

COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE AND ITS IMPORTANT ROLE IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING.

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Annotation: goal is a consciously planned outcome of teaching and learning a foreign language and its native culture. Depending on the learning environment, a specific goal is set. The concept of conditions includes the type of educational institution, the psychological characteristics of the student, language experience, the time allocated to the subject. In the system of continuing education, special attention is paid to language learning. In today's market economy and the development of information technology, the need for learning a foreign language is growing.

Keywords: specific, information technology, education,

Learning a foreign language as a means of intercultural communication has become a requirement of the times. On December 10, 2012, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted Resolution No. PK-1875 "On measures to further improve the system of learning foreign languages." Indeed, today's development requires unique creativity, skills and experience from each teacher.

The decision is a state document that defines the future of the industry. According to the decision, mass learning of a foreign language has been introduced from the 1st grade of all general secondary schools. Speech activity in a foreign language is aimed at the formation of the student's personality, that is, the mastery of the cultural heritage created by the learner of the language being studied. Listening comprehension, speaking, reading, writing enriches the social, cultural, linguistic, emotional experience that the student has previously acquired. The main criterion for knowing a foreign language is that the communicators understand each other. The difference between a foreign language and other disciplines in the education system is manifested in the fact that it is both an educational goal and a means of education. While the acquisition of speaking skills (listening, speaking, reading, writing) in a foreign language is the goal of education, the language being studied also acquires the status of a means of obtaining new and useful information (information).

The reader (écolier) uses the language being studied not only as a communicator but also as a cognizant. In language learning, the student is not engaged in the accumulation of linguistic knowledge, but in the development of verbal and cultural skills (competence). Foreign language is taught on the basis of communicative activity, person-centered, integrated approach to the acquisition of competencies. The communicative-cumulative method is used in foreign language teaching. In the terminology of foreign Western linguistics, this is referred to as the direction of intercultural communication. Based on the latest achievements of cognitive, conceptological, linguacultural and other modern sciences, this methodological theory has been formed and is being widely implemented. Foreign language and culture are taught as a whole (integrated). Culture, in this context, represents the concept of the product of human thought and activity. Linguistic and cultural features are reflected in the linguistic (lexical, grammatical, pronunciation) unit studied in a foreign language, and in the speech process (discourse) the reader's attention is drawn to them. The purpose and content of foreign language teaching are determined within the framework of this methodological rule.

The content of teaching includes knowledge, skills and competencies in accordance with world-renowned didactic teachings. Linguistic theoretical knowledge in the practical study of a foreign language is not described at all. Knowledge means knowing the language material (skill) and explaining in simple words the difficulties that arise in mastering it in simple language, i.e. instruction aimed at preventing mistakes. The practical rule, which is part of the skill, is given on foreign language events that differ in the native language and foreign language or cause internal language interference (for example: article (not in the native language), plural form of noun (singular form is a lexical unit) or the plural form of the noun in French, the accusative case, the simple present tense singular form of the verb (all three are pronounced as [z], [s], [is], and cause internal interference of language).

From the components of the teaching content, the language material is selected as the minimum from the studied foreign language system (for the student it is the linguistic maximum). The minimum should be necessary and sufficient for language teaching. Only the part of the selected minimum that makes it difficult to master the linguistic units constitutes the teaching content of the language material and is included in the curriculum.

The content of foreign language teaching is an educational phenomenon with three components:

- 1) topics of speech;
- 2) requirements for skills and abilities;
- 3) to the material.

The content of training is selected according to the existing conditions, including the time allocated to the subject. Number of hours allocated to a foreign language subject in primary school:

2 hours per week in class I (66 hours per academic year).

2 hours per week in the second grade (68 hours per academic year).

Taking into account the conditions of foreign language teaching in general secondary school Basic user learning in the European System of Foreign Language Proficiency - A1 - Breakthrough / Survival level in grades I-IV, according to the teaching recommendation, in grades V-IX, A2 - "Wastage level" was approved. Foreign language lesson in 1st grade. In the science cabinet, children's attention is drawn to the TV, computer and video projector. One of the children who is born in a different family environment and develops consciousness is very alert, the other is moderate, and the third only accepts after repeated explanations. No matter what the student is, everyone in the class needs knowledge and understanding of the topic to be covered. The Irondale textbook takes into account the child's age. Teachers are using this textbook effectively in practice. We need to create more play and communication environment in the classroom. Because now 10 children who go to school have a strong tendency to play, to the world of toys, to paint things based on their imagination.

When multimedia under the Ministry of Public Education demonstrates electronic resources created at the Center for the Development of General Education Programs, students become livelier. The advantage of this is that the child not only sees the object and the object through the slide, but also develops the ability to pronounce it in French. He considered the most important component in learning a foreign language - listening, pronouncing, reading - writing. If a child learns to pronounce correctly, he or she will also acquire writing skills easily. These interrelated processes need to be addressed in the teaching process. Teaching a child, a foreign language at the same time as their mother tongue takes a lot of work. Every educational institution approaches this process in a traditional and non-traditional way. The result will be known years later.

Listen, speak and read - write. When teaching a foreign language, special attention should be paid to the formation of these skills in students. It has been 24 years since we gained independence. Over the years, great work has been done in every field. The law "On Education" in force in the education system of the country today and the need to organize a new approach to the design of educational content on the basis of training and programs in accordance with the National Program "Personnel Training" produces.

Language is the most important tool that helps people to communicate with each other. People express their thoughts and feelings through language. The role of language in the formation of human society is enormous. Since the emergence of language, society has developed rapidly. A society without a language cannot be a language without a society, so language is a social phenomenon, that is, language affects the whole body, not just an individual, and is formed and developed with the help of the members of that society.

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