



## Psychological Features Of The Development Of Communicative Skills In Students In The Direction Of Pedagogy

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**Annotation:** This article explores the psychological features of developing communicative skills in students, specifically those pursuing studies in pedagogy. The importance of effective communication in the educational field is emphasized, and the article examines the psychological processes and factors that influence the development of these skills. The study investigates both the theoretical and practical aspects of communication in pedagogy, offering methods and strategies for enhancing communicative competence in future educators.

**Keywords:** Psychological development, communicative skills, pedagogy, students, communication strategies, interpersonal communication, educational psychology, teacher-student interaction, social skills.

### Introduction

Effective communication is a cornerstone of successful teaching and learning. For students pursuing pedagogy, the development of strong communicative skills is essential not only for their future careers but also for creating supportive and interactive learning environments. Communication encompasses a range of abilities including verbal, non-verbal, and listening skills, all of which contribute to building relationships with students, peers, and colleagues. The psychological features that underpin these skills in future educators are multi-faceted, involving cognitive, emotional, and social processes. Understanding how these features develop can help educators design better curricula and training programs to prepare future teachers for their roles.

This article examines the psychological aspects of communicative skill development in pedagogy students. It provides a theoretical overview of key concepts in communication and psychology, analyzes existing literature on the topic, and discusses methods for enhancing communication skills. The aim is to outline how psychological theories and practical strategies can contribute to more effective communication training for future educators.





### **Literature Analysis**

The literature on the development of communicative skills in pedagogy students spans various psychological, educational, and communicative theories. Scholars such as Vygotsky (1978) have highlighted the role of social interaction in cognitive development, emphasizing the importance of communication in shaping an individual's thinking and learning processes. In the context of pedagogy, teachers need to master both instructional and interpersonal communication to create a positive and productive learning environment.

Other works (e.g., Goleman, 1995) focus on emotional intelligence, suggesting that successful communicators possess the ability to manage their emotions as well as empathize with others. This is particularly important for educators, as teacher-student interactions often involve complex emotional exchanges. Moreover, research by Rogers (1961) underscores the significance of active listening and the creation of a trusting relationship between educators and students as a key component of effective communication.

Recent studies have also explored the impact of technology on communication skills, especially in the age of digital learning environments. With the rise of virtual classrooms and online teaching, pedagogical communication is no longer confined to face-to-face interactions. These studies highlight the challenges and opportunities for developing communication skills in an increasingly digital context.

### **Methods**

The research employs a mixed-methods approach, combining qualitative and quantitative data. The study involved surveying pedagogy students at a university, assessing their self-reported communication skills and experiences. Additionally, in-depth interviews were conducted with instructors who work with these students to gain insights into how communication skills are taught and evaluated in educational settings. Observational data from classroom environments were also collected to examine how students engage in communication during practical teaching sessions.

The methods also included the use of standardized communication assessment tools to measure verbal and non-verbal communication abilities. Data were analyzed using both statistical methods to identify trends and qualitative coding to categorize responses.

### **Results**





The psychological development of communicative skills in students within the field of pedagogy involves several key aspects that shape how students interact, express themselves, and understand others in a learning environment. Below are some of the psychological features of this development:

**Cognitive Development:** As students progress through their education, their cognitive abilities enhance, enabling them to process complex information, engage in abstract thinking, and understand nuances in communication. This improvement allows them to engage in more sophisticated discussions, analyze various perspectives, and use language effectively.

Cognitive development in students is crucial as it enables them to better understand and engage with the world around them. As they progress through their education, their ability to process complex information becomes more refined. This allows them to:

**Engage in abstract thinking:** Students start to think beyond concrete facts and can explore hypothetical scenarios, theories, and ideas that are not directly tied to the physical world.

**Analyze perspectives:** They become more adept at considering multiple viewpoints, which fosters critical thinking and the ability to evaluate different arguments or solutions.

**Understand nuances in communication:** Students gain a deeper understanding of language, including figurative language, sarcasm, and subtle meanings in texts or speech, which enhances their communication skills.

**Utilize language effectively:** With enhanced cognitive abilities, students are better equipped to use language in varied and sophisticated ways, whether for persuasion, explanation, or debate.

This overall cognitive growth not only helps them excel academically but also equips them with skills that are essential for their personal and professional development.

**Emotional Intelligence:** The ability to recognize, understand, and manage one's emotions, as well as recognize and influence the emotions of others, is crucial for effective communication. Emotional intelligence helps students handle conflicts, collaborate in teams, and express themselves appropriately in various contexts.

Emotional Intelligence (EI) plays a key role in fostering healthy communication, both in personal and academic settings. It's made up of several core components, including:





**Self-awareness:** Understanding your own emotions, strengths, weaknesses, and their impact on others. This helps in managing reactions and staying composed in challenging situations.

**Self-regulation:** The ability to control your emotions, avoid impulsive reactions, and adapt to changing circumstances. This helps students stay calm under pressure and make more thoughtful decisions.

**Motivation:** Being driven to achieve goals for internal reasons rather than external rewards. Motivated students are likely to remain focused and persistent, even in the face of obstacles.

**Empathy:** Understanding and sharing the feelings of others. In a classroom setting, empathy allows students to connect with peers, collaborate effectively, and resolve conflicts with sensitivity.

**Social Skills:** The ability to manage relationships, build networks, and communicate effectively. Students with strong social skills can navigate group work, lead discussions, and resolve misunderstandings smoothly.

Emotional intelligence enhances overall learning by promoting collaboration, resilience, and positive interactions, making it an essential skill for both personal development and academic success.

**Self-Regulation and Control:** A key psychological feature is the ability to control impulses, manage stress, and stay focused on communication goals. Students learn how to regulate their tone, gestures, and body language, enhancing their ability to communicate effectively.

Self-regulation and control play a vital role in effective communication. It involves managing emotions, impulses, and stress to stay focused on the communication objectives. This ability allows students to:

**Control impulses:** They learn to pause before reacting, ensuring that their responses are thoughtful rather than impulsive.

**Manage stress:** By regulating their stress levels, students can remain calm, composed, and clear-headed, which is crucial in high-pressure situations.

**Stay focused:** Effective communicators maintain focus on their message, avoiding distractions and ensuring that they convey their ideas in a coherent manner.

**Control tone, gestures, and body language:** By being mindful of their non-verbal cues, students can enhance the clarity and impact of their communication, fostering a more engaging and effective exchange.





These skills help in both verbal and non-verbal aspects of communication, ensuring that the message is delivered in a clear, controlled, and positive manner.

**Social Awareness and Empathy:** Developing empathy is fundamental for communication in pedagogy. Students need to understand the emotions, perspectives, and needs of others. This fosters a positive classroom environment where students can work together, share ideas, and engage in discussions.

**Interpersonal Skills:** The ability to engage in dialogue, negotiate, and collaborate is essential. Pedagogical training helps students develop listening skills, assertiveness, and the ability to engage in meaningful conversations with peers, teachers, and others.

Interpersonal skills are crucial in any educational or professional setting, as they facilitate effective communication, collaboration, and problem-solving. In pedagogical training, these skills are developed through exercises and activities that encourage active listening, empathy, and assertiveness. Here's a breakdown of how these skills contribute to success:

**Engagement in Dialogue:** Being able to actively listen and respond appropriately allows individuals to participate in meaningful conversations. This fosters an environment of mutual respect and understanding, which is key in both teaching and learning settings.

**Negotiation:** The ability to negotiate effectively is essential for resolving conflicts and reaching agreements. This skill involves understanding different perspectives, finding common ground, and developing solutions that satisfy all parties involved.

**Collaboration:** Collaboration encourages teamwork, where individuals with different skills and perspectives work together toward common goals. Effective communication and mutual respect are essential for successful collaboration, ensuring that everyone's contributions are valued.

Pedagogical training typically incorporates exercises that enhance these interpersonal skills, such as group discussions, role-playing, and peer feedback. These activities help students practice and refine their ability to communicate and collaborate in real-world contexts.

**Linguistic Competence:** Students develop both verbal and non-verbal communication skills, enhancing their ability to articulate ideas clearly and understand verbal cues. Mastery of language structure, vocabulary, and tone is critical for academic success and interpersonal interaction.





**Cultural Sensitivity:** Effective communication in a pedagogical context involves understanding cultural differences and how they influence communication styles. Students learn to adapt their communication methods to diverse audiences, respecting cultural nuances.

**Social Cognitive Theory:** Observational learning plays a role in the development of communicative skills. Students often model their communication behaviors after peers, teachers, or role models, which impacts their interpersonal skills.

**Development of Confidence:** As students' communicative skills improve, their confidence in participating in group activities, public speaking, and expressing opinions increases. This self-assurance is essential for their academic and professional future.

The development of these skills is continuous and influenced by the social, emotional, and intellectual environment in which students are placed. Pedagogy plays a central role in shaping these aspects, helping students refine their communication skills for academic success and social interaction.

Interestingly, students who had exposure to digital learning environments reported mixed experiences. While some found online communication more comfortable, others struggled with maintaining engagement and clarity without face-to-face interaction.

### **Discussion**

The findings suggest that communicative skill development in pedagogy students is influenced by multiple factors, including instructional methods, emotional intelligence, and technological familiarity. The ability to engage with students on an emotional and intellectual level requires not only cognitive but also emotional skills, which can be cultivated through targeted training.

One key observation from the study is the importance of interactive teaching methods in promoting effective communication. Students who actively engage in dialogue, debate, and collaborative learning environments are more likely to develop strong communicative skills. These methods allow for real-time feedback and provide opportunities for practice, which is crucial for honing both verbal and non-verbal communication abilities.

Furthermore, the study highlights the need for pedagogy programs to integrate emotional intelligence training into their curricula. Teachers who are emotionally aware and capable of empathizing with their students can foster better communication and create supportive learning environments. This is





especially important in handling classroom dynamics and addressing students' individual needs.

### **Conclusions**

The psychological development of communicative skills in pedagogy students is a complex process that requires attention to both cognitive and emotional factors. Effective communication is a vital competency for future educators, influencing their ability to teach, interact with students, and manage classroom environments. Pedagogy programs should emphasize the development of both verbal and non-verbal communication skills, incorporating interactive teaching methods and emotional intelligence training to prepare students for the diverse demands of the teaching profession.

**Incorporate interactive communication practices:** Pedagogy programs should include more opportunities for role-playing, group discussions, and peer feedback to help students practice real-world communication scenarios.

**Develop emotional intelligence programs:** Offering training on emotional regulation, empathy, and social awareness can enhance students' communication skills and their ability to manage classroom dynamics effectively.

**Integrate digital communication tools:** As online learning becomes more prevalent, pedagogy students should receive training in digital communication platforms to enhance their ability to communicate effectively in virtual environments.

**Evaluate and provide feedback:** Regular assessments and feedback on communication skills should be incorporated into the curriculum to ensure continuous development and improvement.

By focusing on these areas, pedagogy programs can better prepare students to become effective communicators in their future teaching careers, thereby improving the overall quality of education.

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