

THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATION SKILLS IN MODERN SOCIETY

Ismatillayeva Dilso‘z Mirsodiq qizi

1st-year student, Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Narpay Faculty of Foreign Languages

998338550204

ANNOTATSIYA: *Zamonaviy jamiyatda muloqot madaniyati turli xil omillar ta'sirida olingan, mustahkamlangan va rivojlanadigan murakkab individual ta'lim sifatida ko'rib chiqilishi kerak: sub'ektiv (iroda, temperament, idrok etish xususiyatlari va boshqalar), ob'ektiv (atrof-muhit sharoitlari, shaxsning shaxsiyati, o'qituvchi, o'qitishning mazmuni, shakllari va usullari); turli yondashuvlar va tarkibiy qismlarning birligini ifodalovchi, u talabaning umumiy qadriyat sifatida muloqot madaniyatining zarurati va ahamiyatini anglash darajasi, jarayon va uning natijalari bilan, samarali o'zaro ta'sirning asosiy ko'nikmalarini egallash darajasi, muloqotni aks ettirish texnikasi samarali muloqot sohasidagi bilim darajasi, qoniqish darajasi bilan tavsiflanadi.*

Kalit so'zlar/ ключевые слова/ keywords: *muloqot madaniyati, muloqot ko'nikmalari, shaxs shakllanishi, ijtimoiylashuv, nutqiy muloqot, madaniyatlararo muloqot, til va tafakkur, axloqiy madaniyat, zamonaviy jamiyat, ta'lim jarayoni / culture of communication, communication skills, personality formation, socialization, speech communication, intercultural communication, language and thinking, moral culture, modern society, educational process/ культура общения, коммуникативные навыки, формирование личности, социализация, речевое общение, межкультурная коммуникация, язык и мышление, нравственная культура, современное общество, образовательный процесс.*

АННОТАЦИЯ: *В современном обществе культуру общения следует рассматривать как сложное индивидуальное образование, которое формируется, закрепляется и развивается под воздействием различных факторов: субъективных (воля, темперамент, особенности восприятия и др.) и объективных (условия окружающей среды, личностное окружение человека, преподаватель, содержание, формы и методы обучения). Она выражает единство различных подходов и структурных компонентов и характеризуется уровнем осознания студентом необходимости и значимости культуры общения как общей ценности, процессом общения и его результатами, степенью овладения основными навыками*

эффективного взаимодействия, техникой рефлексии общения, уровнем знаний в области эффективной коммуникации и степенью удовлетворённости.

ABSTRACT: *In modern society, the culture of communication should be regarded as a complex individual formation that is shaped, strengthened, and developed under the influence of various factors: subjective (willpower, temperament, perceptual characteristics, and others) and objective (environmental conditions, an individual's social environment, the teacher, the content, forms, and methods of instruction). It represents the unity of different approaches and structural components and is characterized by the level of a student's awareness of the necessity and significance of communication culture as a universal value, the communication process and its outcomes, the degree of mastery of basic skills for effective interaction, techniques of communicative reflection, the level of knowledge in the field of effective communication, and the degree of satisfaction.*

INTRODUCTION

Education is one of the main structural components of culture. In modern society, the culture of communication is a personal integrated quality, an inseparable part of which is not merely a system of information transmission, but also includes the organization of communication, differentiation and integration of knowledge, and other aspects. At the same time, in modern society, as one of the ways of implementing intercultural communication, the interaction of language, thinking, and culture in conditions of bilingualism or multilingualism is considered [6].

MAIN PART

Like any philosophical, social, psychological, and pedagogical process, the culture of communication includes a number of functions, one of the most important of which is the normative function.

At present, the culture of communication creates the necessary conditions and forms an environment in which a person's individual states, relationships, and patterns of behavior are developed, and within which each individual becomes socialized while growing up. In adult life, people adhere to developed cultural skills and transmit them to new generations. Thus, in modern society, the culture of communication is an integral part of human life, as it organizes and structures human existence.

Each society (and sometimes its individual social groups) develops certain regulatory principles of communication, which are not only закреплены in the behavioral norms accepted by it, but are also cultivated in people with varying degrees of consciousness. This provides grounds to assert the existence of one level or another of communication culture. Here, it should be emphasized that culture is a broader concept than communication, as it

includes all material and spiritual values accumulated by people . At the same time, culture encompasses the forms, methods, and norms that characterize ways of human activity and the features of social functioning, without which society cannot exist. In this regard, it is possible to speak of the culture of production, leisure, and communication, which ensures a broad interpretation of the concept of “culture,” where culture includes norms of human relations and the ways of their implementation. However, there is also a narrower understanding of culture, which is determined by the degree to which people possess communication skills created and accepted in a particular society .

Thus, the culture of communication is a set of norms, methods, and forms of relationships between people, acting as specific standards of interaction. Moreover, since the formation of communication culture is one of the components of moral education, a developed moral culture (or genuine spirituality) determines the quality and effectiveness of interpersonal interaction, promotes mutual understanding, respect, tolerance, and ethical behavior in communication. A high level of moral culture contributes to the development of responsibility, empathy, and self-control, which are essential for building constructive dialogue and harmonious social relations. Consequently, the formation of communication culture plays a significant role in the moral development of the individual and in ensuring stable and productive interaction within modern society.

The role of communication in the formation of personality is extremely significant. Speech communication, in all its forms and genres, enables an individual to acquire the meaningful and systematized social experience prepared by previous generations. Through communication, a person assimilates spiritual, intellectual, and material culture, gains knowledge of the world and of oneself, and as a result, undergoes socialization and adaptation of behavior. Psychologists emphasize that verbal communication with adults is crucial both for mastering the surrounding world and for developing modes of thinking. Verbal interaction is carried out through speech communication skills, which, in turn, develop and are refined in the process of speech activity.

A child who communicates with adults learns not only the names of individual objects in the surrounding world, but also how to relate to various things, how the world functions, how to interact with people, and how to communicate with them. Outside the language environment, a child cannot develop either intellectually or morally. As a result of communication, the necessary organization and unity of actions among individuals within a group are achieved; rational, emotional, and volitional interaction between individuals is realized; commonality of feelings, thoughts, and views, mutual understanding, and coordination of actions are formed, leading to achievements that characterize collective activity.

Thus, communication is a highly complex and multidimensional process studied by representatives of various disciplines, including philosophers, sociologists, cultural studies scholars, psychologists, and linguists. Philosophers examine the role of communication in human and social life, as well as its significance in human development. Sociologists study forms of communication within and between different social groups and analyze differences in types of communication determined by social factors. Psychologists consider communication both as a form of activity and as a manifestation of human behavior, examining its individual psychotypical characteristics as well as its place in the structure of individual consciousness. Cultural studies scholars explore the relationship between types of culture and forms of communication. Linguists investigate the linguistic and speech nature of social and interpersonal communication.

In conclusion, under the conditions of modern society, understanding the problem of an individual's culture of communication requires the study of works that analyze the characteristics of a transitional society, the forms of its transformation, and projections for the future.

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