

A. SIBRUK
DIACHRONIC ASPECTS OF THE SEMANTIC STRUCTURE OF THE WORDS (IN AN EXAMPLE OF THE NOUNS WITH THE MEANING «JEWEL»)

For the comprehensive study of the history of the Ukrainian language, the reconstruction of the semantics of ancient words used in written texts, written or translated in the era of Kyiv Rus, is extremely important. An effective way through which the versatile description of the lexical-semantic system of language on a historical level becomes possible is the study of individual lexical-semantic and thematic groups.

Key words: semantics, reconstruction, seme-
ma, nucleus, periphery.

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Despite the large number of scientific studies devoted to lexical-semantic and thematic groups, a comprehensive analysis of individual groups of nouns denoting jewelry was not made. In linguistic works, there are only fragmentary descriptions of individual nouns denoting jewelry, clothing or interior elements.

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ТАТЛИЛИОГЛУ Касим

НАВИЧКИ МІЖОСОБИСТІСНОГО СПІЛКУВАННЯ У КОМУНІКАТИВНОМУ ПРОЦЕСІ: З ОГЛЯДУ ПОЗИЦІЇ ГУМАНІСТИЧНОЇ ТЕОРІЇ

У статті розглядаються питання ефективних комунікативних процесів та навичок спілкування в контексті вивчення гуманістичної теорії. Розглянуто основні визначення комунікації та пріоритетні підходи вивчення цього поняття крізь призму психологічної науки. Перш за все, дослідження зосереджене на розумінні та тлумаченні основних характерних навичок ефективної комунікації.

Ключові слова: міжособистісна комунікація, навички ефективної комунікації, спілкування, самооцінка, сприйняття, емпатія, гуманістична теорія.

У статті розглянуті основні визначення комунікації та пріоритетні підходи вивчення цього поняття крізь призму психологічної науки. Перш за все, дослідження зосереджене на розумінні та тлумаченні основних характерних навичок ефективної комунікації. Гуманістична теорія розглядає людину як ціннісну, унікальну і особливу істоту. Звідси оче-

The study of the Ukrainian lexicon, the reconstruction of the semantic structure of individual lexical units, is extremely important for tracing the history of the state language. Today, in Ukrainian studies, the problem of studying certain layers of vocabulary appears. The urgency of the article is due to insufficient study of the names of ornaments in the Ukrainian language. The purpose of the paper is to study the semantics of individual lexemes and describe the approaches to studying this issue.

To reveal the semantic content of nouns, which are recorded in the Eastern Slavic monuments of the XI-XIV centuries denoting certain types of ornaments, it is expedient to combine synchrony and diachrony, since some titles during their development have acquired a new semantic content, while others are obsolete.

In our opinion, the relationship between the meaning of the word and the context is two-way. If the word value is represented in a context and is defined through the context, then the context content is constructed through the meaning of the words that belong to it. Investigation of the lexical-semantic field of “decoration names” is possible only under the condition of the context approach, because it is with the help of the context one can identify all probable options for a specific name of the value.

For the description of the semantics of each individual word, it is important to distinguish lexical-semantic variants, shades of meaning and mechanisms of semantic division. The study of semantics is connected with the question of the meaning of the context, since the semantic content of the word appears only in the context.

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видним є той факт, що комунікація є необхідною для пізнання власної особистості, розуміння інших, ідентифікації навколишньої дійсності і продовження активної життєвої діяльності. Комунікація є невід’ємним фактором нашого життя. У цьому відношенні можна розглядати спілкування як науку про порозуміння та згоду між людьми. Очевидно, що люди передають

культурні цінності та здобутки цивілізації новому поколінню, впливаючи один на одного через спільні зусилля та боротьбу, виражаючи свої знання, емоції та ідеї шляхом спілкування. Міжособистісні стосунки у професійному середовищі й у повсякденному житті формуються засобами власних відчуттів, почуттями інших особистостей, а також поведінкою між людьми. Ефективне міжособистісне спілкування залежить від майстерного управління емоціями. Міжособистісна комунікація дозволяє активно жити і усвідомлювати свою соціальну солідарність. Люди досягають успіху і відчувають себе вільно через позитивну поведінку у спілкуванні. Хто володіє принципами та навичками позитивного спілкування, має здатність легко описувати свої ідеї та впливати на них.

Всебічний розгляд поняття комунікації дає можливість говорити про основні її функції: формування спільної толерантності, забезпечення взаємодії між людьми, групами, асоціаціями шляхом передачі ідей, знань та почуттів. Така всебічна комунікація дозволяє отримати правильні знання в потрібному місці, у потрібний час. Розуміння наукових підходів щодо формування та розвитку комунікації стане корисним у вивченні гуманітарних дисциплін, зокрема мовознавчого та літературного напрямків, що базуються на засадах дослідження комунікативної концепції. З метою досягнення зазначених цілей, було проаналізовано відповідну фахову літературу.

TATLILIOGLU Kasim¹

INTERPERSONAL COMMUNICATION SKILLS IN THE PROCESS OF EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION: AN OVERVIEW OF HUMANISTIC THEORY

1. Introduction. A central assumption of humanism, according to Huitt (2001) is that people act with intentionality and values. This is in contrast to the behaviorist notion of operant conditioning (which argues that all behavior is the result of the application of consequences) and the cognitive psychologist belief that the discovering knowledge or constructing meaning is central to learning. Humanists, also believe that it is necessary to study the person as a whole, especially as an individual grows and develops over the lifespan. It follows that the study of the self, motivation and goals are areas of particular interest (Rogers & Freiberg, 1994). Key proponents of humanism include C. Rogers and A. Maslow. A primary purpose of humanism could be described as the development of self-actualized, autonomous people. In humanism, learning is student centered and personalized

and the educator's role is that of a facilitator. Affective and cognitive needs are key and the goal is to develop self-actualized people in a cooperative, supportive environment (DeCarvalho, 1991). One of humanistic psychology's early sources was the work of C. Rogers. Rogers' focus was to ensure that the developmental processes led to healthier, if not more creative, personality functioning. The term "*actualizing tendency*" was also coined by Rogers and was a concept that eventually led Maslow to study self-actualization as one of the needs of humans (Kramer, Douglas & Vicky, 2009). Rogers and Maslow introduced this positive humanistic psychology in response to what they viewed as the overly pessimistic view of psychoanalysis. In the late 1930s, psychologists, interested in the uniquely human issues, such as the self, self-actualization, health, hope, love, creativity, nature, being, becoming, individuality and meaning that is, a concrete understanding of human existence, included A. Maslow, C. Rogers and C. Moustakas, who were interested in founding a professional association dedicated to a psychology focused on these features of human capital demanded by post-industrial society (<https://wikipedia.org>).

In business, in relation to family and social environment, with those in communication, to share feelings and thoughts, self-expression, to persuade the other person, there is a need for communication to distribute tasks. Communication is an important source of life as much as water is needed in every aspect of life (Hoşgör, 2014:25). Rapidly developing and changing world and to discover the factors of production of capital facilitated by the earlier times to increase competition.

2. The Purpose Of Study. In our present age, knowledge and transmittence of knowledge have gained much more importance than ever. Knowledge is transmitted in written and/or spoken and mostly via support of visual effects. In this respect, it is possible to consider communication as a science of explanation and agreement among people. It can be observed that people are not good communicators as much as they believe or they are believed to be. Communication is the must of human relations and the indispensable tool for pursuing our lives. Making good friendships, pursuing of successful family relations, achieving the occupational success, increase in the life quality and the pursuing of social relations and communication in an effective way depend on the person's having the ability of communication, being knowledgeable, caring and struggling about the subject matter being discussed.

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3. Humanist Theory. 3.1. What is Humanism?

Humanism has meant many things. Humanism a paradigm that emerged in the 1960s, focuses on the human freedom, dignity and potential. Humanism has always been an important concept no matter what the subject matter is. In literature, history, philosophy and even methodology, it is considered an important issue since in all these fields the main concern is “man”. Humanism is a social and intellectual movement which lies at the base of the Renaissance period. There are many different definitions of “humanism” as a movement according to different cultural and literary sources. Humanism affirms the dignity and worth of people considering their ability to differentiate right and wrong. Dilthey, Gentile, Cassirer regarded it as “a new philosophy of human values the chief among which were those values of individualism, secularism, and moral autonomy”. “Humanism believes in an ethics or morality that grounds all human values in this-earthly experiences and relationships and that holds as its highest goal the this-worldly happiness, freedom and progress –economic, cultural and ethical –of all humankind, irrespective of nation, race, or religion”. “... having its ultimate faith in human kind, it believes that human beings possess the power to or potentiality of solving their own problems, through reliance primarily upon reason and scientific method applied with courage and vision.” (Lamont, 1997; Nauert, 2006; cited by İnan, 2009). The humanist affirms that man is equipped for and has the ability to utilize the forces of nature to improve and promote the well-being of himself and society.

3.2. A.H. Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs (1908 – 1970). Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs (often represented as a pyramid with five levels of needs) is a motivational theory in psychology that argues that while people aim to meet basic needs, they seek to meet successively higher needs in the form of a pyramid. A. H. Maslow felt as though conditioning theories did not adequately capture the complexity of human behavior. In a 1943 paper called “*A Theory of Human Motivation*” Maslow presented the idea that human actions are directed toward goal attainment.

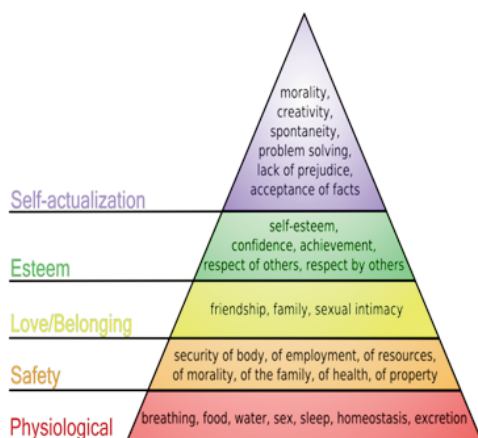


Figure 1. Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs Pyramid.

Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs has often been represented in with five levels. The four levels (lower-order needs) are considered physiological needs, while the top level of the pyramid is considered growth needs. The lower level needs must be satisfied before higher-order needs can influence behavior (Maslow, 1943). Maslow’s theory emphasis on choice, creativity, values, self-realization all distinctively human qualities and believed that meaningfulness and subjectivity were more important than objectivity.

3.3. C. R. Rogers(1902-1987). In Rogers’s philosophy, the approach to human inquiry is described as phenomenological and idiographic, while the view on human behavior can be described as “*exquisitely rational*”. In other words, according to his opinion, “the essence existing in human nature is naturally positive” and is a trusting organism. The object of humans is to become self-actualized.

There are three essential conditions for good human relations to be established:

Tolerance.

Respect and love.

Accuracy and clarity.

These conditions are necessary to establish good relations between people in school, in family, in work, in every area of life. Self-realization and good relations between people are connected as cause-effect. Good interpersonal relationships are a necessary condition for self-realization. Self-actualized people have good relations with people. This is a natural result of self-realization

3.4. Basic Principles of Humanist Theory.

Human nature is good.

Man reacts to stimuli according to his subjective perception.

The concept of “self” that organizes, integrates and sets the reactions to the 3rd person experiences is important.

Development and self-actualization constitute the basic instinct of the individual.

Emotions such as aggression, jealousy or enmity that are supposed to be human are not human specific responses.

Man has the power to freely manage, direct and self-control himself.

Unlike animals that have simple structures, human beings are complex entities that contain complex processes (<http://www.nkfu.com>).

3.5. Empathy And Self-Help. It is important to be able to put yourself in someone’s place, understanding being able to look at something from a perspective other than its own perspective is an essential element of effective communication. To understand is to understand both the meaning of the word, the message and the feelings and thoughts of ourselves. In addition to knowledge, other skills are also needed. First of all, it is necessary to know

and understand that what we perceive in the analysis of the message is our reality and that something can be viewed from other perspectives than our own perspective. So, trying to be objective and putting yourself in someone else's place, but most importantly, wanting to understand what we have and trying to understand it has great proposition for effective communication (Dökmen 2001, Uzuntaş, 2013&Tayfun, 2009).

Empathy of humanistic therapy. This idea focuses on the therapist's ability to see the world through the eyes of the others. Without this, therapists can be forced to apply an external frame of reference where the therapist is no longer understanding the actions and thoughts of the client as the client would, but strictly as a therapist which defeats the purpose of humanistic therapy. Included in empathizing, unconditional positive regard is one of the key elements of humanistic psychology. Unconditional positive regard refers to the care that the therapist needs to have for the client. This ensures that the therapist does not become the authority figure in the relationship allowing for a more open flow of information as well as a kinder relationship between the two. A therapist practicing humanistic therapy needs to show a willingness to listen and ensure the comfort of the patient where genuine feelings may be shared but are not forced upon someone (Kramer, Douglas & Vicky, 2009).

4. What is Communication? The word of communication, firstly Aristotle and Plato, was the subject of examination. Aristotle believes that communication, whose main purpose is conviction, Rhetoric gave the name of speech art (Başol, 2015:25). The concept of communication is very broad and is expressed in various models. Communication can generally be described as: "A sender sends or receives a verbal or written message about something to the recipient, the transmission and the resolution of the message by the recipient". People emotions and thoughts can express that it is through language. This language may be verbal or non-verbal body language, mimic, gestures (Baltaş & Baltaş, 2010). Communication is a search or creation of meaning. According to Cüceoğlu communication begins when two people get to know each other (Cüceoğlu, 2002).

Human being is the only living creature who is able to use his/her mind and transfer the culture he/she belongs to new generations. This characteristic of the human makes him/her different from the other living creatures. Thus, he/she is in a valuable, unique and special position. The way that all the people make use of while executing all their characteristics is communication. Communication is considered as a basic and indispensable element in the supply of the people's needs and in the steps taken forwards to the future. Communication is a necessity for a person to know himself/herself, others, and

his/her environment and to pursue his/her life. It is an indispensable fact of our lives. In this respect, it is possible to consider communication as a science of explanation and agreement among people (Orta, 2009:6).

4.1. Basic Elements Of Communication

a.Source: Persons, emotions, thoughts, knowledge, know-how and ideas, numerical expressions, gestures and mimics are transmitted to other individuals through symbols.

b.Message: A message is a news or report sent with a word or written, with a specific meaning. Messages are meaningful for both sides, both sender and receiver.

c.Channel: All kinds of media, methods and techniques that enable the message to reach the receiver from the source. A channel is a way of submitting a message to a recipient.

d.Receiver: Messages sent by the source, interpretation of biological and psychosocial aspects and are the people or groups who respond to these messages verbally or non-verbally.

4.2. Effective Communication. Effective communication includes skills as problem solving, conflict management and the explaining (expressing) and understanding. It is concluded that effective communication is not only based on language skills. The sender is to choose the words to express his feelings and thoughts. But he should pay attention to whom he speaks. Because the way in which we speak is also dependent of it, in what context, with whom we speak. However there are also situations where the words are insufficient to express our feelings and thoughts. Then other skills necessary for understanding:

Understand not only refers to the literal meaning. Especially for understanding the perception and feeling of empathy is crucial. Because the receiver must be able to communicate effectively decipher the contextual meaning of utterances. For this he needs a pragmatic competence. Moreover, he must also be able to understand the thoughts and feelings that are not directly voiced (Uzuntaş, 2013:11).

Effective communication skills to solve the problem that arise each individual's private life and learning process in order to be able to express himself / herself, to be able to understand what is in his / her face, to prevent or manage conflicts. In short, to be able to understand himself / herself and his social environment. According to the humanistic idea, each individual is born with a set of skills and resources that will make him a strong personality and solidify his apology. What this school wants to achieve is to use these skills and resources by directing them to the areas that are right for them.

However, despite the fact that it is so important, miscommunication between people is often mentio-

ned. This situation there are many reasons cognitive, perceptual, unconscious processes and personal needs and so on. According to Dökmen, the most important cause of bad communication is the lack of information (Dökmen, 2001). So, how can effective communication skills be gained beside communication knowledge? Unequivocal expression and clarification of thoughts the importance attached to mutual communication, being a good listener, sharing the information, being sensitive towards the addressee, feeling empathy and taking the needs of listeners into account are some of the priorities one should bear in mind in the process of communication. The communication which has to be learnt, is also necessary for the interpersonal communication information.

4.3. Inhibitors Of The Interpersonal Communication

There are many factors that inhibit communication. Some of those:

- Personal obstacle
- Channel blocks
- Psychological barriers
- Technical barriers
- Physical distance obstacles
- Time pressure barriers
- Constructive obstacles
- Language obstacles
- Status barriers (Mısırlı, 2004).

4.4. Supporters Of The Interpersonal Communication

The supporting process of the communication process is different in different are explained in the figures. Some of those:

- Active listening
- Perception
- Eye contact
- Face expression
- Head movements
- Gestures
- Body position and direction
- Proximity
- Physical contact (Touch)
- External appearance
- Verbal features of speaking
- Backward information flow
- Empathic view and empathic behavior
- Simplification of words used in communication (Baltaş & Batlaş, 1995; Eroğlu, 2013).

5. Conclusion. Numerous researches have been conducted on interpersonal communication and effective communication. Humanist psychology has an important function in emotions. Interpersonal relationships in daily life and at work are shaped by individuals' own feelings, others' feelings and interpersonal behaviours. An effective interpersonal communication depends on successful emotion management. It was determined that teachers' effective interpersonal relationship is related

to a successful emotion management. It is thought that the teachers are in need of emotion management training. (Demir, 2013:5). It is very important how and what people say in effective communication. It is also important that the audience understands what it is like. Beyond that even those who speak the same word can not understand each other (Erdem, 2009).

Both Rogers and Maslow regarded personal growth and fulfillment in life as a basic human motive. Each person, in different ways, seeks to grow psychologically and continuously enhance themselves. Central to the humanists theories of Rogers (1959) and Maslow (1943) are the subjective, conscious experiences of the individual. Humanistic psychologists argue that objective reality is less important than a person's subjective perception and understanding of the world. Rogers and Maslow placed little value on scientific psychology especially the use of the psychology laboratory to investigate both human and other animal behavior. Humanistic Psychology is applicable to self-help because it is oriented towards changing the way a person thinks. One can only improve once they decide to change their ways of thinking about themselves, once they decide to help themselves. Co-counselling, which is an approach based purely on self-help, is regarded as coming from humanistic psychology as well (<https://en.wikipedia.org>).

In accordance with the understanding of the modern age, all the science branches dealing with human beings regard human beings as an entity that can live with others, with love, feeling, and not as a thinking person. For effective communication skills, self-awareness, self-esteem and so there are many factors that affect others, such as valuing others. It is not enough just to communicate our message because the communication is reciprocal. The other party must be able to understand the message. Many things are perceived and perceived in a subjective way by the individual himself. We can give the following answer to the question of whether it is possible to understand what we are when we are inadequate:

To understand or understand ourselves does not mean to understand only the verbal message it conveys, at the same time, what we feel about ourselves is that we can put ourselves in it and feel it. Understanding or understanding is as important as telling in effective communication and can be acquired through education. In order to explain, the individual needs to be able to express his / her self and express himself / herself well. At the same time, many things are reflected in non-verbal languages such as mimic, gestures, while emotions and thoughts are poured into words. One of the important things to understand is that we do not only know ourselves, we also recognize ourselves, and we send the message by taking it into consideration

(Uzuntaş, 2013:25). The basis on which humanistic theory rests is the positive vision of the human being. Humanistic approach to psychology that emphasises humans uniqueness, subjectivity and capacity for psychological growth. The ultimate aim of a good society is meaningful lives of unique, vulnerable and irreplaceable persons, not some abstract ideal.

Avoiding the lack of communication and having healthy communication between the individuals is possible by first learning the effective communication skills each individual needs. Human life is a process starting from the birth and this process includes training, education and all the practices which are carried on in the web of communication. The research carried out indicates that people's success in their education is only possible by making use of all their senses and their level of memorization is possible to increase by people's seeing, hearing, doing, living, and realization of the subject matter being discussed. Although he/she utilizes the communication technologies; the person becoming estranged towards himself/herself, his environment and the society in which he/she lives is not able to pursue the human relations effectively and experience various conflicts, discrepancies, pains, anger, and failures with himself/herself and among the people as he/she has not learnt or is not practicing the basics of human communication correctly (Orta, 2009:7).

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К. ТАТЛЫЛЫОГЛУ НАВЫКИ МЕЖЛИЧНОСТНОГО ОБЩЕНИЯ В КОММУНИКАТИВНОМ ПРОЦЕССЕ: С ПОЗИЦИИ ГУМАНИСТИ- ЧЕСКОЙ ТЕОРИИ

В статье рассматриваются вопросы эффективных коммуникативных процессов и навыков

общения в контексте изучения гуманистической теории. Рассмотрены основные определения коммуникации и приоритетные подходы изучения этого понятия сквозь призму психологической науки. Прежде всего, исследования сосредоточено на понимании и толковании основных отличительных навыков эффективной коммуникации.

Ключевые слова: межличностная коммуникация, навыки эффективной коммуникации, общение, самооценка, восприятие, эмпатия, гуманистическая теория.

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INTERPERSONAL COMMUNICATION SKILLS IN THE PROCESS OF EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION: AN OVERVIEW OF HUMANISTIC THEORY

In this article, it is mentioned about some basic approaches and definitions about the concept of communication in within the scope of psychology. Firstly, it will be focussed on explaining and understanding as the scope of effective communication skills. According to humanists, human beings are valuable, unique and special. Communication is a necessity for a person to know himself/herself, others and his/her environment and to pursue his/her life. It is an indispensable factor of our lives. In this respect, it is possible to consider communication as a science of explanation and agreement among people. It has been seen that human beings

transfer their culture and civilization to the new generation by affecting each other, by gathering their efforts and struggles by expressing their knowledge, emotions and ideas by means of communication. Interpersonal relationships in daily life and at work are shaped by individuals' own feelings, others' feelings and interpersonal behaviours. An effective interpersonal communication depends on successful emotion management. People have to communicate with other people to live and realize their social solidarity. They became successful and feel relieved as long as they behave positively at their communication. Those who know communication principle and have these skills can describe their ideas and influence them easily. Comprehensively, communication is to form a common tolerance and supply interaction between persons, groups, association by transmission of different ideas, knowledge and sense. This communication allows to obtain correct knowledge in the right place and in right time.

Understanding the approaches about how the communication is formed and the development of communication will be useful in terms of understanding the literature based on the concept of communication. In this handout is handled effective communication processes and interpersonal communication skills according to humanistic theory. For this, literature search was conducted.

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