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THE ROLE OF THE IDEAS OF FOLK PEDAGOGY IN THE FORMATION OF A
CULTURE OF COMMUNICATION AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE

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Abstract. The formation of a culture of communication based on the ideas of folk pedagogy of youth is important for the development of our national culture, the recognition of national values and cultural heritage, the study of history, and the upbringing of a developed spiritual culture. Communication as an integral part of education and culture is a key issue that should not be left in the minds of students. In this respect, the ability to view communication as a cultural intelligence based on knowledge and skills, skills and the inner spirit of a person, and to contribute to the discovery of future professionals. The culture of communication based on the national spirit allows students to form their consciousness, free thinking, spiritual and moral world, and be able to act effectively. The formation of a culture of communication based on the ideas of folk pedagogy of youth is important for the development of our national culture, the recognition of national values and cultural heritage, the study of history, and the upbringing of a developed spiritual culture.

Key words: student, communication, ethnopedagogy, folk pedagogy, values, specialist, civilization, culture, education.

Introduction

Today, in the context of the socio-political, national and cultural revival of the country, it is a legal phenomenon to educate the younger generation on the basis of the spiritual cultural and historical treasure of their people, the national pedagogical culture. Undoubtedly, this process contributes to the strengthening of the continuity of generations, the continuity of traditional culture inherent in our nation. From this point of view, one of the most pressing problems is the deep knowledge and comprehensive analysis of the pedagogical culture of the Kazakh people, especially the culture of communication in national ethics, on the basis of universal, folk historical and cultural, ethnopedagogic, ethnopsychological important values, advanced cognitive and educational ideas.

It is important to form a culture of communication based on the ideas of folk pedagogy of young people, the knowledge of our national culture, national values and cultural heritage, the study of history, and the development of spiritual culture. It is important to understand your national identity, show it to others, that is, to be able to raise your national level, developing and spreading our national identity and values in accordance with today's needs. Therefore, in the process of training future teachers in modern universities, the formation of a culture of communication of young people based on the ideas of folk pedagogy is an integral part of adaptation to the profession.

Main part

Communication is a special way of forming consciousness with a human worldview, as an integral part of education and culture [1].

Communication can be considered as cultural intelligence based on a person's knowledge and qualifications, skills, and inner spirit. The culture of communication, based on the national spirit, allows students to form their mental attitude, free thinking, spiritual and moral world, and effectively perform actions [1].

The great thinkers Al-Farabi, H.A.Yassawi and many other scientists paid special attention to the importance of cultural and educational measures in the formation of interpersonal relations. The views expressed on this issue in the works of medieval scholars continued in the second half of the XIX century in the writings of Ibrai, Abay, and Shakarim [2].

In the same way, important thoughts about the culture of communication were studied in the works of our scientists-teachers M.Zhumabayev, Zh.Aimautov and others [3].

Today, scientists have paid great attention to this problem from different angles and conducted various studies. For example, the following works: philosophical content of communication V.S.Bybler, L.N.Kogan, M.Kh.Baltabayev, D.Kishibekov, psychological aspects of the relationship S.L.Rubinstein, A.A.Leontiev, K.B.Zharykbayev, S.Babaev and others.

Domestic scientists S.A.Uzakbayeva, K.Zh.Kozhakhmetova and others considered the ethno-cultural concept of communication; and the problems of national education in the professional training of young specialists were considered in the works of K.Buleev, K.Kaliev and others.

Currently, prominent scientists in various fields pay special attention to the essence of the problem of communication culture. Therefore, it is proved that the problem of forming a culture of pedagogical communication of future teachers requires special study.

The activity that provides communication is divided into four types: speaking, reading, writing, and listening. When reading the system and types of sentences that are mentioned in A.Baitursynov's book "Til - qural", we can see that the opinions expressed here also relate to speech

activity and its types. For example: the journalist – scientist, speaking about the general sentence system, also defines the speech process according to language communication. A sentence is the composition of a word and the transmission of a certain thought. For the thought to be clear, the language must be clear. Language is a mirror of thought. Language illiteracy is a manifestation of a person's general illiteracy, low culture, and lack of spiritual wealth. Speech ethics is a system of communication patterns chosen by colleagues to exchange information through language, in accordance with their social roles and the formal or informal nature of the conversation.

Communication is a special way of forming human values and intelligence, as an integral part of knowledge and the spiritual inner world [4].

The essence of Abay's idea of people's interaction with each other, their good and bad qualities, and a deep and meaningful search around this problem is studied in the work of I.R.Khalitova [5].

Zh.P.Bashirova notes in her scientific works that the kazakh people, like other peoples, are one of the greatest people, distinguished by their history, customs, traditions, civilized culture, spiritual wealth [6].

Modern scientific achievements are one of the reasons why communication causes internal and external conditions of a person in social life. Theoretical studies in this context offer different directions, i.e. cultural development in the development of the individual is regulated by relationships, determines the mechanisms, patterns of their management and classification.

One of the factors influencing the communication of the student community is language communication, including speech culture. Speech activity, as well as any human activity, consists of two main conditions:

- The first is to focus on a specific goal. When teaching the Kazakh language, the ability to express your thoughts and messages in the same language, to perceive and respond to it, that is, to engage in language participation in the Kazakh language. Only when this goal is achieved the action is stopped.

- Second, we mean the structure of a particular action. Action is associated with individual actions. For the implementation of language participation, first of all, the communication action is carried out on the basis of the selection of persons necessary for the participation, the correct transmission of it to the recipient, the reception, the response to the message.

F.Orazbayeva in her work "Scientific and practical foundations of the method of language communication and participation" explains this phenomenon as follows: 'in order for language

communication to take place, the message from the narrator (B) (X) comes to the receiver (K) through the person (T) and then comes back into contact and is spent in the language cycle' [7].

How to understand the formation of individual personality traits of a person as an ideological image of social relations, being in a certain historical era?

In some cases, one of the obstacles that affect the inefficiency of interpersonal communication is socio-cultural differences, which, for example, depend on social, political, religious views, gender, age, and profession. Such events depend on the perception of concepts in the process of communication, the image of the speaker [8].

The age and social status of the listener, the speech of a high person can be perceived without any obstacles, and the speech of a low-authority person can be ignored.

A condition for the existence of culture is that it is passed down from one generation to another in continuity.

Therefore, culture puts the problem of self-propagation at the forefront. In other words, culture is a system of perception, principles, and concepts through which the process of translating culture is implemented. This system provides for the relevant knowledge, skills, and experience accumulated in the culture about the size of the human personality.

The environment in which students develop and develop their personality to a personal, spiritual and moral level is the university, its staff, the teaching staff, the educational process, their active participation in scientific research and public affairs, that is, self-education with the formation of an active life orientation in themselves. It is quite possible to call this process the process of socialization of a student. After all, socialization is not something that is imposed on an individual from the outside, but, on the contrary, is realized through his active intervention, constantly changing his actions and behavior in accordance with the requirements of society, putting him on the right path. Thanks to this, a person develops the ability to evaluate their behavior and actions in comparison with the behavior of other people, thus understanding who they are, in scientific terms, self-knowledge. Such a person begins to form himself as a person. He becomes the owner of a higher intelligence. He is distinguished by his sharpness, ingenuity, foresight, tireless strength, intelligence, in other words, leadership, eloquence, justice, combining his interests with the interests of the nation, the vitality of the nation [9].

When the sun comes down on the people, when difficult times arise, a "tulga" is known for his courage, effective power, and powerful vision [10]. Personality is tempered by time. Instilling many human qualities in students, improving knowledge of the culture of communication are prerequisites for the formation of a person as a "tulga" [11].

According to our research, 70% of senior students do not read works of oral literature, only 11-12% know folk wisdom and proverbs by heart; 65% do not pay attention to reports about our national heritage on television and radio; 37% do not remember the heritage of the population, measures based on folk education, teachers working in this direction; and 82% do not consider it necessary to pay special attention to this issue in higher education institutions. Our research in various areas has provided services for the development of a national culture of education, folk spirituality, and communication.

Thus, the content of the above definition allowed us to develop a model for the formation of a culture of communication of students based on the ideas of folk pedagogy.

On the basis of this model, high, medium, low levels of formation of a culture of communication by students based on the ideas of folk pedagogy were identified.

High level: developed skills of communication, behavior based on spiritual and moral values in accordance with the ideas of folk pedagogy, able to emotionally perceive national traditions, have a high interest and respect for them, well understand the correct influence of the heritage of folk pedagogy on education.

Middle level: emotionally perceives the ideas of folk pedagogy, national traditions, has an interest and respectful attitude to it, understands its influence in the educational process.

Low level: does not understand the importance of the ideas of folk pedagogy in the culture of communication, cannot reveal the educational value of moral qualities in its content. Despite his interest and respectful attitude to the heritage of folk pedagogy, he does not understand its influence on the formation of a culture of communication, has mastered the content and process components.

The levels of formation of a culture of communication, determined here sequentially, create an opportunity to systematically influence the moral sense, national consciousness, will, spiritual culture and behavior of students in the educational process, the correct formation of life orientation.

It is possible to determine the levels of formation of a culture of communication through the criteria used in assessing the results of studies, their indicators. The study of the formation of a culture of communication of students and the assessment of its results is one of the most difficult problems in pedagogical theory and practice. Because not only the internal state of the educational process is taken into account, but also the external environment.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the formation of a culture of communication on the basis of the ideas of folk pedagogy, while preserving the traces of National traditional etiquette, which are reflected in our spiritual heritage, should also meet the requirements of the time in the future.

The culture of communication in folk pedagogy is a large-scale, complex problem. Therefore, in the studies in which we examined the problem of relations based on moral and ethical education in Kazakh ethnopedagogy from different sides, we talked only about certain aspects of this issue, taking into account its purposefulness, scientifically based and comprehensive systematization and the specifics of our work.

Thus, the formation of a culture of communication based on the ideas of folk pedagogy, its use in the educational process enriches the content of education from a moral point of view, paving the way for the spiritual development of future teachers.

Modern pedagogy is multifaceted, requires development on all sides. In connection with this development, there is a need to hurry in the footsteps of changes. The delay of pedagogy leads to a crisis of people's development, leads to the underdevelopment of scientific and technological progress. Therefore, pedagogy needs to collect and accumulate new knowledge from the desired sources. The main sources of the development of pedagogy are centuries – old experience of education, activities, established in the way of life, traditions of people, folk pedagogy; philosophical, social studies, pedagogical and psychological works; educational practice in the world and in the country; data of specially organized pedagogical research; new ideas, updated directions, effective treatment of education in the modern world, which is rapidly changing.

The formation of education policy in society and the state should always be focused on the basis of the national worldview. From this point of view, the possibilities of application in the formation of a culture of interpersonal communication based on the idea of folk pedagogy require application at the state level.

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ЖАСТАРДЫҢ ҚАРЫМ-ҚАТЫНАС МӘДЕНИЕТІН ҚАЛЫПТАСТЫРУДА ХАЛЫҚТЫҚ ПЕДАГОГИКА ИДЕЯЛАРЫНЫҢ РОЛІ

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Аңдатпа: Мақаланың негізгі идеясы жастарда халықтық педагогика идеяларына сүйене отырып қарым-қатынас мәдениетін қалыптастыруға, рухани ұлттық құндылықтарымыздың мәнін танып, түсіну, өткен өмірдегі ұлттық тарихымызға шолу жасай отырып, жан-жақты дамыған, рухани мәдениеттің жеке тұлға тәрбиелеудегі маңыздылығын көрсету болып табылады. Қарым-қатынас ұғымы білім мен мәдениетпен бөлінбейтін бір тұтас бөлшегі болып табылады. Студент санасында қалыптасуы қажет басты мәселе. Осы орайда, қарым-қатынасты адамның білімі мен біліктілігіне, дағдысы мен ішкі рухына негізделген мәдени зиялылық ретінде қарастырып, болашақ мамандар бойынан табылуына үлес қоса білу. Ұлттық рухқа негізделген қарым-қатынас мәдениеті студенттердің ақыл-ойымен көзқарасын, еркін ойлауын, рухани-адамгершілік дүниесін қалыптастыруға, іс-әрекетті тиімді орындай алуға мүмкіндік береді. Студенттердің халықтық педагогика идеяларын басшылыққа ала отырып қарым-қатынас мәдениетін жетілдіру мәселесі төл мәдениетімізді дамытуға, ұлттық құндылықтар мен рухани мұраларымыздың мәнін түсінетін жас ұрпақты тәрбиелеуде маңызы зор.

Кілт сөздер: студент, қарым-қатынас, этнопедагогика, халықтық педагогика, құндылық, маман, өркениет, мәдениет, тәрбие.

РОЛЬ ИДЕЙ НАРОДНОЙ ПЕДАГОГИКИ В ФОРМИРОВАНИИ КУЛЬТУРЫ ОБЩЕНИЯ МОЛОДЕЖИ

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Аннотация: Формирование культуры общения на основе идей народной педагогики молодежи важно для развития нашей национальной культуры, признания национальных ценностей и культурного наследия, изучения истории, воспитания развитой духовной культуры. Коммуникация как неотъемлемая часть образования и культуры - ключевой вопрос, который не следует оставлять в сознании учащихся. В этом отношении способность рассматривать общение как культурный интеллект, основанный на знаниях и навыках, навыках и внутреннем духе человека, и вносить свой вклад в открытие будущих профессионалов. Культура общения, основанная на национальном духе, позволяет учащимся формировать свое сознание, свободное мышление, духовно-нравственный мир, уметь эффективно действовать. Формирование культуры общения на основе идей народной педагогики молодежи важно для развития нашей национальной культуры, признания национальных ценностей и культурного наследия, изучения истории, воспитания развитой духовной культуры.

Ключевые слова: студент, общение, этнопедагогика, народная педагогика, ценности, специалист, цивилизация, культура, образовани