



Issues of Development of Communicative Competence of Students in Professional Educational Institutions

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Annotation: This article summarizes the focus on education in our country, issues of developing communicative competence of students in professional educational institutions, namely technical ones.

Keywords: education, upbringing, training of qualified personnel, professional education, competence, creative competence, communicative competence.

Modern life today cannot be imagined without the progress of Science and education, as if humanity is spinning around the axis of science. It is also not for nothing that the development of education in the leading countries of the world is defined as a task in the first Gal. It is in this area that the future prosperity of the country is closely related to its achievements.¹

From the first years of independence in our country, the development of the educational system has risen to the level of state policy, the acquisition of modern knowledge and professions in conditions inherent in the requirements of World templates of our children, the provision of adulthood as both physically and spiritually mature people, the realization of the abilities and talents, intellectual potential of our children. It is very gratifying that a significant part of the reforms carried out in our country are organized by reforms in the educational system, of course. This is reflected in the practical work carried out on the organization of all stages of the educational sphere on the basis of modern requirements.

In recent years, a number of decrees and resolutions have been adopted on the organization and modernization of all stages of the educational sphere on the basis of modern requirements. In particular, one of the most important documents adopted in the educational system was the adoption of the law "On education" in a new version. Based on this law, the basic principles, educational system, types and forms in the field of education were clearly defined. First of all, it should be noted that in articles 51-53 of the new resolution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the state's attention to education is strengthened by constitutional norms. This, in turn, serves to increase the capacity of quality educational services in our country, to train highly qualified personnel in accordance with the modern needs of the labor market.

As a result of these reforms, public policy has also changed in the field of vocational education, a professional education system corresponding to international templates has been introduced. The

¹O'.Umurzakov. Education system reforms the foundation of the new renaissance in Uzbekistan yaratadi.<https://xs.uz/uzkr/post/talim-tizimi-islohotlari-ozbekistonda-yangi-ujgonish-davri-pojdevorini-yaratadi>.



decree of our president of September 6, 2019 “On additional measures to further improve the system of Professional Education” became another foundation of these reforms.²

The decree established that persons with general secondary education in the technical schools will be given state order and payment-contract education in full-time, evening and correspondence forms of education for no less than 2 years due to the complexity of professions and specialties, graduates will have the right to continue their studies in higher education institutions from the 2nd course. Those who study in these areas are not only mastering the necessary knowledge, striving to become a worthy profession, but also a solid ground for them to penetrate into society with intellectual capital, harmonizing skills and experience in themselves, being an example for others.

A direct study of the content of Education, which is practiced in foreign countries in relation to the professional training of specialists, showed that the main place in Western countries is occupied by the competence level of the specialist. According to the essence of the national education system of our republic, the minimum requirements of the content of education are based on knowledge, skills and qualifications.³

Thinking about the issues of developing communicative competence of students in Professional educational institutions, that is, technical ones, it would be appropriate to first focus on the concepts of competence, competence, and communicability. Researchers doing a lot of scientific research can be seen paying more attention to the school and higher education system when conducting research work related to the improvement of educational processes on the basis of such concepts as competence, communicative competence, creative competence.

There is no exaggeration to say that aspects related to student competence in Professional educational institutions, that is, technical ones, are also waiting for scientific research as an object of research. When the word ‘competence’ is a lexical approach, (lot. competō – I am achieving, worthy, worthy) - 1) the scope of powers, rights and duties of a particular public body (local self-governing body) or official, established by law, charter or other document; 2) knowledge, experience in one or another area.⁴ Competence expresses meanings such as -1) to have in-depth knowledge in a field, to be aware; 2) to have a certain right, authority, depending on the task of his service or career⁵. It is known that the concept of competence has entered the field of education as a result of psychological research. Therefore, competence refers to ‘unconventional situations’, how a specialist behaves in unexpected cases, enters into communication, takes a new course in interaction with opponents, takes on ambiguous tasks, uses information full of contradictions, owns a plan of action in consistently developing and complex processes.⁶ Professional competence implies not the acquisition of special knowledge, qualifications by a specialist, but the assimilation of integrative knowledge and actions in each independent direction. At the same time, competence requires constant enrichment of specialist knowledge, learning new information, being able to understand important social requirements, being able to search for new information, process it and apply it in their activities.

²Z.Khudoyberdiyev. Skill and innovative changes are opening up a wide path to an effective professional education system. <https://xs.uz/uzkr/post/malaka-va-innovatsion-ozgarishlar-samarali-professional-talim-tizimiga-keng-jol-ochmoqda>.

³R.Heydarov. Improvement of professional competence of the teacher. <https://docviewer.yandex.ru/view/>.

⁴A.Ashurov the concept of communicative competence and its meaning and essence. https://journal.fledu.uz/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/2020/02/alisher_abdimavlanovich_ashurov.

⁵. Russian-Uzbek dictionary. M. Q. Koshjonov (chairman), etc. General editorial of the Encyclopedia of the Uzbek Soviet. I-tom. - T.: 1983. P. 456.

⁶Fundamentals of pedagogical competence and creativity / Muslimov N.A., Usmanboeva M.H., Saifurov D.M., Torayev A.B. - Tashkent, 2015. - P. 7.



The experience of Educational Reform shows that the development of such abilities of an individual as the most socially significant qualities: communicability, responsiveness, initiation, creative approach to activities, decision-making is considered relevant today. The formation of these qualities in future specialists allows them to qualitatively carry out effective activities in the future. And at the same time, for professions related to increased speech responsibility, high-quality effective communication, the ability to master the word, the ability to teach to solve professional problems with the help of words. Communicative-mutual opinion is associated with exchange, serving for communication⁷ is a lexical meaning. Due to the content and importance of communicative competence in pedagogy, training of future specialists, many studies have been carried out by scientists and various opinions and conclusions have been expressed. Communicative competence is the ability to sincerely communicate with all participants in the educational process, including students, be able to listen to them, influence them positively⁸.

According to A.N.Kazarsev, “communicative competence is the totality of knowledge, skills and competencies necessary to understand strangers and create their own programs through speech behaviors that correspond to the goals, areas, situations of communication. It includes knowledge of the basic concepts of speech linguistics – methods, types, methods of linking sentences in a text, etc.; skills and abilities of text analysis and skills of being able to communicate - skills and abilities of verbal communication in relation to various areas and situations of communication, taking into account the recipient and the goal”⁹.

Communicative competence is a general communicative characteristic of an individual, which includes communication skills, knowledge, skills, emotional and social experience in a relationship in various fields. The basis of communicative competence is the following: - organization of communication-interpersonal communication skills; - maintain communication, contact, establish feedback; - analysis of the results of communication.

The concept of communicative competence has been tried to illuminate in terms of communication, competence, which is part of it. Also, the formation of these concepts in the individual leads to the development of communicative competence in them.¹⁰ For this reason, at the end of our opinion, it can be said that, firstly, the development of communication skills in a person is a factor that affects the development of communicative competence in them; secondly, the formation of communicative competence in a person leads to the correct relationship between people and the development of communicative skills, and thirdly, the formation of communicative competence.

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⁸Fundamentals of pedagogical competence and creativity / Muslimov N.A., Usmanboeva M.H., Saifurov D.M., Torayev A.B. - Tashkent, 2015. - P. 7.

⁹Kazartsev A.N. Culture of speech learning: theory and practice of learning: a textbook. 2nd ed. – Moscow: Flint – Nauka, 1999. – p. 496.

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