



The Essence of Family Communication and Historical Processes

Nosirova Dilfuza Nabiyevna

English language teacher Third degree lawyer Technical University of Law Andijan region

Annotation: The fate of every person on Earth connected with the family. This is a universal, universal phenomenon. As an object of scientific study, it has no analogues, so there are many directions for its theoretical understanding. In recent decades, negative trends in marriage and family relations among young people are clearly visible: the moral and psychological climate in youth families is deteriorating; the number of divorces is growing; the moral and sexual norms of young people are deteriorating, the majority of young families, including students, are denying the principles of cohabitation of the older generation; there is a predominance of professional and career values over family ones, there is a spread of various forms of marriage. The relevance of the topic is due to the need to identify family orientations of young people, the need to solve existing problems in relation to family traditions and their impact on the upbringing and education of the younger generation. The aim of the work is to determine the essence and history of family communication.

Keywords: family system, historical processes, modern Uzbek society, function, family institution, family communication, family discourse.

The family as a system is a very important concept for family psychology. Moreover, the emergence of the concept of the family as a system and the introduction of the terms “family system”, “family subsystems”, “information”, “feedback” into family psychology became a turning point in the development of family science. Such an approach to the family means that everything interconnected in it, that it is a single whole - a single biological and psychological organism.

In this case, it has a number of features: the system as a whole is greater than the sum of its parts, something that affects the system as a whole affects each individual element inside, a disorder or change in one part of the unity reflected in a change in other parts and the system in in general. Therefore, when considering any particular issue concerning the family, it is always necessary fully consider how this issue relates to all other aspects of her life.

Family as a system. Family system options. The life of the family system is subject to two laws: the law of homeostasis and the law of development. The law of homeostasis says: every system strives for constancy, for stability. For the family, this means that at every given moment of its existence it strives to maintain the status quo. Violation of stability is always painful for all family members, despite the fact that events can be both joyful and long-awaited, for example, the birth of a child, the breakdown of a difficult marriage, etc. At the same time, the law of development operates: any family system strives to go through a full life cycle. It was noted that the family in its development goes through certain stages associated with certain inevitable objective circumstances. One such circumstance is physical time. The age of family members changes all the time and necessarily changes the family situation. As Erik Erickson showed, each age period in a person's life corresponds to certain psychological needs that a person seeks to realize. With age, the attitude to life in general and to close people in particular also changes. This determines the style of



communication and, accordingly, the family itself. The birth of a child, the death of an old person - all this significantly changes the structure of the family and the quality of interaction between its members.

The family system is an open system; it is in constant interchange with the environment. The family system is a self-organizing system, that is, the behavior of the system is expedient, and the source of the system's transformations is located within itself. It follows that the people who make up the family act under the influence of the rules of the functioning of this family system, and not under the influence of their own needs and motives.

The family is a natural group in which stereotypes of interactions arise over time. These stereotypes create a family structure that determines the functioning of its members delineates the range of their behavior and facilitates interaction between them. Some form of viable structure is needed to fulfill the family's primary goals of maintaining individuality while at the same time creating a sense of belonging to the whole. As a rule, family members do not feel part of this family structure. Each person considers he an independent unit, a kind of whole, interacting with other independent units. Every member the family knows what is allowed, what forces counteract the violation of the rules, what the control system is and how effective it is. The family as a system performs its functions through certain mechanisms:

- ✓ Family role structures;
- ✓ Structures of family subsystems;
- ✓ External and internal boundaries between them.

The family system also includes:

- ✓ Public and unspoken rules of life in the family;
- ✓ Features (standards, stereotypes) of interaction;
- ✓ Family myths;
- ✓ Family history (topic);
- ✓ Family stabilizers.

The concept of "family" characterizes it from the point of view of interpersonal relations between spouses, between spouses and children. The family defined as a somewhat small, primary group, whose members united into a single whole based on common interests, common feelings and aspirations. A family is a small social group (social unit) based on marriage or consanguinity, whose members are connected by a common life, mutual moral responsibility and mutual assistance.

In the middle of the XX century, in the development of the sociology of the family, the creation of a systemic theory planned. A large amount of empirical material has been accumulated on various aspects of marriage and family relations. The rapid development of electronic computing technology has made it possible more accurately and quickly analyze the data obtained. At present, the very methodology of conducting specific sociological research has advanced far, and the level of reliability of sociological conclusions has increased significantly.

The family is an integral part of the global process of transformation and modernization of public life. In the modern world of sociological science, prognostic theories of the future fate of humanity and the family as interdependent aspects of planetary life come to the fore. The main modern trend in the development of family relations is the transition from patriarchal family foundations to



democratic ones. It can be assumed that in the near future the development of the family as a social institution will follow the path of its democratization.

Modern family communication can be considered as a partnership. Such communication based on the consistency of actions and deeds of the spouses in solving various family problems. Free, unconstrained interaction. Such communication eliminates shyness, isolation of family members when discussing some problems, defending their opinions, offering ideas, etc. way of emotional release. Such a discharge is necessary for a person after a hard day's work or during illnesses, stresses of various kinds, etc. This form of communication does not have the framework that exists in other forms and types of social interaction, in business communication. Therefore, it allows you to relax and get emotional relief. Family communication has its own specifics, which, first, is because it has a decisive impact on the development of the younger generation of ideas about family norms of behavior, family values and forms the image of building future family relationships.

The history of the family in Uzbekistan, as in all other countries of the world, is closely connected with the social, economic and political processes of the modernization of society. The general vector of development of the family institution under the influence of modernization processes is associated with the formation of private and public relations of private life, the acquisition of attitudes towards individual family members, the emergence of more democratic relations between spouses, parents and children, and other family members.

The transformation of family and marriage relations in modern Uzbekistan is associated with fundamental changes in all spheres of public life, which were initiated by the policy of perestroika. The modern family is characterized, first, by a reduction in the number and volume of functions performed by this social institution. In this regard, in the minds of people, the usual status of the "primary cell of society" is changing.

In recent years, the issue of the destruction of the basic life values of the modern youth of Uzbekistan, the loss of reference points has been widely discussed, and the voices of those who find signs of moral degradation in modern Uzbek society or even state this degradation as an already established fact are increasingly heard. It is generally accepted that such traditional life meanings as family, children, love, friends are finally and irrevocably ousted from the philistine consciousness and also finally and irrevocably replaced by market "dehumanized" values, primarily money, career. The family was is and remains the most important social institution fulfilling its main specific task - the mission of population reproduction.

The instability of the general socio-economic situation, the property stratification of families, the disorder of life, the unresolved housing problems have a negative impact on the socio-psychological well-being of young couples, on the reproductive and educational functions of the family. It is in young families that three-quarters of the total number of children are born.

Historical and sociological analysis of the socio-cultural characteristics of the family behavior of the Uzbeks revealed the traditionally high importance of the family and children for the citizens of the country. Uzbekistan is a family-centered society in which the values of the family dominate over the values of individualism.

The effectiveness of the optimal family model in Uzbek society depends significantly on the main parameter - the prestige of the family as a social institution. A family can be prosperous and socially healthy only if society and the state adequately assess its role in stabilizing the situation in Uzbek society and return to it the position that it should occupy in it in accordance with its social functions in its reproduction and development.



Thus, the optimal family model for modern Uzbek society is empirical in nature, based, firstly, on real social (group and individual) consciousness, secondly, on the activities, real behavior of people, and thirdly, on the conditions in which the consciousness and behavior of people develop and function.

In the conditions of modern society, there is a gradual transition to a form of family that integrates the interests of the individual and society as a whole and is based on the love and mutual assistance of spouses, parents and children. This process is very complex, since its essence determined by the contradictions between social and individual needs, and this gives rise to various problems.

The modern family is indeed undergoing a transformation, because the family certainly occupies the most important place in the value system of both women and men, along with such values as health and work. However, a person today treats the family in a different way, trying to rebuild his intra-family, marital relations. This restructuring is facing serious challenges in all areas of family life.

Young intellectuals of both sexes believe that the family should provide an opportunity for the development of the human personality. Significant changes have taken place in the public consciousness in comparison with the recent times of Soviet reality. The family and material values of our youth are far ahead of professional aspirations, despite the fact that is professional training that underlies material well-being. Only in the last places were orientations towards entrepreneurship, education and spiritual wealth.

Having identified the main trends in the views of today's youth on the family and marriage, we can draw some conclusions and highlight the main directions for improving the family orientations of today's youth.

The main modern trend in the development of family relations is the transition from patriarchal family foundations to democratic ones. The life orientations of Uzbeks are focused on the family, family activities, family leisure. The crisis of society has led to the "domestication" of many people's way of life as an adaptive mechanism. More and more families began to rely on their internal resources. We can talk about a certain stabilization of the family as a social institution.

Today's youth want get married and start a family. However, on the way to achieving this goal, she encounters such obstacles as a difficult socio-economic situation; reluctance of young people to marry and start a family; rupture of intergenerational ties and the loss of age-old family traditions.

To improve the family orientations of modern youth, a whole range of measures proposed aimed at creating a full-fledged family and youth policy. All these measures can be combined into a single state program, in the implementation of which not only state structures, but also various public and other organizations, as well as private business, should participate.

The main directions of the youth policy of the republic should be: Creating conditions for employment and employment of young people; Promoting economic independence, supporting youth entrepreneurship; Organization of systematic monitoring of the state of the labor market, changes in the personnel needs of certain professions, as well as specialties for possible professional retraining of graduates; Organization of events for the systematic informing of graduates of secondary schools about the state and prospects of the labor market; Increasing benefits for young families with children (revising the number of benefits established for young families and simplifying their receipt, special attention should be paid to families with children).

Development and improvement of a set of measures aimed at the patriotic and family education of young people. Carrying out family competitions "Our friendly family", "Successful family", "Dad, mom, I am a sports family", etc. Revival (creation) of "youth schools" in order to prepare young people for family life. Strengthening educational and information work among the youth through



the media, the education system, etc. Young people are our future, and the further development of society and the country as a whole will depend on how they preserve and pass on family traditions. In this regard, the state should really appreciate the importance of working with this category of citizens and, accordingly, it is necessary to realize that the more invested in this category, the greater the return from it in the further development of the nation.

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