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# Communication and Organizational Ability in the Activity of Engineering Staff

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**Annotation:** This in the article leadership qualities communicativeness and organization features regarding concepts given. Engineer employees in the activity communicativeness and organization feature developed to go process about concepts given.

**Keywords:** communication, dialogue, language, leader, organization.

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In our times, the need for leaders who possess justice, who understand the people's pain, and who have qualities of responsiveness and organizational skills is more urgent than ever before. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, in his responses to Salim Doniyorov, the chief editor of the "Yangi Uzbekiston" newspaper, stated: "I emphasized this point in the address I sent to the Oliy Majlis last year. Not only officials, but the majority of leaders at all levels need knowledge, experience, organizational skills, and a sense of dedication to the welfare of the country and people."<sup>1</sup>

In this response, it is pointed out how crucial communication and organizational skills are for every leader, as well as the significance of learning and developing these attributes among engineering personnel. This suggests that we should first set a goal related to communication and organizational skills. Undoubtedly, today's prospective engineers studying in higher education institutions should not remain unaware of these attributes, as they will be the leaders of tomorrow. This emphasizes the urgency of learning and developing communication and organizational skills among engineers.

The statement "Communication - it denotes the exchange of information between living and non-living systems."<sup>2</sup> Conversation, on the other hand, is understood as the exchange of information solely between individuals. Collaboration, in turn, is perceived as the general creation of a product that unites people in the process of working and performing activities together. This concept primarily implies that collaboration is essentially rooted in the linguistic feature of being a tool for communication. Language ensures the connection between participants in communication. Language is a system of symbolic signs that becomes evident as a product of mental activity during the conversation process."

G. Lasswell, an American political scientist, proposed a communication process model consisting of five components:

1. Who (information by whom)
2. What (what information is being transmitted)

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<sup>1</sup> <https://yuz.uz/uz/news/new-uzbekistan-democratic-changes-are-becoming-a-country-of-great-opportunities-and-practical-works>

<sup>2</sup> Xaydarov F. I, Xalilova N. I. Umumiy psixologiya. –T. 2017. -320 b..

3. How (what means of transmission)
4. Whom (information directed to whom)
5. With what effect (how effective the information was transmitted)

In the communication process, it is crucial for the interactants to understand each other. This necessitates the following important qualities of speech to emerge: namely, coherence, intelligibility, expressiveness, and influence are demonstrated.

The noted French writer Antoine de Saint-Exupéry once wrote, "Conversation is such a gift that it delights even the deaf."<sup>3</sup> Here, it can be seen that conversation could be felt as an important return for people. Of course, conversation is always needed by individuals of all ages. Thus, the development of a person's communicative qualities goes through a number of gradual stages that lead to the formation of separate parts. The communicative qualities of a person are considered the result of ontogenetic development. They cannot be created in isolation and are constantly formed in the process of a person's development and upbringing.

The meaning of organizational activities is broad and multifaceted. At large, it encompasses the production of goods; it spans the fields of culture, education, and art, as well as all areas of public life, from state governance and societal life to personal self-development. In essence, it enters into the activities of people of various ages and social conditions.

Organizational activity establishes a decidedly wide range of outcomes, from the governance of states, classes, and political parties to their leadership bodies and media activities, all the way to the shaping of an individual's own self. In the broadest sense, it is integrated into the activities of groups of people to achieve a common goal, ensuring the cohesion of individuals within a group to reach a collective objective.

Organizational activity significantly influences the fields of material production, culture, education, and the broader social and political aspects of public life. This underscores its pervasive impact on various aspects of society and individual engagement across different domains.

The capacity for organizational skills exists as a type of human activity in the system of "group of people" and "group of organizers," reflecting the regulatory aspect of organizational activity and being considered one of its subjects.<sup>4</sup> The development of organizational skills among young people is addressed in N.G. Levi's speeches and discussions, indicating that organizational activity is directly related to the communication process.

According to the views of psychologists V.D. Parigin and R.S. Nemov, an organizer should be a "leader." A "leader" is considered to be a strong motivator and organizer. Scholars have identified a series of requirements that should be placed on an organizer. They include:

- Having a clear and inspiring goal
- Being able to understand the changes in the personalities of necessary students
- Being able to engage with the inner experiences of their friends
- Looking at them not as "managers" but with a "friendly" eye
- Always being ready to address their issues and concerns

<sup>3</sup> Хайдаров Ф. И., Халилова Н. И. Умумий психологиya. –Т. 2017. –320 б.

<sup>4</sup> Уманский Л.Е. Психология организаторский деятельности школьников. М 1980.25-30 б

## Conclusion

In summary, it can be said that the development of communication and organizational skills among engineering staff is reliant on information found in literature, allowing for a specific explanation of the characteristics of communication and organizational traits. Communication within engineering staff is a stable portrayal of the positive features and qualities of character necessary for its social environment. The capacity for organizational skills exists as a type of human activity within the system of "group of people" and "group of organizers," highlighting that the regulatory aspect of organizational activity is considered one of its subjects.

Our conclusion, drawn from studies of pedagogical and psychological references, is that communication and organizational skills are interdependent. The higher the level of communication and organizational abilities, the more pronounced the qualities of leadership and authority become within an individual. Naturally, it is possible to shape both of these traits.

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