

Formation Of A Dialogue Based On National Ideas

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ABSTRACT: *This scientific document examines the formation of communication, its place in society, its significance in human life and its use as a means of communication. There is also a number of studies on the role of communication culture in the early period, from primitive society to the present day. In short, there are theories that the formation of a dialogue, along with a national idea, is certainly reflected in the customs, traditions and religious rites of this people.*

KEYWORDS: communication, communication, social, cultural, language, primitive community, tradition, society, means of communication

INTRODUCTION

Communication is a human need as a social, conscious being, as a carrier of consciousness. We observe the division of various ways of life of higher animals and people into two aspects: relations with nature and relations with living beings. When we talk about communication, first of all, let's talk about what it means and what it does. In general, there are different definitions of the term "communication". In short, communication is a complex, all-encompassing process that arises from the need for joint activities between people and includes the exchange of information, the development of a unique way of interaction, the establishment and development of relationships that perceive and understand the other person. process This is the most complete and accurate definition of the concept of "communication". Communication is inherent in all living things, but at the human level it takes the most advanced forms and is understood through speech. Of course, speech is no exception, because human speech activity is closely related to all aspects of the human mind and creates a means of communication. Under the influence of speech, opinions, beliefs, intellectual, spiritual and aesthetic feelings are formed, will and character are formed. Thanks to speech, all cognitive mental processes become free and controlled.

MAIN PART

When we talk about communication and speech, we must also mention when and how they originated. The earliest symbols created for communication were cave paintings, a type of stone art from the Upper Paleolithic period. The oldest cave paintings date back to 30,000 BC in the Chauvet Cave. This means that communication began 30,000 years ago and has served and will continue to serve man ever since. These early communication methods had two limitations. First, they are limited by the amount of time they can communicate. As soon as the words were spoken, or as soon as the smoke was blown away, they disappeared, except for repetition. Secondly, they are limited in space. They could only be used between people who were more or less close to each other. It is quite obvious that communication has existed since the appearance of a person and since then has taken its place and has not lost its essence, value and significance in the modern world. And now, without deviating from the topic, let's see how communication and the national idea are intertwined. The term "national idea" refers to the complex of knowledge, folklore, language, rules, rituals, customs, lifestyle, beliefs and customs that associate a particular group with a particular period and give it a common identity. The national idea is the result of communication, because communication embodies the culture, language, beliefs, traditions and customs of a particular society. They, in turn, form the concept of the national idea. Because the national idea comes from the history, etymology, religion and secular views of a particular society, and communication is the leading means of this. All social units develop a national idea. In a relationship between two people, culture also develops over time. Groups also develop cultures that are composed of a set of rules, rituals, customs, and other characteristics unique to the social unit. As the richest and most complex culture and national idea associated with a society or nation, the term "culture" is often used to refer to these characteristics, including language and style of use, rituals, rules and customs. A social or national idea also includes elements such as important historical events and symbols, basic principles of philosophy, social customs, family customs, religion, economic philosophies and practices, belief systems and values, and legal concepts and systems. Thus, any social unit - be it a relationship, group, organization, or community - develops communication over time. While the defining traits or combinations of characteristics of each culture are unique, all cultures share certain common functions. From the point of view of communication, three functions are very important: 1) uniting people, (2) creating a basis for common identification and (3) creating conditions for interaction and negotiation of members. If we talk about communication and the national idea, then the relationship between communication and culture is very complex. and sincere. First, cultures are created through communication; that is, communication is a means of human interaction through the creation and coexistence of these cultural characteristics - customs, roles, rules, rituals, laws, or other patterns. It is important that cultures are a natural product of social interaction, not that they aim to create culture when people interact in relationships, groups, organizations or societies. In a sense, culture is a "relic" of social communication. Without the means of communication and communication, it would be impossible to preserve and transfer cultural characteristics from one place to another. So, we can say that culture is created, formed, transmitted and studied through communication. The converse is also true; That is, communication methods are mainly created, shaped and transmitted by culture. In general, in order to understand the consequences of communicative-cultural relations, it is necessary to think in terms of current communicative processes, and not in terms of a single communicative event. In relation to each other, this changed culture shapes the way current and future group members communicate. This applies to any culture; communication forms culture and culture forms communication.

CONCLUSION

Nothing exists in society, it does not disappear from existence, because something lies in the factor of everything. In a word, the national idea is formed and developed on the basis of dialogue. These two are inextricably developed in this society. National ideas and dialogue are everywhere interdependent.

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