



SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF COMMUNICATION IN PERSONS WITH SUBJECTIVE CONTROL

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Boboyeva Yulduz Erkin qizi

Graduate student of Asia International University

Scientific supervisor O.R.Avezov

ANNOTATION

This article discusses the social psychological characteristics of communication in individuals with subjective control and the impact of subjective control and subjective control formed in young people on communication between individuals with different locus control.

Key words

subjective control of the individual, locus control, internal, internal locus control, external locus control, social psychological characteristics, interpersonal communication, internal and external factors.

АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье рассматриваются социально-психологические особенности общения у лиц с субъективным контролем, а также влияние сформировавшегося у молодежи субъективного контроля и субъективного контроля на общение между лицами с различным локусом контроля.

Ключевые слова

субъективный контроль личности, локусный контроль, внутренний, внутренний локусный контроль, внешний, внешний локусный контроль, социально-психологические характеристики, межличностное общение, внутренние и внешние факторы.

INTRODUCTION

Communication is of great importance in the comprehensive formation of a person. To learn simple things, it is necessary to communicate through imitation. Relationships develop based on the rules of society. We can see a huge difference between individual and personal communication. For example, if we take the communication of a child, a mentally ill person with a low level of consciousness and a mature person with a high level of consciousness, we can see that there is a big difference between them. If we take a conscious person, he thinks in his head and plans his words before starting a conversation. Communication has a great role



in the physical, mental, moral and aesthetic development of a person. For example, for moral development, adults influence a child in the family, school, and kindergarten through communication. Also, the teacher tries to influence the student through communication for aesthetic, mental and physical development. Therefore, we can consider communication as a means of influence.

Scientists have expressed their opinions about the importance of the art of communication in the formation of personality. In particular, psychologist B.G. Ananayev analyzed this issue in detail in his work "Man as a Subject of Knowledge". According to B. G. Annayev, communication is a social and individual situation. The existence of communication arises simultaneously as the reality of social relations and the reality of interpersonal relations. According to the well-known psychologist A.A. Bodalyev, "when educating a person through communication, it is necessary to think in advance how it will affect him." It is worth noting that in the success of the art of communication, the formed qualities and qualities of a person are very important. In particular, if a person has well-formed positive qualities, the process of communication will go well. It can be said that the art of communication is good only in people who have sincere qualities. It is necessary to correctly set the goal in the formation of communication. Communication develops in the process of education and in different situations. For example, in the family, in educational institutions, in the neighborhood, in the community, in the group. If the adults in the family are rude to each other, the child will imitate them and try to be rude to others and get into various conflicts. It is necessary to form the art of communication among young people in order to bring up a mature, perfect person (person) in all aspects, to bring up young people to think freely. So, communication is formed in an integral connection with thinking. Currently, interest in the problem of communication in our country and abroad is increasing. In the market economy, communication between people is very important. According to N.P. Ankiyeva, each person occupies a certain social role in communication with other people. Roles can fully reveal the nature of a person or mask it.

MAIN PART

A person's subjective control or locus control (Latin locus - place, address and French controle - control, check) - the results and responsibility of a person to external factors (external locus control) or internal factors (internal locus control). The concept of locus was proposed by the American psychologist J. Rotter. Locus control is a stable characteristic that is formed in the process of socialization of an individual. Locus control is a psychological concept that develops personal responsibility for the events that occur with the level of independence, autonomy and activity of a person in achieving his goals. Locus control is one of the most important characteristics of a person. The difference between controlling men and



women is reflected in their actual behavior in life. Women often turn to fate to explain their successes and failures in life. Unlike men, they prefer activities that require skill and skill. The historically established role functions of men and women leave their mark on the areas they try to control. Compared to women, men are more interested in the public sphere (politics, economy, environment) and less interested in personal problems (family, career, self-development). Women are more concerned about personal problems. Carl Rogers identified four characteristics necessary for the development and success of interpersonal communication:

- concordance is a term we use to express the exact correspondence of our experience and awareness of it;
- accept yourself as you are;
- accepting another person;
- empathic reflection, in which the anger, embarrassment, or fear of another person is reflected as if it were one's own.

How subjective control levels of individuals in interpersonal communication are related to interpersonal relations and psychological protection strategies of individuals during communication is an important factor for various areas of human activity. The relevance of the problem we have chosen is the influence of subjective control (locus control) in interpersonal relations, the conflicting and conflicting situations manifested in interpersonal relations, the reasons for their origin and the ways to eliminate them. takes place. This set of perceptions allows the type (internal and external) and level of locus control in individuals not only to find their place in communication between individuals and determine the optimal way out of problematic situations, but also to social relations at the community level in the period of further independent development, beautiful and it also prepares for a problem-free, relaxed family life.

Until now, most of the experts in the field have studied a number of aspects of the problem of psychological characteristics of subjective control levels in individuals in their scientific research. Regarding this issue, foreign psychologists, in particular, scientist J. Rotter, who introduced the concept of subjective control to science, as well as S. Rosensweig, V. Thorstein, K. Merton, D. Risman, L. White, D. McClelland, Dj. Atkinson, A.M. Etkind, E.F. Elucidated in the studies of Bajin et al. To some extent, no attention has been paid to the interpretation of the psychological characteristics of communication between individuals with different locus of control as a socio-psychological category. Finding solutions to this problem is the urgency of the topic raised by us. The concept of locus of control was introduced into the science of psychology by the American psychologist Julian Rotter in 1954, and this concept is understood as the imposition of things and



events, results of events and activities in the life of a person on external (external, external locus of control) or internal (internal, internal locus of control) factors. . Subjective control is also called "localization of voluntary control" in some psychological literature. J. Rotter's contribution to the science of psychology is incomparably huge. Julian Rotter says the following about locus of control: "In the process of studying the personality problem in psychology, most scientists try to find the ``Key to Happiness" and methods of psychological help for the individual in difficult life situations. Every individual and every experienced researcher in this field the scientist faces the mysteries of locus control. This is a serious factor that is located inside a person and can affect a person's destiny.

Many studies show that individuals with an external locus of control (externals) have more social influence than individuals with an internal locus of control (internals). Individuals with an internal locus of control (internals) are considered manipulative, and they like manipulative people and dislike those who cannot be influenced. In the process of solving this problem, research has shown that a person differs in his life approaches and relationships depending on his ability to control life activities, and often they differ significantly. One of the differences between externals and internals is that they have different views of the environment that surrounds them, and that they have different ways of looking for and receiving information about the environment.

Based on the research, it should be mentioned that individuals belonging to the typology of external locus of control are situation-oriented, while individuals belonging to the typology of internal locus of control are result-oriented. Based on this, subjective control can be manifested as a character of a person's general life activity. According to the hypothesis of K. A. Abulkhanova, the subjective control of a person has two components: the level of responsibility and the level of initiative. Internals differ from externals in many situations. Individuals with internal subjective control in most cases strive for independence, they are more inclined to achieve success, they are more active in their activities, and their sense of leadership is very high. They strive for more dominance, try to dominate the environment. Internals seek more information and knowledge and use it to manage their environment. Internals are less impressionable, rely more on independent thought and judgment. Unlike externals, internals evaluate information based on the value and quality of their source, not on the authority or competence of the source. Internals strive for high results and are ready to deny certain needs in order to achieve a greater result. Externals are very impressionable, prone to harmful habits and addiction to gambling, which poses a great danger to them; they are less successful, dominant and patient; more willing to receive help from others and inclined to self-deprecation. Psychic characteristics of individuals under the



external locus of control include the following psychological characteristics: "aggression and attack" self-defense reaction mechanisms, low self-confidence of the individual, depression, tendency to depression and tendency to mental illnesses; misjudging oneself; insufficient realization of creative potential. Distinctive features of internals: emotional stability, moral integrity, reliability, creativity, tact and willpower. Many studies have shown that externalizing is significantly related to anxiety, depression, dogmatism, and authoritarianism. In general, externals are characterized by fatalistic tendencies.

Externals are distinguished by social passivity in life activities and do not act at all in unfavorable conditions or try to change the situation in their favor. People of this type are more prone to social influence than those with an internal locus of control. Internals, on the other hand, use their actions to turn the situation to their advantage. People with internal locus of control have fundamentally different life standards than external ones. According to J. Rotter, they are physically and mentally healthier than those with an external locus of control. And in terms of self-esteem, the level of self-evaluation, the development of social skills and other indicators, they are better than people with an external locus of control. Many studies have shown that internals are more confident, calm and benevolent than externals. External type individuals are more sensitive to social influence throughout their lives.

CONCLUSION

In short, the development of a person is a complex, long-lasting conflicting process characterized by a dialectical transition from quantitative changes to qualitative changes in the physical, mental and spiritual characteristics of a person. Personality development is a general scientific category of the sciences of psychology and pedagogy, while psychology explains the laws of spiritual development of a person, pedagogy creates a theory of managing the development of a person with the goal of forming a perfect person and a perfect generation.

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