

COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE AND ITS COMPONENTS

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada kommunikativ kompetensiya va uning tarkibiy qismlari haqida soʻz yuritiladi. Til oʻrganishda kommunikativ kompetensiyaning ahamiyati, uning toʻrt asosiy komponenti – grammatika, sotsiolingvistik, diskursiv va strategik kompetensiyalar tahlil qilinadi.

Kalit soʻzlar: kommunikativ kompetensiya, til koʻnikmalari, grammatik kompetensiya, diskurs, strategik yondashuv

Abstract: This article discusses communicative competence and its main components. It highlights the importance of communicative competence in language learning and analyzes its four core components: grammatical, sociolinguistic, discourse, and strategic competences.

Key words: communicative competence, language skills, grammatical competence, discourse, strategic approach

The concept of communicative competence has become a cornerstone in the field of language education. It refers to a learner's ability not only to apply grammatical rules but also to use language effectively and appropriately in real-life situations. Introduced by Dell Hymes in contrast to Noam Chomsky's notion of linguistic competence, communicative competence takes into account the social and functional aspects of language use. Communicative competence is generally divided into four main components. The first is grammatical competence, which includes knowledge of vocabulary, syntax, morphology, and pronunciation. Without a sufficient level of grammatical competence, it is difficult for learners. The second component is sociolinguistic competence. This refers to the ability to use language appropriately in

different social contexts. It includes understanding social norms, cultural references, and the appropriate level of formality. Learners with strong sociolinguistic competence know how to vary their language depending on whether they are talking to a friend, a teacher, or a stranger. The third component, discourse competence, involves the ability to produce and understand coherent spoken or written texts. It includes skills such as organizing thoughts logically, using cohesive devices, and maintaining topic relevance. This competence is especially important for extended conversations, storytelling, and essay writing. The final component is strategic competence, which refers to the ability to overcome communication problems. It includes using strategies such as rephrasing, asking for clarification, using gestures, or switching to another word when one is forgotten. This component enables learners to keep the conversation going even when they encounter difficulties.

Developing communicative competence requires a shift from traditional grammar-based teaching to approaches that emphasize interaction and real-world communication. The communicative approach to language teaching aims to create authentic situations where students can practice all components of communicative competence. Classroom activities that support the development of communicative competence include role-plays, discussions, interviews, problem-solving tasks, and collaborative projects. These activities encourage students to engage in meaningful communication, take risks, and reflect on their language use. Assessment of communicative competence should go beyond grammar tests. It should evaluate students' ability to use language in real contexts. Teachers can use performance-based assessments such as oral presentations, dialogues, or portfolio assessments that track students' progress over time. Communicative competence is essential for successful language learning. It consists of grammatical, sociolinguistic, discourse, and strategic competences, each playing a vital role in effective communication. Language instruction that integrates these components and promotes active use of the target language will help learners become competent communicators in both academic and everyday settings.

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