

The Role of the Languages in the Formation of a Creative Personality

Dilrabo Khakimova, Nigora Khamidova, Mahliyo Bukharova, Sohiba Allanazarova, Nodira Ergasheva

Navoi state mining Institute, Navoi, Uzbekistan

Annotation: *The paper considers the issue of the role of language in the development of the spiritual world of the individual by the example of the creative participation of the team of a technical university by in-depth study of languages.*

Keywords: formation, personality, development, student, teacher

At the turn of the century, scientists identified three trends in the development of language education:

1. A huge step has been taken in the education of the population of Uzbekistan.
2. Strengthening the theoretical, often formal transitions in the formation, as the content and methods: algorithms, information technology and more. He took a course on the intellectual development of students.

3. Speech activity: systems of essays of different genres, functional stylistics, and speech culture are introduced, interest in rhetoric suddenly awakens, and understanding of the language as a communicative and informative means is being introduced with great force.

1. We are seeing a strange phenomenon: on the one hand, there is an explosion without spirituality in society, on the other hand - the rise of spirituality: a new one is created, old scientific literature is republished, the spiritual world of young people is investigated, its value orientations are being collected, publications on this topic are increasing, the desire for full education is increasing. In the methodology of teaching subjects, personality-oriented education is intensively developed, taking into account the interests and talent of technical university students.

2. The role of language in the formation of personality in today's time is the time of high information technologies, a deeply humanistic understanding of the role of man. The possibilities of the individual in social relations are explored. When learning and using a variety of technologies, we must remember that language plays a huge role. It should be noted that nature, which created man, took care of three mechanisms of language ability:

3. The subject decides for himself that he transmits to another (external speech).

4. The subject decides what to keep in thought.

5. The process of speech generation and understanding is hidden from its master, and he sees only the result.

By approximate calculations, the share of language and speech use in a person's life is distributed as follows:

a) communication - listening and speaking, dialogues, monologues (on average no more than 15% of the time),

b) internal communication - one-sided - through reading books, newspapers,

through television, museums, as well as letters, records, diaries - personal and business (up to 35% of the total),

c) communication with oneself, i.e. thinking about something, memories, internal dialogue with oneself or with fictional characters, torments of conscience, self-analysis, decision-making for oneself (takes 50% of the time).

The richer the world of man, the deeper his thoughts, and the more complex and diverse language means he requires. And vice versa: the richness of the language complicates, diversifies the mental and spiritual life of the individual.

Youth speech reflects the unstable cultural and linguistic state of society, balancing on the verge of literary language and jargon. In different periods of the development of society, language was also different. The question of the preservation of the literary language, the ways of its further development in connection with the change of the contingent of speakers, arose sharply - in this wording of an

outstanding linguist. Jargon, as you can see, is not a new phenomenon in our language history and not only in ours. Slang - English slang, French slang - a phenomenon characteristic of language development. At different periods of the history of the community of people, united by one common cause, common interests, and most of all - the consciousness of brotherhood and alienation from the rest of society, they also invented their own special ways of addressing, oral and written. For them it was important that outsiders did not understand, and from here come all sorts of methods of encoding and metaphorization, of conveying the meaning of words. Now, the so-called common jargon — an understated style of speech, which erodes both the norms of the language and the norms of speech etiquette — becomes primary not only in everyday communication, but also sounds on television and radio broadcasts. As well as the relevance of the cultural achievements of Western civilizations that are present in modern society is a completely natural price per

step made for the meeting. What is so connected with the industry of the show, which is based on several ideas exploited by society related to money, sex, violence, jargon, and what is perceived mainly as a kind of entertainment, sounds like a kind of guide to action.

Rapid and constant acceleration and renewal are the leading characteristics of modern life, whose students live in Uzbekistan. Scientific and technical communication is an extremely dynamic system, stimulating a radical change in social connections and forms of human communication. In modern culture there is a pronounced layer of innovations that are constantly hacking and rebuilding the cultural tradition, thereby complicating the processes of socialization and adaptation of man to the ever-changing conditions and demands of life. The increasing complexity of sociocultural reality, accompanied by the breaking of traditions and norms of different spheres of life, the rapid and inclusive distribution of the products of mass

culture cause the alarming scale of the current crisis of communication.

A teacher, first of all, an intelligent, educated, cultured person is unthinkable without good speech. Secondly, one can achieve mastery in the field of correct speech only if one is working on oneself: to replenish knowledge, broaden one's horizons, actively communicate with other people, assimilating not only the best examples of speech behavior, but also constantly enriching oneself spiritually.

The specificity of the teaching profession lies in constant active contact, mainly with teenagers. The work of the teacher is aimed at shaping the personality of the student, the development of certain rules of behavior, intellectual development. The teacher should possess not only psychological, special knowledge, but also professional communication skills. The teacher is the main instrument of pedagogical influence and at the same time a sample for students.

Speech teacher serves to transfer information to students. In addition, it

always has a didactic focus, and simultaneously with the transfer of information, learning tasks are solved. This puts special demands on the selection, methods of organization and presentation of information, content and form of pedagogical speech.

Any pedagogical communication is communication of the teacher and the student. The educational orientation of the teacher's speech suggests a special approach to the selection of information and its presentation.

The style of pedagogical communication is a set of behavioral reactions, in which the teacher's personality traits are manifested, the teacher's communication with young people, as well as his behavior in various situations of professional activity. The style of pedagogical communication depends, as has been said, on the individual qualities of the teacher: the psychological properties of the personality, the intellect, and also on the role setting that the teacher defines for himself, i.e. on how and how he sees, wants to see himself in

communication with children, what role plays in the process of professional activity. There is no generally accepted classification of styles of pedagogical communication.

In a technical college, the study of a foreign language is very important to take into account all the above facts. In developing the concept of linguistic and humanitarian education, we formulated the role of all subjects in the development of personality, in the development of language education. A huge role in the process of initiating a student to the spiritual values of national and world culture is played by Russian literature, which develops the student's speech culture, forms an aesthetic attitude to the world, social position, historical memory. Currently, the teaching of philological disciplines is carried out in very difficult socio-cultural conditions. Is it enough just one intellect to become a person? One of the main personality traits is the need for spirituality, the "acquisition of the spirit." I want to give for example the

conditional components that make up the concept of "spirituality."

Emotions, feelings (from elementary sensations to moral experiences). On this basis, self-expression of personality occurs, masterpieces of poetry are created. Consciousness (comprehension of reality, its inclusion in the system of priority concepts, judgments). Memory (it not only stores images of words, texts, the meaning of words and their shades, even smells, but also gives the right words in the process of speech). Value orientations (control over oneself, self-analysis, self-esteem, world of interests, hobbies, talent).

This entire works mainly in linguistic forms and, in essence, the whole world of the individual is a language, its means and variants. In mastering the language, humanization is performed to sing; therefore the leading task of philological disciplines is to reveal the cultural and educational potential.

The ecology of culture is actively being formed - the preservation and revival of accumulated values. It's time to talk about the ecology of language, which is

an indicator of the level of spiritual development of the nation. The task of the pedagogical team of the university is to help students with the word to comprehend the worldview, philosophy, psychology, history and spiritual culture. The lessons of the Russian language and literature work is carried out, which includes working out: learning words and meanings

- Identification of differences in emotional expressive colors of words
- Scope of use of words
- Use of new, learned words in their own statements
- dictionary cleansing

The same work is carried out by the teacher in other classes. In the concept of linguistic and humanitarian education, we note that history enriches the memory with the diversity of human, social, communicative, and creative experience in the field of government. Social science contributes to the formation of norms, attitudes, education, and personal behavior. It promotes the socialization of the individual. The economy is a creative

search for effective solutions against the background of economic management methods.

As can be seen from the above, the complex of humanitarian and natural sciences, in the aspect of awareness of the systemic links between them, equips graduates with the skills to live in society, to understand their responsibilities towards society and to adapt to the life of a constantly changing society. A special role in this is played by subjects of education: Russian, foreign languages and computer science.

Modern man cannot be claimed on the labor market without knowledge and ownership of information technology. That is why the university attaches great importance to the mastery of information technology by all students and teachers.

80% of teachers use a multimedia installation in their lessons, developing their presentations of educational material, which significantly increases the interest of students in the educational process.

The main purpose of teaching a foreign language is to develop students' abilities to use a foreign language as a tool for communication in the dialogue of cultures and civilizations of the modern world. Задачами учителей иностранного языка в вузе изучением языков являются:

- 1) Formation and development of bilingual communicative competence in the lessons of foreign and Russian language.
- 2) Awareness by students of the role of a foreign and Russian language as a way of familiarizing with a foreign language culture as an organic part of world culture.
- 3) Formation of students' ideas about the dialogue of cultures as the only alternative philosophy of life in the modern world.

To broaden and deepen the knowledge of foreign and Russian languages in the field of cultural studies and regional studies, teachers of the university have developed programs for the special courses “Country Studies” and “Literature of English-speaking

countries”, “Fundamentals of technical translation”.

In conclusion, I would like to emphasize once again the importance of language education for students in subjects of all cycles, to apply integrated knowledge to form a broad outlook for students, for the relevance of university graduates in all fields of science, world business.

Bibliography

1. Theories of cultural and historical types [Electronic resource]. - Access mode: <http://www.nuru.ru> (appeal date 25.05.2009).
2. Danilevsky N.Ya. Russia and Europe / Comp., Afterword and comments S.A. Vaygachev. M.: Book, 1991. 574 s.
3. Spengler O. Sunset of Europe. Essays on the morphology of world history. 1. Gestalt and reality / Art. and note. K.A. Svasyana. M.: Thought, 1993. 663 p.
4. Krayeva O.L. The spiritual potential of the past in reproduction of new generations of the people // Bulletin Petrovsky Academy. St. Petersburg, 2008. p. 46–50.