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Yusupov A.R.

***Candidate of Technical Sciences, Associate Professor,
Fergana Polytechnic Institute. Uzbekistan.Fergana***

**A SOCIABLE AND CONSTRUCTIVE ACADEMIC TEACHER –
FORMING THE BACKBONE OF A CREATIVE TEAM WITH A
HEURISTIC STYLE**

Abstract: science develops in communicating environments of human society, the article highlights important aspects of overcoming communication barriers, the role of a sociable scientist in the formation of a creative team and a society with a heuristic style of thinking.

Keywords: communicative barrier, evaluation, overestimated, understated, correction, overcoming.

Introduction

The term "sociability" is derived from the Latin word *communicabilis*, which translates as "communicating" or "connected". As it is easy to guess, it is closely related to the term "communication" (Latin *communicatio*). Initially, science developed in the communicating environments of human society [1].

Materials and methods:

This includes empirical methods such as modeling, fact-finding, experiment, description and observation, as well as theoretical methods such as logical and historical methods, abstraction, deduction, induction, synthesis and analysis, as well as methods of heuristic strategies. The research materials are: scientific facts, the results of previous observations, surveys, experiments and tests; means of idealization and rationalization of the scientific approach.

Sociability is the ability to quickly establish contact with other people, find approaches to communication and negotiate productively. It is useful both in personal relationships and in scientific ones. A sociable person is able to interact constructively with all people, regardless of their profession, education, age, gender, social status and other factors, as well as the degree of their acquaintance with them.

Sociable people enjoy communication and other forms of interaction with others. They like to spend time in the company, play team games, and take part in teamwork. As a rule, such people have developed empathy, so they feel the mood of the interlocutor well and adjust to it. In addition, they are usually very charismatic, which makes them easy to gain the trust of others.

Another feature of sociable people is their "flexibility". They do not get lost and quickly adapt to any interlocutor, accepting and adopting his manner of communication, adapting to his knowledge and perception of the world around them. Such a person often finds himself in the center of attention, and in his team he usually becomes a leader.

Results and discussion:

It is worth noting that sociability is not an innate quality, but a skill acquired in the process of socialization. Of course, it strongly depends on temperament and character. And yet, most of the components of communication skills are acquired, developed and improved throughout life. We are constantly learning to listen and speak, receive and transmit non-verbal signals, manage our emotions and understand the emotions of the interlocutor [2].

Very often, sociability means ordinary sociability, but these are different concepts and they should not be identified. A sociable person is not necessarily sociable. In other words, the fact that he likes to talk does not guarantee that he is able to establish contact or feel the emotions of the interlocutor. For example,

an annoying fellow traveler on a train, whose mouth does not close all the way, can be called sociable, but not sociable in any way [3].

A sociable person is someone who is really pleasant to communicate with. He is educated and tactful, always speaks competently, taking care that the interlocutor understands him and understands him unambiguously. He knows how to make a good impression and always takes care not to alienate the interlocutor with his obsession or annoyance. Besides, he always knows when to stop talking and start listening.

Sociability is the ability to effectively convey information, listen and hear the interlocutor, and ensure high quality communication and interaction. Sociability is simply a love of communication and a tendency to look for an opportunity to communicate in any circumstances. Sociability, unlike sociability, can be a really effective tool for achieving success in all spheres of life, including in scientific activity [2].

The sociability of a person includes such features and skills as:

- open-mindedness and the absence of "hardened" beliefs that complicate mutual understanding with other people;
- tolerance to other people's subjective opinion, whatever it may be;
- a broad outlook that allows you to talk on any topic;
- charisma that evokes sympathy from others;
- flexibility of character, allowing you to adapt to the interlocutor;
- sincerity and openness in communication;
- adequate self-assessment;
- calmness and self-confidence.

The main advantages of sociable people [1]:

- attentiveness and kindness in communication;
- ability to keep up a conversation on any topic;
- the ability to listen and understand the interlocutor;

- ease of communication;
- no awkward pauses and ridiculous attempts to fill them;
- the ability to please anyone;
- the ability to articulate your thoughts clearly and clearly.

A sociable teacher should have important components of constructive criticism at the level of art, in relation to himself and others. Criticism is an analysis of someone's activity or its result, indicating strengths and weaknesses, mistakes and successful decisions. In fact, it is a review in which a critical person expresses his subjective opinion about something. In a broad sense, criticism is a combination of positive and negative assessments. In everyday life, criticism usually means negative statements, pointing out flaws and shortcomings.

There are many types of criticism that can be classified according to different properties [1]. In everyday life, such forms of it are most often found as:

- remark – a short statement indicating a specific shortcoming;
- accusation – an indication of a bad deed or mistake, attributing guilt to a person for undesirable consequences;
- discontent is the expression of one's own negative feelings related to other people's actions;
- claim – criticism, implying demands to fix or redo something;
- objection – disagreement with someone else's opinion, decision, or approach to a particular activity.

Of course, there are other options, but it is in these five formats that criticism is voiced most often.

Conclusion:

Constructive criticism is a form of criticism, the main purpose of which is to help correct shortcomings and violations of norms [3]. At the same time, the criticizing person does not feel envy or anger and does not seek to offend the criticized person. Such criticism can be seen as an outside view or advice to help make something better [4]. It gives us the opportunity to correct mistakes, learn something new, develop and improve our skills. Constructive criticism, its properties are most often mentioned as:

- **Constructiveness.** By constructive criticism is meant usefulness to the one whose actions. That is, the main purpose of such criticism is to point out the shortcomings and suggest how they can be eliminated.

- **Objectivity.** Objective criticism points to real-world shortcomings that no one will dispute. If a person criticizes something that he personally does not like, such criticism is called subjective.

- **Justice.** If the deficiencies are indeed present, the remark can be considered fair and appropriate. If a person expresses personal dislike or argues because of a bad mood, such criticism is likely to be unfair [5].

- **Literacy.** In order to criticize competently, you need competence in a specific field of activity. It is worth noting that literacy is not necessary for criticism to be fair. For example, you can criticize a spoiled or tasteless dish without being a cook or even a professional taster.

- **The choice of the object of criticism.** It is considered bad form to criticize a person. Therefore, criticism is usually directed at actions or their result.

- **Openness.** Open criticism is voiced directly to the person whose actions are being criticized. The hidden one usually speaks behind the back and is directed more at the person than at the actions. The tendency to criticize other people behind their backs is considered one of the main signs of a hypocrite.

• Specificity. Criticism can be directed at specific shortcomings, or it can be general. Obviously, in the second case, it is much less constructive and does not represent much value [6].

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