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INFLUENCE OF COMMUNICATION ON PERSONALITY FORMATION

Currently some psychological research works, discuss the important impact on the development of a person in their need for communication.

Communication as a means of personal development was considered in research works of various psychologists, in particular B.G. Ananiev, L.S. Vygotsky, V.M. Miasishchev, O. Bodalov, A. B. Dobrovich, A. V. Mudrik, L. A. Petrovskaya, T. S. Yatsenko and others.

The analysis of the need for communication gives some reasons to consider it as an important structural component of a person. We would like to emphasize that communication is considered to be an unconscious need. The basis of productive communication is the psychological mechanism of empathy.

Communication is specific to a person. We consider *communication* as a process by which information is exchanged between individuals through a common system of symbols, signs, or behavior.

According to M. Kagan, communication is one of the types of activity that is implemented in various forms, in the process of interaction of people in their material and practical activities, as well as behavior in different situations, in the exchange of information by the method of conversation, correspondence, etc. [4].

B. Ananiev states that *communication* is as social as an individual phenomenon, so they are linked with each other closely, and the expression and mechanism of this is the language. The scientist considered communication as one of the main types of human activity [1].

Communication is a process generated by the "conditions of direct collective", which is carried out through linguistic or non-spoken means. It is during this process that it is established, the relations between the participants in the joint activity are maintained and changing [6].

Ya.L Kolominsky defines *communication* as information, emotional and objective interaction, in the process of which realized and formed interpersonal relations [5].

Development of communication is one of the main indicators of personality development. The topic of communication is considered in several interrelated areas: the role of language in the mental development of a child; patterns of development and formation of language and its individual aspects, especially the language of children with problems in development [9].

Communication also is a complex of multifaceted process of establishing and developing contacts among people generated by the problem in the joint activity between people, generated by the need for joint activities and includes as follows: the exchange of information, the development of a interaction common strategy, perception and understanding of another person. Accordingly, there are three aspects in communication: communicative, interactive, and perceptual [3].

In psychological science, it has been established that interpersonal relationships are emerging and most intensively developing in childhood.

Formation of the person begins with an early age. O.M. Leontiev believed that the development of a child depends on the available living conditions. And the living conditions for toddlers start from their families. This, so-called "advanced stage of socialization of the individual", is an early stage. At this stage, there are families in particular groups, in which a child is involved in systems, norms and values (that is, socialization institutes). It is the family that acts as the "translator of social experience", and the mechanism of transmission, "broadcasting", and this is the experience of child-parent relationships [7].

Analyzing the results of many years of research, L. B. Bozhovich states that the formation of a child's personality is determined by the ratio, on the one hand, between their role in human relationships, and, on the other hand, those psychological peculiarities that they have formed from previous experience [2].

Each form of communication in its own way affects the mental development of children. Emotional and practical communication encourages them to identify the initiative, expands the range of emotional experience; situational business promotes the development of a personality, self-awareness, curiosity, courage, optimism, creativity; outpatient-business and outpatient-personality form the ability to see in the partner a self-respecting personality [8].

Communication with adults determines the inner plan of action of a child, the area of their emotional experiences, cognitive activity, arbitrariness and freedom, self-awareness and communication with peers.

The need for communication is one of the main sociogenic features of a person. It arises during experience accumulation in personal interaction. It is based on the need for emotional contact, socialized contact search and appropriate satisfaction techniques. The need for communication is the point of departure that connects a person with other people, who surround them, ensuring their development as a person.

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