

COMMUNICATION, ITS MEANING AND CONTENT

Makhmatqulov Kholmurod Makhmudovich

Associated Professor. TRChSPI

Karimova Sharifa Turdaliyevna

Teacher of TSPU

Khushnazarova Yulduz Kunazarovna

Teacher of TRChPI

Annotation.

The article deals with the meaning and content of the word “Communication”. It’s wide meaning and usage in human life communication.

Key words:

Meaning, content, usage culture, message, signal, transmitting, sending, technology, information, sounds, words, sentences, express, thoughts, combination, language, body, jests, etc.

Communication- It’s known from the history that in the early period of human formation. People could not talk to express their thoughts as we do at present. They might talk in different jests, mimes and other bodies.

If to look back to the history of communication, human beings first began to pronounce, sounds, words, combinations of the words and sentences, then words, word combinations, phrases and short sentences. Until the formation of sentences thousands of years might pass.

Below it is given some thoughts about English language communication.

Communication:

- the act or process of using words, sounds, signs, or behaviors to express or exchange information or to express your ideas, thoughts, feelings, etc., to some else.
- a message that is given to someone
- a letter, telephone call, etc.
- the ways of sending information to people by using technology.

Definition:

1. An act or instance of transmitting communication of disease.

2. a. information communicated: information transmitted or conveyed;

b. a verbal or written message. The captain received an important communication

3. a: a process by which information is exchanged between individuals through a common system of symbols, signs or behavior. The functions of pheromones in insect communication also exchange of information.

b: personal rapport : a lack of communication between old and young persons.

4. Communications—plural.

a: a system (as of telephones, or computers) for transmitting or exchanging information. (Wireless electronic communications.)

b: personnel engaged in communicating; personnel in transmitting or exchanging information.

5. Communications – plural in form but singular or plural in construction.

a; a technique for expressing ideas effectively (as in speech)

b; the technology of the transmission of information (as by print or telecommunication). Ex: He is studying insect communication. There was a breakdown in communication between members of the group. Television and other means of mass communication. First known use: 14th century.

In educational process communication has lots of meanings and usage. For example, teachers’ and educators’ communication with children, students, teachers, members of establishments and other upbringing and educational institutions, etc.

Communication may be divided into two types – with and without words.

Communication with words. For this, “The story of languages” may be a good example: “If you were to take a tour of the United Nations building in New York City, you would see people from many countries and hear them talking in languages that would sound strange to your ears. You would probably wonder how these people from so many places are able to understand what is being said and how they communicate with each other.

Every speech at the Union Nations is made in one of the six official languages and is simultaneously translated into each of the other official languages of this international organization: English, French, Russian, Spanish, Chinese and Arabic. An interpreter for each language sits in a soundproof booth. As he hears the speaker through earphones, he translates the message to those who are listening”.

Many of the major languages of the world resemble each other. Languages that are similar are grouped into families. One of the most important of these groups is the Indo-European family. A language family is often represented as a tree with many branches, in the same way that relationships in a human family can be shown. Two major branches of this tree are the Germanic and Romance languages (pp.9-11).

Communication without words. People communicate with each other in many different ways. You may think that you can talk only with your mouth, but many other parts of your body can express your feelings and thoughts. How can your eyes tell someone how you feel? What can you express by the way that you stand? Gestures- are some of the most important ways that you can communicate without words as you read the following story, see the effect that gestures had on the communication between two groups of people.

A group of people decided to take a trip to another village. When they finally reached the village, they smiled at the people who came out to meet them. Smiles meant friendliness to the travelers. Much to the travelers’ surprise and confusion, the people of the village returned their smiles with frowns. As the villagers came closer to the travelers their frowns changed to smiles and they immediately attacked the travelers.

Signals- Before the first settlers came to North America, Indians of different tribes developed a means of communication that used no words. They communicated in a sign language, using facial expressions, hand gestures and body movement. Through sign language members of one tribe could communicate with members of many different tribes (pp. 54-55).

Sound and Sign Signals – when primitive people had to send messages over long distance they often used sound signals. The sending of messages by sound became highly developed skill when the people had warnings to give or news to share, one drummer would start the message on its way. Another drummer farther along would hear the sounds and relay them to the next. People in the villages would hear the sounds and understand their meanings, what would the people have to know before they could interpret the message? Many tribes also used sight signals to send messages. They invented a smoke-signal system using large and small puffs of smoke. They used **shiny** objects to reflect sunlight in long and short flashes. The shiny objects were also used at night to reflect firelight. A flaming arrow shot high into the night sky warned the people of possible danger (pp 56-57)

Robe Language –one group of Indians in the South had a complex system of communication, done entirely with robes. The way the person wore, carried, or held his robe indicated his intentions. If an Indian wanted to join a conversation or just listen to it, the other people in the group could tell what he wanted to do by the way he held his robe. You would probably raise your hand to show you are ready to speak. In robe language you would uncover one shoulder to show you were ready to talk.

A young brave, planning to pay a visit to a girl he admired, would cover his whole body, except for one eye, with his robe. Then, if the girl refused his visit, could not be teased by other members of his tribe (pp.58-59).

Within this article it has been given the meaning and content of the word “communication”. In this investigation the meaning of this word should be described more in detail, because, the meaning and the usage are used very widely in human life. As it has been shown the types of

communication in the history of human life, the exact usage of this word in the educational process needs to be carefully explained with examples in teaching process, too.

A very simple example, today modern technology is widely used in different fields of human education. Online system is one of them. Without this means of communication it is impossible to organize educational process in our country, as well as in foreign countries, too. Almost in the world, today online system is working fruitfully.

Communication and its types are widely known today. In teaching process, communication is the main means of teaching process. In teaching process it is distinguished types of speech. They are hearing (listening), speaking, reading, and writing. Modern development of science and education cannot exist without the means of communication.

In modern education system there is a term or phrase intercultural communication. This article deals with the content and meaning of communication. Above it has been given descriptions of the term “Communication”, the meaning of the word, wide usage of it, and the place of the word. Detailed description of the phrase “Intercultural communication” will be the object and the task of the further investigations.

Summary:

The content and the meaning of the phrase “intercultural communication” has been surfacely described within this articles. It has been given the meaning of the word “communication”. This word has a lot of meanings in human’s life and in educational process. Above it has been given very wide types of communication in human history. They all have been given with necessary examples, explanations, stories and other means of transmitting information in old period of human life style.

(To be continued.)

Literature

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