



The Role And Importance Of Creative-Communicative Skills In The Formation Of Professionalism In Higher Education

Khaitova Yulduz Saitovna

Karshi State University
Department Of Primary Education
Doctor Of Philosophy In Pedagogical Sciences, Docent
E-Mail: Finaledition2@Mail.Ru

ABSTRACT

This Article Presents An Analysis Of The Role And Importance Of Creative-Communicative Skills In The Formation Of Professionalism In Higher Education. In Addition, The Problems On The Development Of Creative And Communicative Abilities Of The Individual Are Highlighted.

Keywords:

Professionalism, Creative-Communicative Ability, Creative-Communicative, Creativeness, Intellectual Level, Etc.

Introduction. Today, The Question Of The Perfection Of The Creative-Communicative Abilities Of A Person Is One Of The Most Urgent Problems In The Disciplines Of Psychology And Pedagogy. It Should Be Noted That The Process Of Formation Of Creativeness In A Person Is Largely Determined By What Environment He Grows Up In And How Much This Environment Contributes To The Development Of His Creative Abilities, How Many Conditions He Creates For His Individuality. The Emergence Of Creative-Communicative Abilities In The Process Of Professional Training Of Students Is A Rather Deep, At The Same Time Subjective Process.

In Order To Solve The Problem And Explain It With Proof-Of-Evidence, It Will Be Necessary To Clarify The System Of Terminology That Takes Into Account The Following Concepts: Creativeness; Creative-Communicative; Development Of Creative-Communicative; Perfection Of Creative-Communicative In The Process Of Professional Training Of Students.

Literature Review. A Number Of Researchers Consider Creative Writing As An Independent Type. A.M.Matyushkin Said That In General, One Can Only Talk About Creativity: "If There Is No Creativity, Then It Is Meaningless To Open A Word About Talent" [1].

The Results Obtained During Personal Research Are Summarized And Concluded That Communication Between Level Of Sexual Development And Creativeness Acquires A Meaning. According To Him, Up To A Certain Level ($Iq < 120$) Creativeness And Intelligence Form An Already Holistic Whole, Which, As It Were, Is Increasingly Manifested As Independent Qualities. That Is, There Are No Low-Level Creatives In The Rational Narrative, But There Are Also Low-Level Creatives. The Dj.In Gilfopd's Experiments, The Same Thing Is Confirmed, That The Owners Of High-Level Intelligence Participating In The Exam May Not Be Able To Demonstrate Their Creative Abilities When Solving Tests. For The Development Of Creative Abilities, The Level Of Intelligence Should Be Higher Than The

Average ($Iq \geq 120$) [2]. Intellect The Ever-Increasing Growth Of The Visual Level (Up To 150, For Example) Has No Effect On The Creative Potential. A Very High Level Of Intellect (For Example, $Iq=170-180$) In A Person, Such As His Lowest Level, Can Hinder The Achievement And Emergence Of Creative Abilities. It Turns Out That When Exceeding A Certain State, The Effect Ofualual Degrees On The Formation Of Creativity Again Becomes Negative. That Is, The Connection Between The Ability To Creativity And The Development Of Intelligence Exists Unconditionally.

Research Methodology. Despite The Fact That A Highual Level Does Not Contribute To Creativity, Most Creative Achievements In The Field Of Activity Are Explained By The Presence Of A Sufficiently High Level Of Intelligence.

Creativity Is A High Level Of Intellectual Abilities (Talent). In Recent Times P.Stepnbepg And D.The Creativeness Concept Developed By Lavept Has Become Much More Popular. Bundaulual Ability Plays A Key Role [3].

In Creativity, The Following Components Of Intellect Play An Important Role: 1) Synthetic Ability – The Ability To Revisit The Problem By Bypassing The Boundaries Of Consciousness, Which Are Accustomed To Something; 2) Analytical Ability – The Ability To Identify Ideas For The Purpose Of Further Research; 3) Practical Ability – The Ability To Trust Other People To The Special Significance Of The Idea. If A Person Has Only Developed An Analytical Ability To Remain Others, Then This Person Can Grow To Be An Excellent Critic, But He Can Not Be Creative. For Creative Research, It Is Necessary To Be Free From Old Methods Of Thinking And External Influences. A Creative Person Always Exposes Problems To Himself And Solves Them Independently, Not Dependent On Someone. P.Stepnbepg And D.According To Lavept, Creativeness Is A Willingness To Overcome Obstacles, The Ability To Take A Reasonable Risk, A Tolerant Attitude To Uncertainty, The Ability To Resist The Views Of The Surrounding World.

Analysis And Results. At The Same Time, The Influence Of Intelligence And The Level Of Knowledge Can Be Both Positive (It Is Necessary That A Person Has A Clear Picture Of What And How He Is Engaged In Doing), And Also Negative (Template, Hardened Knowledge Limits The Level Of A Person, Depriving Him Of The Opportunity To Look At The Problem In A New Way).

Iqtidor's Manifestations Come From The Spheres Of Human Activity And Are Divided Into The Following Types:

1) Linguist Iqtidor - The Ability To Create Information From Language, Use It Izlash Or For The Purpose Of Transmission (Poet, Writer, Editor, Journalist);

2) Musical Talent - The Ability To Create And Play A Melody With A Sense Of Pleasure From The Process (Music Performer, Composer);

3) Logical-Mathematical Ability - The Ability To Explore Categories, Interrelations And Structures By Means Of Objects Or Symbols, Characters Manipulation, Experimenting With Them In An Orderly Manner (Mathematician, Programmer);

4) Spatial Ability - The Ability To Perceive An Object, Present It And Mentally Manipulate It, Create Compositions That Are Watched Or That Are Spatial (Engineer-Architect, Designer);

5) Physical-Kinesthetic Ability - The Ability To Form, Develop And Apply Skills That Are Performed By Performing Arts, Sports, Movement In Manual Labor (Dancer, Athlete, Mechanic);

6) Personal Pronouns, Which Include Both Sides, Which Can Be Manifested Both Together And Separately:

Intracranial-The Ability To Distinguish, Analyze One's Own Feelings And Apply This Information In One's Activities (Writer);

Interpersonal-The Ability To Interpret And Understand The Needs And Desires Of Other People, To Manage Their Mood, To Foresee Behavior In Different Situations (Political Leader, Educator, Psychologist).

American Psychologist J.Renzulli [3] Developed A "Three-Ring Model Of Talent"Based On The Study Of The

Characteristics Ofididor Children And Older People. It Includes Higher Than Average Motivation, Increased Motivation And "Creativity". The Researchers Noted That The Use Of This Model In Practice During The Analysis Of The Child Iqtidor Creates Convenience.

1. -General Abilities (Vepbal, Spatial, Digital, Abstpakt-Logical, Etc.), Including Intellektual Abilities That Stand Above The Middle Level.).

2. -Departure From The Task, A High Level Of Motivation (The Level Of Diligence And Patience In Solving This Or That Problem).

3. -Creative Abilities (Flexibility, Originality Of Thinking, The Ability To Be Assigned To All New Things, Willingness To Risk, And So On.).

The Uniqueness Of The Concepts Of "Talent" And "Ability" Is That These Human Qualities Can Be Considered In Relation To A Practical Activity. That Is, There Is No Talent At All - There Is Talent For Any Activity. Or It Could Be Age-Appropriate Talent.

The Extraordinary Ability To Imitate - To Immediately Convey What An Adult Is Talking About And Thinking-Is Considered To Be The Uniqueness Of Children, Whose Clever Narration Is Intense. They Absorb A Very Large Amount Of Information, Absorb It In Themselves, But At The Same Time Often The Content They Perceive Is Not An Understandable Form (Separate Phrases). The Specific Formalism Of The Mental Activity Of Such Children Is Manifested In This Way. This Formality Can Be Combined With A Free Game Of Imagination - Unexpected Associations, Generalizations. The Creative Surge Of Activity Of Such Children Is Considered To Be A Breakthrough In The Actions Carried Out, The Development Of New Skills Provokes Activity In It: He Wants Not Only To Learn And Imagine, But Also To Evaluate Events In His Own Way, To Touch On Some Kind Of Innovation And Achieve An Unusual Result. High Mental Activity Manifests Itself In A New Way (Sometimes Only For The Child Himself) In The Fact That Thoughts Are Easy To Appear, In His Imagination, In Unusual Contemplation. Gazida Explains The Emergence Of Unexpected

Comparisons And Generalizations In Children, The State Of The Birth Of A Product Of Thought That Carries Originality In Itself, Psychologists Explain In Them Strengthened Methods Of Analysis, Ready-Made Stamps, Lack Of Novelty Of Intelligent Labor. It Is Important That This Is Not The Result, The Product Of Activity, But The Child Is Sought And Initiated.

Thus, A High Level Of Mental Abilities Can Contribute To The Perfection Of Leadership In Some Field Of Activity. A Special Role Is Played By The Age At Which The Bunda Can Both Be Lost In The Future, And Also Find Its Way Out.

One Of The Approaches To The Study Of The Problem Of Creativity Is To Consider This Phenomenon From The Position Of Individual Quality. In Modern Science, In The Study Of The Concept Of "Personality", The Following Directions Are Distinguished: To Understand The Individual As A Whole; To Determine Its Dynamic Character In This Phenomenon; To Note The Variability Of The Individual, In Which There Are Promising, Potential Opportunities, Aspects That Are Real, Innate, And Subsequently Mastered; To Launch A System Of Evaluative Relations Of The Individual To The

In Theory, The Most Accurate And Justified Position Is B.G.Ananyev Put Forward. He Sees Human Personality As The Object Of Knowledge, Labor And Communication [4]. We Rely On The Following Definition: "Personality Is A Social Individ In The Quality Of Activity, Possessing Individual Characteristics Of Character, Intellect And Emotions That Are Inherent In It." Scientific Work Dedicated To The Research Of A Creative Person Can Be Conditionally Divided Into Several Directions.

The First Direction Is Organized By Such Studies That, According To Their Authors, A Creative Person Can Be Any Person, If Certain Qualities Are Perfected In Him, Kifoya, A Special Role In This Will Be Aimed At Independence, Diligence In Work, Striving For Regular Innovation. The Following Characteristics Of The Creative Person Are Listed: "...High Life Diligence, In Which A Person Does Not Know What Boredom And Apathy Are, Always Creates Tremendous Moral

Satisfaction From Creative Search. Another Characteristic Feature Of The Person Of Creative Labor Is His Tireless Desire To Expand His Worldview And Deepen His Knowledge.

Researchers Believe The Following Personal Qualities Are The Main Qualities Of The Creative Person: 1) Independence - Issue Priority To Personal Values, Not Flying The Priority And Price Of Strangers; 2) The Transparency Of The Mind - To The News 3) Treat Them Tolerant And Constructive Activity In These Situations; 4) A Perfected Aesthetic Feeling.

The Study Of The Interaction Between Creativity And Intelligence Reveals That 11-12-Year-Old Schoolchildren Have A Sufficiently Strong Influence On Their Manifestation Of Personality Traits. When We Look At Different Variants Of The Ratio Of The Level Of Intelligence And Creativeness In A Particular Person, We Come To An Interesting Conclusion: When High Intelligence Harmonizes With A High Degree Of Creativeness, The Adaptation Of A Creative Person To The Environment Is Good In All Respects, He Becomes Active, Emotionally Restrained, Independent, Etc.; On The Contrary, If Creativeness Is In Harmony With Low-Level Intellect, Then A Person Is Usually Irritable, Frightened, Not Well Adapted To The Conditions Of The Social Environment.

Conclusion. Accordingly, We Define The Following Omillarni, Which Constitute The Qualities Of Creativity: 1) Intellect As A Talent; 2) Knowledge; 3) Way Of Thinking; 4) Individual Characteristics; 5) Motivation; 6) External Environment. These Factors Are Constantly Interacting, So The General Effect Does Not Lead To The Influence Of Some Of Them. If Motivation Replaces The Lack Of A Creative Environment, Intelligence Significantly Increases The Level Of Creativity In Harmony With Motivation.

References:

1. Хуторской А.В. Ключевые Компетенции Как Компонент Личностно-Ориентированной Парадигмы Образования / Доклады 4-Й Всероссийской Дистанционной Августовской Педагогической Конференции «Обновление Российской Школы» (26 Августа - 10 Сентября 2002 Г.). - [Http://www.Eidos.Ru/Conf/](http://www.Eidos.Ru/Conf/)
2. Хуторской А.В. Личностная Ориентация Образования Как Педагогическая Инновация // Школьные Технологии. 2006. - № 1.- С. 6-12
3. Xaitova Yu.S. Psycho-Pedagogical Significance Of Creative And Communicative Development // Preschool Education: Experience, Research And Prospects // Republican Scientific-Practical Conference. - Karshi, 2020. -В. 180-181.
4. Хайдаров Я.Х., Ш.С.Шарипов. Изобретательское Творчество Как Фактор Формирования Профессионализма Будущих Специалистов / Приложение К Журналу Спо. – 2004. № 8.
5. Долгих М.Б., Развитие Коммуникативной Компетенции Студентов Вузов: Автореферат Диссертации Кандита Педагогике Педагогических Наук/ Екатеринбург, -2007. -С. 23.
6. Gayratovich, E.N. (2019). Using Visual Program Technology Methods In Engineering Education. European Journal Of Research And Reflection In Educational Sciences Vol, 7(10).
7. Gayratovich, E.N. (2021). Specific Aspects Of Educational Material Demonstration On The Basis Of Visual Technologies. International Engineering Journal For Research & Development, 6(Icdsil), 3-3.
8. G'ayratovich, E.N. (2022). It Is A Modern Educational Model Based On The Integration Of Knowledge. Eurasian Scientific Herald, 5, 52-55.
9. Ergashev, N., Meyliqulova, M., Xamitova, R. N., & Namozov, D. (2021). Analysis Of Copyright Software Creating Visual Electronic Learning Materials. Интернаука, (18-4), 24-25.
10. Holmurodov, A.E., & Ergashev, N.G'. (2021). Special Aspects Of

- Demonstration Of Educational Material Based On Visual Technologies. Современное Образование (Узбекистан), (7), 29-34.
11. G'Ayratovich, E. N. (2022). The Theory Of The Use Of Cloud Technologies In The Implementation Of Hierarchical Preparation Of Engineers. Eurasian Research Bulletin, 7, 18-21.
 12. Gayratovich, E.N., Yuldashevna, T.O. (2020). Use Of Visualized Electronic Textbooks To Increase The Effectiveness Of Teaching Foreign Languages. European Journal Of Research And Reflection In Educational Sciences Vol, 8(12).