

## DEVELOPING COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE IN THE PEDAGOGICAL PROCESS

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**Annotation:** The article focuses on the innovative methods of formation and development of communicative competence of students through various assignments in pedagogy classes.

**Keywords:** communicative competence, problem-based learning, student learning activities, communicative ability, intercultural communication.

### PEDAGOGIK JARAYONDA KOMMUNIKATIV KOMPETENSIYANI RIVOJLANTIRISH

**Annotatsiya;** Maqolada pedagogika darslarida turli xil topshiriqlar orqali talabalarning kommunikativ kompetensiyasini shakllantirish va rivojlantirishning innovatsion usullariga e'tibor qaratilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** kommunikativ kompetentsiya, muammoli ta'lim, talabalarning o'quv faoliyati, kommunikativ qobiliyat, madaniyatlararo muloqot.

### РАЗВИТИЕ КОММУНИКАТИВНОЙ КОМПЕТЕНЦИИ В ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКОМ ПРОЦЕССЕ

**Аннотация:** В статье рассматриваются инновационные методы формирования и развития коммуникативной компетентности студентов посредством различных видов заданий на занятиях по педагогика.

**Ключевые слова:** коммуникативная компетентность, проблемное обучение, учебная деятельность студентов, коммуникативная способность, межкультурная коммуникация.

*"The great goal of education is not knowledge, but action"*

*Herbert Spencer*

The main purpose of teaching pedagogy in modern education is to develop a student personality capable of using English as a medium of communication. I think the result of learning English will be achieved in the process of personal communication. The principle of communication is the basic principle of the teaching of English, in which speech skills are formed, that is, the competencies required to communicate in English within a particular subject. Communication competencies also include the development of communicative phenomena (ability to read and understand

what is being read, ability to communicate, write short monologue messages, transmit information in writing), as well as general educational skills. to develop (work with textbooks, dictionaries, reference books, etc.).

The communicative method is mainly for teaching speech. The prerequisite for communicative competence is to build motivation. Practice shows that visual displays, discussions, student project activities, games, and especially role-playing in higherlevel classes contribute to motivation. Students can easily express their views using vocabulary learned through visual aids. Naturebased visual aids make it necessary to express their thoughts and to perceive verbal communication from friends. When explaining the material, I place new cards on the cards that contain the words and put the pictures next to them. Students read the words and guess what they mean from the picture. The development of communicative competence also helps with problembased learning. According to I. Son, "the only way to create a deep emotional bond for a teenager is to put him in front of a problem that forces him to think and make his own conclusions." A challenging question will help students understand the purpose of the learning activity, which will influence their positive motivation.[1. B.56]

Working in groups is the most effective form of organizing student-learning activities when solving research problems. In this case, interpersonal communication skills are improved. Working in a group provides the individual development of each student, the formation of interpersonal intelligence, which in turn means a high level of communication skills. It is clear that children have a different ability to learn English. Some are able to master the material and appropriate speaking skills. Others, despite their best efforts, do not achieve the same results. Therefore, in-group work, you can implement a multi-level approach and provide students with different abilities at different levels. It is best to use the "Project" method for students' free expression, development of creative abilities, off-site thinking, imagination, and independence. In teaching this method, it is important that the student (or group of students) decide the content of the project and how it will be reflected. The student feels he has a different ability, he knows how to express his thoughts, which in turn increases the motivation for learning and communicative competence. The use of games in classrooms is one of the oldest ways to improve communication skills.

During the game, students develop skills, develop speaking skills, they learn to communicate, and memorize speech material. The use of different games in lessons, such as "snowball," remembering, thinking, speech development, "boasting competition", "Best student of the year" and more. Role-play also stimulates speech activity. Playing roles allows a teacher to emulate the real state of communication and is characterized primarily by the freedom and spontaneity of speech and the nonverbal behavior of the characters. The role-playing game contains a certain number of

characters, as well as a problematic situation in which the game is played by the participants. During the game, each participant organizes their actions based on the actions of the partners and their communicative purpose. The outcome of the game should be a conflict resolution. In general, communicative competence involves the development of general education skills along with the development of communicative phenomena. [2. B. 72]

Alright, here's a draft of an article on developing communicative competence:

Title: Developing Communicative Competence: A Key to Success in the 21st Century

Abstract: In today's interconnected world, communicative competence is an essential skill for success in various domains, including education, career, and personal relationships. This article explores the concept of communicative competence, its components, and effective strategies for its development. By understanding and implementing these strategies, individuals can enhance their communication skills and achieve their goals more effectively.

In an era characterized by globalization and technological advancements, effective communication has become more critical than ever. Communicative competence, the ability to use language appropriately and effectively in real-life situations, is a vital skill for individuals to navigate personal, academic, and professional contexts. This article delves into the concept of communicative competence, examining its components and providing practical strategies for its development.

Communicative competence, a term coined by Dell Hymes in the 1960s, goes beyond grammatical accuracy to encompass the ability to use language appropriately in various social contexts. It involves understanding not only the rules of language but also the social and cultural norms that govern its use.

Communicative competence consists of several key components:

- Grammatical Competence: Knowledge of grammar, vocabulary, and pronunciation.
- Sociolinguistic Competence: Understanding the social and cultural rules of language use, such as politeness conventions and register.
- Discourse Competence: Ability to construct coherent and cohesive spoken and written texts.
- Strategic Competence: Ability to use communication strategies to overcome difficulties and enhance communication effectiveness.

Strategies for Developing Communicative Competence:

Developing communicative competence requires a multifaceted approach that involves both language learning and practical experience. Here are some effective strategies:

1. Immerse Yourself in the Language: Surround yourself with the language as much as possible through activities such as watching movies, listening to music, reading books, and interacting with native speakers.

2. Practice Speaking Regularly: Find opportunities to speak the language, even if it's just with friends, language partners, or in online forums. Focus on fluency rather than perfection at first.

3. Focus on Active Listening: Pay attention to how native speakers use the language in different contexts. Notice their tone, body language, and the way they structure their sentences.

4. Expand Your Vocabulary: Learn new words and phrases regularly. Use flashcards, vocabulary apps, or simply write down new words you encounter in your reading and listening.

5. Study Grammar in Context: Don't just memorize grammar rules in isolation. Instead, study them in the context of real-life conversations and texts.

6. Seek Feedback: Ask native speakers or language teachers to provide feedback on your pronunciation, grammar, and overall communication skills.

7. Engage in Role-Playing and Simulations: Practice using the language in simulated real-life situations, such as ordering food in a restaurant, asking for directions, or conducting a job interview.

8. Embrace Mistakes: Don't be afraid to make mistakes. Mistakes are a natural part of the learning process and can provide valuable learning opportunities.

9. Develop Intercultural Awareness: Learn about the cultures associated with the language you are learning. Understand the social and cultural norms that govern communication in those cultures.

10. Utilize Technology: Take advantage of the many online resources available for language learning, such as language learning apps, online dictionaries, and language exchange websites.

The main purpose of a foreign language is to develop communicative competence, that is, the ability and willingness to engage in intercultural communication with native speakers. In addition, the development of communicative skills should ensure that students are introduced to the culture of the languages being studied, a better understanding of their country's cultures, and the involvement of students in intercultural communication.[3. B. 17.]

Here are some of the most effective ways to help students develop their communicative competence:

➤Creating real opportunities for communication in each lesson; Conducting non-standard lessons;

➤Creating and protecting projects using information and communication technologies,

- Creating situations that imitate the language environment;
- A combination of independent work with teams to independently search for the necessary information by students;
- Ability to develop creativity; work with different sources of information; Incorporating original material into lessons;
- Implementation of extracurricular activities as a step towards developing students' creative, communicative abilities in the subject.

**Conclusion.** Communicative skills are formed during the student's collaborative activities. There is a need for communication, commitment sharing, and support for each other when working on a group project. All group members have a common goal – to prepare a project and submit it to a class court. Communicative competence is an indispensable skill for navigating the complexities of the modern world. By understanding its components and implementing effective strategies for its development, individuals can enhance their communication skills and achieve their goals more effectively. As educators, we have a responsibility to foster communicative competence in our students, equipping them with the skills they need to succeed in an increasingly interconnected and globalized world. Developing communicative competence is an ongoing process that requires dedication, practice, and a willingness to learn from mistakes. But with the right approach, anyone can become a more effective communicator.

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