

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL BASIS OF DEVELOPING COMMUNICATION CULTURE IN CHILDREN

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Introduction

The development of communication culture in preschool children plays a vital role in their overall psychological and social growth. At an early age, children begin to form the foundations of verbal and nonverbal interaction, empathy, and mutual understanding. According to modern psychological research, the ability to communicate effectively is closely related to emotional intelligence, self-regulation, and social competence [1]. Therefore, studying the psychological basis of communication culture in children is of great importance for both parents and educators.

Main Part

The concept of 'communication culture' refers to the system of values, norms, and skills that enable an individual to establish positive and constructive relationships with others [2]. In preschool years, this system is mainly formed through imitation and emotional bonding with adults, especially parents and teachers. According to Vygotsky's sociocultural theory, communication is a mediating factor that shapes cognitive and linguistic development [3]. Hence, adults' speech patterns, tone, and behavior directly influence how a child learns to express ideas and manage emotions.

Empirical studies have shown that children who grow up in emotionally supportive families develop a more balanced communication style and demonstrate better cooperation and conflict-resolution skills [4]. In contrast, children exposed to negative communication patterns, such as aggression or neglect, often experience difficulties in expressing their thoughts and controlling impulses. Psychological support and early educational interventions can help overcome such barriers.

An important psychological factor in developing communication culture is the formation of empathy and social awareness [5]. When children participate in cooperative games, role-playing activities, and storytelling, they not only expand their vocabulary but also learn to understand others' emotions. These experiences help them internalize moral norms and develop a positive sense of self within a social context.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the formation of communication culture in preschool children is a complex psychological process that integrates emotional, cognitive, and social development. Parents and educators play a decisive role in providing a supportive environment where children feel heard, respected, and encouraged to express themselves. The creation of such an environment promotes empathy, tolerance, and social adaptability, which are essential components of a well-developed communication culture.

References:

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