

FORMATION OF COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN THE PROCESS OF TEACHING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Samekeeva Gulbaxar Baxitovna

English teacher at Academic lyceum KSU

Mirzabaeva Muslima Aytbaevna

English teacher at Academic lyceum KSU

Annotation: *In the modern world, using a foreign language is not just an advantage, but also a vital necessity. Communicative competence, since it allows you to communicate effectively in a foreign language, becomes a key factor for success in various activities. The use of a set of methods and techniques aimed at developing all components of communicative competence (linguistic, sociocultural, and pragmatic) will contribute to its effective formation in high school students.*

Key words: *communicative competence, foreign language, high school students, teaching methods, teaching techniques.*

Communicative competence is a multifaceted concept that lies at the intersection of social and psychological aspects. It represents a person's ability to effectively build verbal interaction in various situations, using accumulated knowledge, skills and abilities. The level of implementation of this ability in the communication process is called communicative competence.

Analysis of psychological and pedagogical sources reveals the relevance of the problem of developing communicative competence. Various methodological approaches focus on finding effective methods for its development. The purpose of our research was to determine the pedagogical conditions that contribute to the successful development of this competence among students.

Proficiency in a foreign language is both the goal and the result of targeted learning. The formation of communicative competence is achieved through the comprehensive development of communicative, linguistic and linguistic competencies. [3]

Foreign language teaching in the modern world focuses on the development of communicative competence. This means that the main goal of learning is not just knowledge of grammar and vocabulary, but also the ability to use language in real communication.

The key components of communicative competence are:

- Speaking: the ability to express thoughts and ideas orally.

- Reading: ability to understand and interpret written information.
- Listening: the ability to understand spoken language.
- Writing: the ability to produce written texts.

In primary school (grades 5-11), the study of foreign languages is aimed at the consistent and systematic development of all these components.

Teacher-researchers note that the priority of communication skills in the process of teaching foreign languages remains a relevant topic.

Finding effective ways to develop communicative competence is an important aspect of the methodology of teaching foreign languages.

Diagnostics and monitoring of learning skills can play an important role in solving the problem of developing communicative competence.

Example 1:

A 10th grade student who has communicative competence can:

- Conversate freely with a native speaker on various topics.
- Understand and interpret authentic audio and video materials.
- Read and understand literature in the target language.
- Write letters, essays and other texts in the target language.

Example 2:

According to a 2023 study, 90% of employers believe that communication competence is one of the most important skills for successful work.

In the modern world, more and more attention is paid to the development of listening skills when learning foreign languages. This problem is of interest not only to teachers, but also to psychologists, psycholinguists and methodologists. Active theoretical work is being carried out to study this complex process. [1]

The development of listening skills is of great importance, since the acquisition of a foreign language and the development of speech skills occur mainly through listening. Therefore, listening should be the most developed of all language skills.

However, in practice, listening causes great difficulties for students.

Listening skills are a set of skills necessary to understand spoken language in a foreign language.

These skills include:

- Perception of speech sounds: discrimination of phonemes, intonation, and rhythm.
- Understanding words and phrases: recognizing lexical units, their meanings and functions.

- Understanding grammatical structures: knowledge of the rules for constructing sentences and recognizing them in speech.
- Understanding the meaning of a statement: capturing the main idea, details, purpose of the statement.
- The ability to predict: predict the course of development of the speaker's thoughts.
- Ability to concentrate: maintain attention throughout the entire text.

Description of the Components of Listening Skills

Listening skills can be divided into three main components:

- Lowest level: perception and discrimination of speech sounds, phonemes, intonation, rhythm.
- Intermediate level: understanding words, phrases, grammatical structures.
- Highest level: understanding the meaning of a statement, its purpose, subtext, as well as the ability to predict and concentrate.

Mastering listening skills is the key to successfully learning a foreign language. To achieve this goal, a comprehensive training system is needed that takes into account the specific difficulties that students face. [2]

The most important component of such a system is the selection of effective tools that can qualitatively change the level of communicative competence of high school students. Traditionally, exercises are used to develop language skills. The development of communicative competence is impossible without targeted work with communicative exercises that help overcome barriers in intercultural communication.

An effective listening teaching system should include:

- Clearly formulated goals and objectives:
- Development of phonetic hearing.
- Understanding vocabulary, grammar, meaning of statements.
- Formation of forecasting and concentration skills.

Communication exercises should:

- Cover all components of communicative competence:
 - oLinguistic competence: knowledge of vocabulary, grammar, phonetics.
 - oSociocultural competence: knowledge of the norms and rules of communication in another culture.
 - oStrategic competence: ability to use various listening strategies.
- Be interesting and motivating for students.
- Correspond to the level of training of students.
- Promote the development of independence and creativity.

The implementation of such a teaching system, which takes into account the difficulties of students and uses communicative exercises, will increase the effectiveness of teaching listening and develop students' communicative competence in a foreign language.

The key to developing communicative competence is the development of listening skills. Improving the quality of knowledge is achieved through a system of communicative exercises aimed at overcoming phonetic difficulties and developing anticipation. Compliance with the methodology ensures successful learning.

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