

SPEAKING IS AN INTERACTIVE PROCESS.

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Annotation: This article provides information about speaking is an interactive process.

Key words: Speech, language, specific language community, dialogical speech.

Speech is the use of language in the processes of expression and exchange of ideas, a certain way of life of language as a separate type of social activity. Speech refers to the processes of its oral (voice) and written manifestation, that is, the process of speaking and its result (speech ideas, works, stored in memory or recorded in writing). Speech is the use of language in the processes of expression and exchange of ideas, a certain way of life of language as a separate type of social activity.

In the linguistic theory, the concept of Speech is contrasted with the abstract concept of language, which is a system of means of expression accepted in a specific language community, and with the specific, somewhat more general concept of language, which is one of the most characteristic manifestations of social existence (life). In order to influence other people's behavior and activities, the original Speech (external speech), i.e. speech, which serves to convey information and messages to them, in the form of articulation of language signs perceived by the auditory organs (recorded and repeated with the help of sound recording equipment) or appears in the form of a conditional reflection of these signs in the writing. In addition to original speech ("external speech"), there is also internal speech. It focuses on discussing and solving various issues that help the speaker to know. Internal speech takes place on the basis of external notes, without the use of sound or writing, only in the form of ak/shy processes that take place with clear images of words in voice speech. Written speech differs from oral speech in that it is somewhat formed, the words are carefully selected, grammatically clear but complex, and the tone, facial expressions, and hand movements characteristic of oral speech cannot be used directly. There are monologic (see Monologue) and dialogue (see Dialog) types of speech. In addition to the communication-intervention function, speech can perform other functions, such as a poetic function. A special form of speech is reading.

Communicative, interactive and perceptive aspects of communication. The communicative aspect of communication refers to its functions as a process of interpersonal exchange of information, knowledge, ideas, and thoughts. Language serves as the main tool of this process. Language is a means of communication between

people, with the help of which people convey information and so on to each other. It is known that there are mainly 2 types of speech as a means of communication: written speech and oral speech. Oral speech itself is divided into dialogic and monologic types. The content, character, and duration of a dialogic speech directly depend on the personal views, interests, mutual relations, and goals of the persons involved in the dialogue. That is why dialogic conversations between a teacher and a student, emotional leaders, diplomats, and friends who meet on the street are different from each other.

A monologic speech is an address of one person to another person or a group of people, and it has conditions such as psychological structure, logical completion of thoughts, and the need to follow grammatical rules while speaking. For example, a student preparing for a lecture, from the time of preparation to the end of the lecture, experiences a number of internal mental experiences, spends a lot of time and energy on it. Compared to dialogical speech, this type of speech is more complicated. Communication carried out by means of language is called verbal. The interactive side of communication. On the interactive side of communication, it provides direct influence on each other in joint activities. Thanks to this, people can demonstrate a number of abilities, such as working in cooperation, helping each other, learning from each other, and achieving coordination of actions. Thanks to this, the teacher can influence the personality of the child in a targeted manner. As a matter of fact, any communication, if it does not consist of meaningless, aimless, empty words, always has the opportunity to change the behavior of those who enter into communication, their attitudes. It can be seen that the behavior management depends on certain psychological laws. The reason for this is the various norms and rules adopted in the society. Because, in the processes of mutual communication and interaction, the images of such behavior are absorbed into the minds of people, and everyone accepts them as a norm. [6] For example, it is a norm of behavior that teenagers and young people in general should give way to adults in public places. Adherence to this norm or not is controlled by the system of social control. That is, in the above conditions, if a teenager does not give way to an elderly person on the bus, the public will immediately call him to social order. Therefore, each person performs different roles in different circumstances, and how these roles are performed and their compliance with people's expectations is monitored through the social control system. That is why people who enter into communication always control their own behavior and the behavior of others and adapt to each other in their actions. [1] But sometimes having many roles in a person can lead to role conflict. For example, if a school teacher has a child in the class he is teaching, he may experience such a conflict during the lesson, that is, he has to perform the role of both father or mother and teacher at the same time. Or a teacher

who comes to the home of a misbehaving student struggles between the roles of teacher and guest at the same time.

Interactions of persons performing different roles are controlled by a system of expectations. For example, whether he wants it or not, certain actions are expected from the teacher, which should not contradict the teacher's role. [2]The actions of a person who acts in accordance with his roles and always behaves according to the norm are called moral actions. For example, the manners of a teacher, the fact that he is a master of his profession, the ability to understand the hearts of children, and the way he works taking into account their age and individual characteristics, are signs that he has manners.[3] A rude person is the opposite. So, in the process of mutual communication, one person has a psychological effect on another person. This effect may or may not be understood by both parties. That is, sometimes we do not understand why one person has a strong influence on us, and another person, on the contrary, does not have any influence. This is an important problem in pedagogy. Each pedagogue has his own style of influence and power of influence. The influence of the teacher's personality on children was clearly observed in the following experiment. Elementary school students were given many toys and told not to touch only one of them, the red wooden toy. The children were left alone, and their movements were secretly monitored. [5]Many children still touch the forbidden toy. In the second series of the experiment, it was said that it is now possible to touch all toys, but only the lid of the red box cannot be opened. A photo of the teacher of these children was hung on top of this box. In this series, compared to the first, the number of "prohibition violators" has decreased sharply. So, this clearly proves the influence of the teacher's personality on the child's actions.[4]

Conclusion:

When it comes to interpersonal influence, it is also necessary to talk about the role of the teacher's reputation. Because a reputable person will always have his position and influence in that prestigious group. A person's reputation is his ability to have a willful and emotional influence on other people. It is known that reputation is not acquired only by deeds or life experience, but its real basis is the correct relationship of a person with people, the combination of his human qualities and other positive qualities. Psychological reputation is the most important criterion of influence.

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