

Izaitullayeva Lazokat Eshimbaevna

Angren University Pedagogy and Psychology

senior teacher of the department

COMMUNICATION AND CONFLICTS BETWEEN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Abstract: Dealing with students requires the pedagogue's communication skills so that conflicts do not arise between them. And for us, it is necessary to know how to speak. He should always learn to speak and communicate. A teacher should be able to conduct a lesson effectively, know how to speak, use such methods as conversation, lecture, storytelling, and generally be able to communicate with students throughout the entire educational process.

Key words: communication, word, person, pedagogy, student, conflict, solution

In order to become a true master of a profession, a person must have natural abilities, certain physical and mental reforms, thorough training, personal preparation and some personal qualities. What kind of relationships should we pay attention to when directing to the pedagogical goal. A person who chooses the profession of pedagogy must first be healthy, be able to pronounce words correctly and well, be calm and composed, and be able to behave in dealings with others. Also, the presence of personal qualities such as liking children, willingness to work with them confidently, politeness, broad-mindedness, organization, and demandingness towards oneself and others also show that a person is suitable for pedagogical work. In order to achieve his goal, the teacher must have the necessary qualities to enter into a relationship with students.

Loving children and being interested in them, loving pedagogical work, psychological and pedagogical acumen and observation, organizational ability, truthfulness, sincerity, demandingness, determination and striving for a goal, self-control. A teacher should be able to pay special attention to character traits of students in the process of pedagogical goal-oriented attitude. Joint pursuit of the goal. We will achieve our goal in the field of education. We must strive together. The employees who organize education are pedagogues, so with whom we should work together for the effective implementation of education. A teacher is also an educator. It is necessary for him to know how to learn a subject, with what methods, taking into account the age and mental characteristics of children, how to educate children, and the laws of the formation of a human personality. The pedagogue should know how to work with the team, be treated equally in the process of responding to the group's requirements, parent-working with mothers is an integral part of the group leader's work system. Working with parents requires the pedagogue's gentleness, patience, consistent and strict attention to establish a reliable and working relationship with the class leader. The general and tasks of education are successfully solved through the parents' team. If the head of the class warns the parents by forcing them to work individually with the students who have difficulty in education, they will not face difficulties in achieving the goal.

Dialogue is a Greek word, conversation, conversation, interpersonal conversation and exchange of ideas, a form of oral speech, a conversation between two or more people. In order for there to be communication between the teacher and the student, the teacher must have sufficient skills, and he must constantly ask himself the following questions and try to answer them: Why? teach? To teach whom? How to teach? What to teach: a) to understand innovations in film science, to understand new scientific terms, to fully master the subject of study; b) formation of qualifications, skills and abilities; c) implementation of the connection between educational subjects; g) view the educational content based on an understandable system. Who should be taught: a) to determine some mental characteristics of students (remembering, speech, thinking) and to what extent they are educated and educated; b) early identification of difficulties in students' transition from one level to another; v) taking into

account children's evidence and opinions in organizing the educational process; g) organization of pedagogical work taking into account various mental changes and development of students; d) work with gifted students, organization of individual work. How to teach: a) using a set of different methods of teaching and training, taking into account the time and effort used in the work process.

The main methods of pedagogical influence are demand, perspective, encouragement and punishment, public opinion. Demand is a very common method in the experience, which provides pedagogical influence through the manifestation of the personal attitude of the pedagogue to the student, or the encouragement or cessation of these behaviors in the educational process. is the initial method of teaching and plays a special role in the development of self-responsibility and demandingness in students. Perspective is a very effective way of influencing children's behavior, goals, personal aspirations, and interests. Encouragement and punishment provide correction of student behavior, i.e. additional encouragement of useful behavior and stopping of undesirable behavior of students.

Public opinion - provides comprehensive and regular encouragement of the socially beneficial activities of the students. Means of influence with the exchange of ideas: persuasion, influence, influence with the exchange of ideas. Educational information in classes as a method of persuasion pedagogical influence used in the form of creative conversations, discussions, political information. Influence enters a person's psyche without control and is carried out in his activities by actions, reasons, aspirations. Influence is such a psychic effect that a person perceives it without adequate control of consciousness. a) comparison and generalization of pedagogical situations, setting methods; b) treating students individually, organizing their independent work.

The teacher must have acquired the following skills in communication with students: control of external appearance, mastering speech, mastering the culture of pedagogical attitude, mastering organizational skills, mastering the methods of managing the educational process. Methods of relationship management: 1. Authoritarian style 2. Democratic style 3. Liberal style 1. Authoritarian style: - alone determines the direction of group activity; - gives instructions and orders; - assumes responsibility; - demands unconditional obedience; - requires strict discipline; - demands full fulfillment of what was said; - does not like the one who talks back, the one who teaches. Thank you also sounds like a command. His words are harsh and rude. Does not explain any issue, but requires - the main forms of communication: command, instruction, working with a manual, announcement; - engages in rude, rude, threatening coercion, intimidation, and intimidation; - the positive side of the authoritarian style is its use in emergency situations (fire, flood). Managing a relationship in this way is a difficult or difficult situation for those around you. 2. Democratic style: - works based on the opinion of the team; - approves and develops the team's opinion and initiative, respects the opinions of others; - takes the opinion of others as his own; - the main forms of communicating: please give advice, sincere treatment. 3. Liberal style: - without initiative, does not interfere in team work, looks at all issues superficially. He does not have his own opinion, he excludes himself from responsibility. Not interested in the result of work; - looks at the children carelessly, indifferently; - cold to his work. The following types of relationship are shown in the scientific and pedagogical literature: - cooperative relationship; - indirect relationship; - friendly attitude, - insincere attitude; - intermediate relation; - idle attitude; - reaction through fear; - dialogue and monologue.

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