that the individual is not only "a participant in the activity, but also its product", and "the individual is formed in the process of social life». In recent years, the concept of personality has been considered a problem of the subject, so it is important to note the toxicity of the interaction between the individual and the subject. Being a person denotes being a subject of activity, communication, and self-awareness, that is, a person is a subject of basic social activity, such as work, communication, and awareness.

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