

PEDAGOGICAL CONDITIONS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF A CULTURE OF INTERETHNIC COMMUNICATION IN STUDENTS

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ANNOTATION:

Dear Reader, this article provides information on teaching students the culture of interethnic communication. Linguist help to understand the importance and role of thinking in matters of intercultural communication.

Keywords: Intercultural Communication, traditions, customs, anthropology.

INTRODUCTION:

The social essence of man. Man lives in a society and naturally he will have to communicate with other members of that society. The term communication is also derived from the Latin word communication, communis "general". So the word connects people to each other, unites them through communication. Without communication there can be no society, without society there can be no social man, no cultural and conscious man homo sapiens. The word is embodied in language and separates man from the animal world. No science, no one man will exist without words. At the very least, words will be needed to shape knowledge and experiences, to record them and pass them on to the next generation. So, communication is the foundation of human existence. The purpose of "Intercultural Communication" is to analyze the issues of communication, focusing on language and culture, to facilitate communication between different cultures and to prevent conflicts. At a time when different peoples, titles, cultures are mixed, interest in other cultures respect, trying to understand them, learning to approach them

patiently is one of the pressing issues. Due to this, the issues of intercultural and international dialogue have attracted a lot of attention. The American Institute of Dimiomatic Services has been staffed by a variety of professionals, including linguists, anthropologists, and psychologists. In conducting pre-research on communication, each expert relied on theories in their field. As a result, a complex approach to communication has emerged at the intersection of linguistics, anthropology and psychology. This approach is still bearing fruit today.

Linguistics. Linguistic research focuses on "language and culture." Language is a mirror of culture, in which not only the real being that surrounds man, his real living conditions, but also the social self-consciousness of the people, it also reflects its mentality, national character, way of life, traditions, customs, set of moral values and worldview. The component of culture is the language. At the same time, the component of culture is not any cultural information communicated through language. It is an integral feature of language that applies to all levels of language. Linguists help to understand the importance and role of language in intercultural communication, highlighting the differences in terms of apparent structures, the interactions between language and real being b they melted. Linguists also say that learning a second or third language can help people expand their knowledge of other cultures, enhancing their intercultural potential. Anthropology. Anthropologists help to understand the important role of culture in human life and the

importance of nonverbal communication. In particular, anthropologist Renate Rosaldo (1989) encouraged researchers to adopt methods of studying culture, and many anthropologists followed in his footsteps. Cultural anthropology deals with the formation and development of human culture. Anthropology, as the name implies, is the science of man. . However, the human sciences include all the humanities and some natural sciences (medicine and, in part, biology). It is natural that there are many sciences about man, because man is a complex, multifaceted essence. Also, all of these sciences develop in a human society with a human being at the center. Anthropology differs from the recorded human sciences. He tries to combine other aspects of man and studies the process of his physical and cultural development globally and comprehensively Anthropology is divided into physical anthropology and cultural anthropology. Physical anthropology studies the biological origin of man belonging to different races and the evolution of his physical structure. Cultural anthropology studies the formation and development of human culture. Thus, cultural anthropology is an extraordinarily broad fundamental science that studies the general problems of human cultural development, integrates the knowledge of all the humanities, makes man "Human" and distinguishes him from the animal world. Consequently, although animals have a certain behavior – a system of actions - they do not have a culture. Culture as a subject of cultural anthropology is the sum of the results of the activities of human society, which constitute the way of life of a nation, class, group in a certain period. Cultural anthropology explores all aspects of cultural development, in particular human lifestyle mentality, national character, spiritual, social, and productive activities.

Cultural anthropology studies the unique human ability to develop culture through communication, with a special focus on the interaction of language and culture.

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