

Meaning Elements of Communicative Activity

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Abstract

This article talks about the structural structure and elements of communication with people in their active life activities, the role of the environment in the development of a person, the manifestation of truth and lies in the process of interpersonal communication, and their types.

Keywords: Person, activity, interpersonal communication, truth, lie, structure of communication, types of truth.

Introduction

Communication activity is the spiritual communication of social subjects, which includes two spiritual processes: oral communication and perception. In addition, communication includes the joint material and labor activities of communication partners. It follows that the sources of lies can be: speech - unreliable communication activity; the image of a partner is the result of an erroneous perception; failure to cooperate is the result of malicious interaction.

It is necessary to distinguish between truth as a dispassionate and adequate reflection of events and phenomena of the real world and truth associated with the communicant's awareness of moral responsibility for his statements.

Truth is a category of logic and theory of knowledge, expressing the correspondence of our knowledge about the world to the world itself. Truth is a category of the psychology of mutual understanding, expressing not only the correspondence of knowledge to the world, but also a person's attitude towards true knowledge. We know the truth, and we understand the truth (not only with our minds, but also with our feelings). Truth always contains a grain of truth, without this it cannot be true. But this grain is still not enough. Truth is a truth that has received a subjective assessment, the moral sanction of society. This circumstance leads to the fact that when comprehending the same truth, different versions of the truth may appear.

The motives for speaking the truth and telling the truth are different. The motive for publishing the truth: the purification of public knowledge from errors. The motives for telling the truth depend on the personal goals of the communicant, which can be: a) a selfish goal - obtaining some benefits - fame, the halo of a "truth-seeker," the destruction of an opponent; b) self-affirmation, expression of one's credo, "better the bitter truth than the sweet lie"; c) pedagogical and educational goal: sincere conviction that the truth will contribute to the moral improvement of the recipient; d) self-improvement through speaking the truth, despite possible adverse consequences.

In the metatheory of social communication, the following definition can be accepted: truth is a reliable and subjectively motivated message of the communicant that does not contradict the ethical ideas of the recipient. This message can be text ("tell the truth") or action ("act truthfully"). The concept of truth is applicable only to the text.

The antipode of truth - untruth (falsehood) manifests itself in three varieties. Firstly, untruth is a delusion: the communicator believes in the reality of the existence of something, but is



mistaken; as a result, he tells a lie without meaning to. Secondly, a half-truth is a message that combines correct and incorrect information due to limited knowledge, incomplete knowledge of the situation, and trust in unreliable sources, such as rumors. Thirdly, a lie is a deliberate distortion of information. According to Augustine, “a lie is something said with the intention of telling a lie.” Let us pay attention to the fact that from a formal-logical position, all three types of untruth are equivalent in the sense that they do not correspond to the real state of affairs; Ethics is a different matter: from an ethical position, lying is condemned as an immoral act, and delusion can be justified.

In communication activities, truth is used in management and dialogue, which are motivated by cooperation; lies are used in conflict situations of dishonest dispute or selfish management of recipients. Deception (fraud) - communication control through lies or half-truths.

Truth and white lies (morally sound communication). The communicator, communicating the truth known to him, strives first of all to bring benefit (good) to the recipient or other person in question, guided by the criteria of justice and goodness, and not by straightforward love of truth. If the brutal truth can be used to harm someone or mentally traumatize a person unaware of it, silence is preferable.

Mass communications, supported by an army of talented technologists, have especially powerful potential. They skillfully use silence, selection and distortion of facts, constructing versions, and spreading rumors. They create a repulsive image of the enemy and an attractive image of their “master” who pays for communication services.

To summarize, we can draw the following conclusions:

- Communication action is a completed operation of semantic interaction that occurs without changing communication participants. Depending on the goal of the participants, communication action can be carried out in three forms: imitation, control, dialogue. Communication activity consists of communication actions. The predominant form of communication actions (imitation, or control, or dialogue) becomes the form of the corresponding communication activity.
- The subjects and objects of communication activities can be: an individual person (I), a social group (G), a mass aggregate, up to society as a whole (M). Those types of communication activities where I, or G, or M act as an active, purposeful subject are called microcommunication, midcommunication, and macrocommunication, respectively. Those types where I, or G, or M act as the object of influence are called, respectively, the interpersonal, group and mass levels of communication. Dialogue is possible only between subjects of the same level; management and imitation - between subjects of all levels.
- Microcommunication activity in all its forms is an art, i.e. creatively productive, playful, and not ritual-reproductive activity.
- Mid-communication management is the driving center of the spiritual life of society, appearing at different stages of culture in the form of mythocentrism, religiocentrism, literary centrism, science centrism, political centrism.
- In the history of all countries, and the Russian state in particular, macrocommunication (borrowing achievements, interaction of cultures, information aggression) served as a source of internal political and socio-cultural revolutions.



- Communication activity is not a chain of sequential communication actions (operations), but a unity of communication and non-communication acts; and vice versa, any non-communication activity (cognition, work) includes communication actions in its structure.
- Communication activity includes not one, but two social subjects (as opposed to labor and cognitive activities) with one performer. It follows that communication activity is a social relationship, the poles of which are cooperation and conflict.
- Oral communication activity is the spiritual communication of social subjects; it never happens outside of communication.
- Game is a creative and communicative action that served as a source for the formation of human culture. A game is a creative (productive) spiritual communication of independent subjects, carried out within the framework of conventional rules voluntarily accepted by them and possessing ethical and aesthetic appeal. Depending on the purpose, games are divided into four types: masquerade game, illusion game, puzzle game, competition game.
- A pseudo-game is a game that has lost its creative component, but has retained the communication component contained in the game form. Pseudo-games are divided into labor service, ceremonial rituals, and everyday rituals (etiquette). Ritual-etiquette pseudo-games are part of social memory.
- Truth is a reliable and subjectively motivated message from the communicant that does not contradict the ethical ideas of the recipient. The opposite of truth - untruth (falsehood) appears in the form of delusion, half-truth, lie. Deception is communication control through lies or half-truths. Illusion is voluntary self-deception.
- The terra incognita of communication-spatial activity is very extensive, perhaps second in this regard only to communication-temporal (mnemonic) activity, which is even less studied.

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