



# THE IMPORTANCE OF LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGES AND FORMING COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE IN STUDENTS

**Mansur Adgarovich Begmatov**

*Independent Researcher, Samarkand State University, Republic of Uzbekistan*

## ABSTRACT

*Communicative competence is named in the modern education model as one of the basic competencies of a modern person (the ability to effectively cooperate with other people). It ensures successful socialization, adaptation and self-realization in modern living conditions. This article examines the importance of learning foreign languages and the formation of communicative competence among students of presidential schools in Uzbekistan.*

**KEYWORDS:** *communicative competence, foreign language, teenager, psychology, communication, education.*

## INTRODUCTION

The further accelerated development of the country necessitates improving the quality of work on organizing a system for identifying young talents, selecting and teaching gifted children, forming a multidisciplinary educational environment that promotes the disclosure of the intellectual abilities of the younger generation. The role of the English language in modern life is not appreciated. A foreign language is in demand in different countries of the world and Uzbekistan is no exception. English is considered the most commonly spoken language, more than four hundred million people consider it their native language and almost six hundred million people use it for communication and work.

The modern stage of development of our society requires a deep study of foreign languages. A modern person should be able to quickly navigate the developing information environment, and this requires knowledge, first of all, of foreign languages (English, German, French, etc.). And therefore, it is necessary to improve the training of young specialists, graduates of universities, to master the basics and methods of learning foreign languages, in our case, English as the first international language of all mankind and their successful application in practice.

## METHODS

We use the method of generalization and analysis in our scientific research.

## DISCUSSION

In order to create a holistic system for identifying, teaching and educating gifted children using advanced technologies in the educational process, further support and stimulation of talented youth, the formation of a spiritually rich and intellectually developed generation, as well as in accordance with the State Program for the implementation of the Action Strategy for five priority directions of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017 - 2021 in the "Year of active investments and social development", the President adopted a resolution on the creation of Presidential schools in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and the city of Tashkent in the form of state specialized educational institutions.

The main tasks of the Presidential Schools [1]:

- identification, selection and training of gifted children, creating conditions for their all-round development, as well as disclosing the intellectual, scientific and creative potential of students;
- organizing in-depth study of natural and exact sciences, mastering foreign languages, engineering and information and communication technologies, creating the necessary conditions for



the development of innovative ideas and developments of students;

- introduction of modern teaching methods and assessment of students' knowledge, as well as an interdisciplinary approach to teaching based on the integration of educational programs with the subsequent dissemination of positive experience in the public education system of the republic;
- providing vocational guidance to students, developing their leadership and public speaking skills, critical thinking, searching, analyzing and processing information, applying the knowledge gained in practice;
- ensuring the worthy participation of students in international olympiads, competitions and competitions in general subjects;
- the formation in students of a sense of patriotism and love for the Motherland, tolerance, respect for laws, national and universal values, firm convictions and outlook on life;
- establishing cooperation with domestic and foreign similar institutions of general secondary and higher education on the issues of ensuring the continuity of educational programs, further training of graduates in advanced foreign higher educational institutions and their branches in the republic.

In the modern world, the process of active integration is taking shape in the context of globalization, in which a diverse world can exist only in an integrated integrity. Our state is actively involved in this process and plays one of the main roles in it. In this regard, the modern school serves as a conductor not only of domestic culture, but also of the cultures of foreign countries. The task of modern education is to prepare a comprehensively developed personality, ready for cooperation and constructive communication in a foreign language environment.

One of the basic qualities required for successful mastering of English in a presidential school is the willingness to accept the dissimilarity of the culture reflected in the language, while maintaining the main features and qualities of the native national character.

However, the experience of school practice shows that adolescents, despite the high level of teaching, have difficulty interacting and communicating with native speakers of a foreign language. Linguists explain this fact by the fact that in schools the emphasis is not on the development of communicative competencies, but on the assimilation of mainly vocabulary, grammar and spelling, which in turn puts forward the study of a foreign language as an end in itself, and not a means of communication.

Currently, there is a tendency for the impoverishment of communication skills in

adolescence. This is due to the accelerated pace of informatization and computerization in modern society, which provoke new problems in the development of the student's personality in modern conditions. Such an excess of information has a negative impact on the psychologically unstable personality of a teenager and can cause a number of mental deviations, such as: virtualization of consciousness, dependence on information and withdrawal from the real world of human communication. Educators state that due to informatization and computerization in modern education, the "word" is replaced by the "sign", and information replaces knowledge. For this reason, the role of speech and language sciences is increasing in teaching. A foreign language is becoming one of the most in-demand subjects. Teaching differs from the classical teaching of the Russian language or history, since the development of communicative, rather than monological, competencies comes first.

The means of expressing thoughts is language. In this sense, he is "pointless", and "pointless" discipline is difficult to teach. The peculiarity of a foreign language as an academic subject lies in its "limitlessness" and "dimensionlessness." If we compare a foreign language with other disciplines, then they necessarily contain other sections, the study of which is satisfying for a teenager. But when studying a foreign language, the student must know not one section, but everything, because, having studied the topic "Times", he must know the section "Gerund" and all other sections. But no one knows how much "everything" is! In this sense, language as an academic subject is unlimited [2].

A feature of the English language is its heterogeneity, since it includes a number of other phenomena, for example, "language system", "language ability" and others.

De Saussure spoke about language both about the speech global activity of the entire collective and the individual and about language as a sign system. Both of these areas of speech activity are realized in speech.

According to De Saussure, speech "is an act of the individual, realizing his ability through a social condition" [3, p. 118].

Social and communicative activity is realized in the process of speech activity of people during their communication with each other.

Speech is an instrument, an instrument of mental acts, reflecting the procedural dynamics of thinking in an inextricable connection with language in every moment of the present. Speech and language merge into a single picture for people to communicate with each other.

Based on the above, it is possible to clarify the psychological task of teaching communicative



competence in the process of teaching a foreign language: to teach speech foreign language activity and ways of its implementation. The main types of speech activities include speaking, listening, writing and reading.

At the moment, the school does not pay due attention to teaching speaking. Consequently, such a psychological problem as speaking a foreign language remains relevant, since one should teach not only the means, that is, learn new words, structures, rules, but also the very method of forming and formulating thoughts.

For adolescents in modern society, it is necessary to develop stable components of the creative style of thinking, intellectually and psychologically developing it, since in adolescence, previously acquired knowledge and skills are assessed and re-evaluated, and the moral core of the human personality is laid.

The teacher's orientation towards the formation of students' creative skills, which are necessary conditions for efficiency in professional activity, should radically change the forms and principles of pedagogical activity in the study of a foreign language.

It is important to arouse adolescents' interest in social practice, which will add value to theoretical knowledge and will orient them towards mastering the basics of the subject.

Currently, when teaching a foreign language, there are discrepancies between traditional and modern forms of education. In the traditional form of education, attention is focused on memorizing information by students, which led to a drop in interest in teaching among adolescents. The modern form of education is of an applied nature and is aimed at the development of creative, dialogical thinking and social activity, contributing to further professional activity [4, p. 216].

Innovations in the field of personality and group psychology are changing the choice of methods. Changes in the consciousness of a teenager and modern thinking cause the need for the development, disclosure and implementation of the student's own abilities. It is the psychological factor that comes to the fore at this stage. The positive relationship between the teacher-student system is characterized by mutual recognition, understanding, trust, respect, open communication [5].

This is also associated with changes in the classical approach to the study of a foreign language, but the principles of the "classics" of Russian language methods have been preserved. The classic course is aimed at students of different ages and involves learning a foreign language "from scratch". The task of the teacher is to formulate the pronunciation, form the grammatical base, eliminate the psychological and linguistic barrier that impedes

communication. The classical approach did not change the goal, but the method changed because of the new approach. At the heart of this approach, language is considered as a means of communication, therefore, all language components - writing, speaking, listening, reading - should be developed in adolescents systematically and harmoniously.

## CONCLUSION

School and the educational process play an important role in the development of the foundations of personal development during adolescence, developing the skills of effective communication, establishing personal connections, and constructive interaction. In modern conditions, it is necessary to pay great attention to communicative competence in foreign language classes. This is a system of internal resources of a person, which are in demand for effective communication. It is important to note that communicative competence is necessary for a teenager to be able to perform various social roles that are required for adaptation in various social situations, as well as to freely use verbal and non-verbal means of communication. Communicative competence is aimed at the ability and ability of a person to communicate productively in a specific social, cultural and linguistic environment.

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