

Development of Communicative Competence the Youth as a Factor of Affecting Competitiveness (On the Example of Foreign Language Teaching)

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Abstract: The article shows the current level of foreign language learning among young people and the impact of reforms in Uzbekistan on the competitiveness of the youth. Important aspects of learning a foreign language are expressed in the examples of folklore, in addition to content analysis based on the views of scientists, poets and theorists who lived and worked in different periods. The impact of learning a foreign language on the youth's competitiveness is analyzed on the basis of statistical data based on various arguments on teaching foreign languages in New Uzbekistan. Moreover, based on the results of the study, conclusions are presented.

Key words: communicative competence, foreign language, social phenomenon, level of development, word meaning, social process, language lexicon, means of communication, cultural norm, communication skills.

INTRODUCTION

Language is the principal method of human communication, a system of communication used by members of a particular society or community to express their opinions and exchange ideas. There are as many nations, people, tribes as there are languages on earth. No nation can exist without a language. Without people there is no language. These are twin concepts and cannot be separated from each other, if they are separated, both lose their identity[14.557]. Language undoubtedly serves as a means of coordinating the activities of a particular community, group of people, or individual that emerge in the process of social production, or in labor, which is the social sphere of society[14.556]. Today's changes and the process of competition in the context of globalization undoubtedly show the need of cultivating competitive qualities in young people, as the French theorist and writer Victor Hugo emphasized, "Educating the people means doing them well. To enlighten the people is to make them moral. Making them literate means development"[24.424]. Therefore, in New Uzbekistan, which seeks to take a worthy place among the developed countries of the world, the issue of the youth education has risen to the level of state policy, a number of practical measures which have been developed and implemented has being served as an institutional framework for growth.

In particular, a number of decrees have recently been adopted in Uzbekistan aimed at increasing the effectiveness of learning foreign language and its further promotion. For example, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PD-5843 of October 3, 2019 "On measures to improve the system of personnel policy and civil service radically in the Republic of Uzbekistan"[20], June 30, 2020 N PD-6017 "The state youth policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan" Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to reform radically and bring to a new level"[1], as well as "On measures to bring the activities of popularization of foreign languages in the Republic of Uzbekistan to a qualitatively new level"[2] of May 19, 2021 The Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 312 of May 19, 2021 "The measures to effectively organize the popularization of learning foreign language"[3] are aimed at increasing social competitiveness by further encouraging young people to learn foreign languages.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

According to the EF English Proficiency Index of the International Education Company, in 2020 Uzbekistan ranked the 88th out of 100 countries in the world with 430 points and the 19th among 24 countries in Asia [4]. According to the results, the ability of Uzbek people to speak English is better than in neighboring Central Asian countries such as Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan. However, this level cannot be considered high. Given the continuing social development and the rapid development of various sectors, the complex situation in the world due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the dynamic nature of supply and demand in the international labor market and the growing factors affecting youth competitiveness, show that the formation is relevant.

As a result of thousands of years of labor, mankind has achieved great socio-technical progress, multifaceted spiritual and cultural progress. As a result, there have been huge changes in lifestyle. During the transition period of this complex process of social development, nations, people came together or found their place on the world map in the form of a separate state [6.285-288]. If we approach the issue from a retrospective point of view and pay attention to the genesis of learning foreign languages, this aspect can also be found in the examples of Uzbek folklore [17.197]. For example, “Language is a tongue interpreter”, “one who knows a language cannot be lost in between”, “Knowledge of having another nation’s language is a sign of love”, “If his language is known, the enemy will be a friend as well”, “Knowing language gives a way to know his heart”, [23.393] means recognizing their language, establishing economic, political and diplomatic relations with them, recognizing this as a socially significant phenomenon, emphasizing that one should learn the language of other peoples in addition to his own mother tongue. It is no exaggeration to say that these proverbs have not lost their significance in the development of cultural ties, trade and friendly relations, as well as in the process of rising to the level of modern development over the centuries.

Probably for this reason, our past ancestors knew not only their mother tongue but many foreign languages, which followed these folk proverbs. For example, Abu Raykhan Beruni, known in the world of science as an encyclopedic scientist, Muhammad Musa Khorezmi, the founder of algebra, geometry, computer science, and Ibn Sino, a naturalist who made an invaluable contribution to the development of medicine, the Central Asian First Renaissance (IX-XII centuries) scholars also knew several foreign languages. In this regard, academician M.Khairullaev notes that “during this period, many books on medicine, mathematics, astronomy, logic, psychology and other disciplines were translated from Hindi, Persian, Arabic and Greek” [22.79]. This means that the scholars of this period were not only creative in various fields of science. In addition to mastering a number of foreign languages, they translated the famous works of the scholars of the time and wrote excellent commentaries on it and presented them to the scientific community. In particular, Al-Beruni translated from Pahlavi into Arabic the didactic book of the Indians “Kalila and Dimna”, “The Book of Kings”, “Mazdak”, “Oynoma”. His translation of a number of Aristotle’s logical works (“Categories”, “On Interpretation” etc.) into Arabic was also associated with his name [22.78].

Psychologist Gustav Lebon writes, “When we study a particular language, we see that even though the words themselves do not change very often, the images and perceptions that these words produce are constantly changing”. “Time is a key factor in changing the meaning of words”[11.88] he said. However, the factor of ethnicity can also play a role here, i.e. a word can have different meanings among different people at the same time. It takes a lot of travel to learn the different meanings of the same words used by two nations, so I’m not claiming to know anything about it”[11.91] but pays little attention to relativity in social processes. Because social processes take on a complex appearance, and as a result of modern social development, different concepts are interpreted differently in different nations, but the common aspect in them is related to its

transformation. That is why one of the great philosophers of his time, Voltaire, said, “Knowing many languages means having many keys for one lock”[24.257]. This means that multilingualism is supported by all scholars and is valued as a factor to the social progress as Victor Hugo writes, “Social progress is also a way of human lifestyle”[24.422].

Alisher Navoi, a poet and scholar of the Second Renaissance in Central Asia, said that “language is the key to the heart and know the key word of the language”[13.191] – the expediency of expressing the essence of concepts expressed in different languages and the power of words to reveal the essence of concepts. Barkhurdar ibn Mahmud (who lived in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries) commented that “... language is the key to the treasure of every intelligent person, and the amount of knowledge of each person is determined by his words”[13.174] focused on the indicator and tried to define the lexicon of the language learner.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

It is known from the theory and history of sociology that language is the main means of communication between people. For this reason, there are many definitions of communication in the sources. For example, communication is “the transfer of information, ideas, evaluations or feelings from one person (or group) to another (or others) based on signs”[9], while in some sources “communication is a system and process of interaction in a broad sense”[18]. Another source says, “Communication is the transmission of information in different interpersonal and mass media through different channels using different means of communication (verbal, non-verbal, etc.) socially conditioned process of perception”[12]. In our view, the latter definition can express the essence of communication as a social phenomenon. After all, the main focus in communication is on the impact of information, and it embodies a range of approaches. Communication consists of a complex system of relations such as individual-individual, individual-social environment-society, individual-social group-society and subject-object.

Communicative competence – possessing complex communicative skills and abilities, formation of sufficient skills of new social structures, knowledge of cultural norms and restrictions of communication, customs, etiquette, education, means of communicational orientation’s knowledge, national, class mentality and it’s expressed by professions.

Communicative competence [21.704] is a general communicative trait of an individual that includes communication skills, knowledge, abilities, emotional and social experience in the field of business communication.

Communication skills include:

- provide a socio-psychological forecast of the communicative situation in which to communicate;
- Socio-psychological programming of the communication process, based on the specificity of the communicative situation;
- Implementation of socio-psychological management of communication processes in a communicative situation [10.76-83].

The concept of communication is expressed at two levels: simple and at the level of scientific understanding of this phenomenon. At its simplest level, communication is understood as the ability to make any kind of communication. For example, the phrase “communicative person” is understood as a characteristic of a person who is able to communicate quickly and easily with people, find mutual understanding with them, and is open to communication and relations. Based on it, both the communicative process itself and its participants are identified. Communicative

action, on the other hand, is the final process of semantic interaction that takes place without changing the participants in the dialogue.

The subjects involved in the communication can achieve three goals: first, to receive some of the meanings that are only acceptable to the receiver; second, the communicator wants to convey only some meanings that affect the behavior of the receiver to the recipient; third, both the communicator and the receiver are interested in interacting in order to share some information [16.41]. Based on this definition of communication, A.V.Sokolov identified three forms of communicative movement. These are:

imitation - the assimilation of something or someone specific to the initial level of socialization, for example, in preschool children, as well as the communicative movement, such as the transmission of traditions and customs;

dialogue is a form of interaction between the subjects of equal communication;

control is a form of subject-to-object exposure.

In our view, the main task of communication between people is to transfer one person's personal knowledge to another and consequently create new personal knowledge equal to the value of the information transmitted in the other person's mind.

In this regard, it is expedient to use G. Lasswell's communicative model[8]. The communicative model has the following structure: "Who conveys the message - Through which channel - To whom - How and What kind of effect". This model was studied by Professor R.Samarov and improved and presented as follows: "Who delivers the message - Through which channel - To whom? What can be the receiver's reactions - what does the sequence of actions lead to[15.11-17]?"

Therefore, in the study of communicative competence, it is important to know that any message compiler / creator, message transmitter / messenger, message compiler / collector, and message commentator / descriptor, including their individual-psychological characteristics, such as personal values, interests, worldview, beliefs, aspirations and it is recommended to take into account the presence of factors that affect the content of the activity.

Communication is the process of two-way information exchange between subjects of communicative action. As language learning becomes more effective through communication, there is an increase in the volume of information and the enrichment of its content due to the exchange and development of new spiritual meanings. This, in turn, will have a positive impact on the effectiveness of foreign language learning, leading to an increase in the number of the Uzbek youth who have the opportunity to study abroad, receive master's and doctoral degrees in order to have an international network and interaction. Therefore, special attention is being paid to attracting foreign language teachers to specialized schools and universities, holding competitions in each district to train foreign language teachers abroad, and the private education sector. Also, taking into account that the quality of teaching depends on textbooks and methodical manuals in accordance with international standards, the task is to approve the textbooks of the Cambridge University Publishing House in English in 200 schools and implement them in all schools next year. A similar system of measures will be established in Russian, German, Korean, Chinese and French languages. If in 2016, 7 higher education institutions in Uzbekistan taught in foreign languages, today, due to the attention paid to the field, it has exceeded 25. This shows that the formation of competitive qualities in young people through the teaching of foreign languages has risen to the level of public policy. As a result, the number of graduates who have received an international language certificate has increased 10 times in the last 3 years[19]. It is also planned to

increase the monthly salary of teachers who received the first and intermediate level of international certification by 40 percent, and those who showed high results - by 50 percent.

In addition, teachers with high scores will be reimbursed for the cost of taking the test to obtain an international certificate. Starting next year, for being hired, foreign language teachers will be required to have national and international certifications.

207 schools in districts and cities have been selected for in-depth teaching of foreign languages in the country. These schools will have free access to foreign books, advanced curriculum and teaching methods, as well as teaching subjects in a foreign language. It is planned to establish a Presidential Award to determine the best schools in foreign languages. According to it, as the competition will be held at the districts, cities at regional and national levels and the best school will be awarded 500 million soums. The Second and third place winners will also be encouraged accordingly, and principals and teachers of these schools will also be recommended for state awards.

This means that Uzbekistan has introduced sufficient conditions and a system of incentives for young people to master foreign languages, and a system of practical measures in this direction is being implemented. The positive results of this are reflected in the above-mentioned indicators. However, these figures are still insufficient. For this reason, young people are required to know at least 2 foreign languages in order to increase the effectiveness of teaching foreign language. As a result, it leads to the formation of competitive qualities in young people through the study of foreign languages. ...“There are various theoretical approaches to the youth competitiveness in foreign sources, focusing on the integration of science-based youth culture through the organization and operation of various skills training sessions to shape youth competitiveness, with a particular focus on developing hyper-competitiveness”[5.104-109].

CONCLUSION

Based on the above considerations, the following conclusions can be made:

In educational institutions, great attention is paid to the study of foreign languages, as well as the acquisition of professional knowledge in the development of mental, emotional-volitional, physical, moral and spiritual characteristics of young people [7.14-16]. Developing competitiveness by creating opportunities for young people to learn foreign languages, focusing on the analysis of processes and systems, the formation of skills of practical mobility and flexibility in professional activities;

The formation of a well-rounded person who fully meets the requirements of reforms in society, competitive, adaptable to changes in production, as well as the requirements for the qualifications of specialists in the labor market, for this purpose, the state policy focuses on foreign language teaching;

In order to ensure the continuous and integrated, step-by-step implementation of the problems of formation and development of professional skills, for this purpose, work is being done to send young people to study in world recognized institutions to have master's, doctoral and internship programs.

Further development of foreign language skills in young people, along with the formation of diligence, curiosity, discipline, initiative, creative thinking and organizational qualities;

Through the teaching of foreign languages to young people to understand their role and place in the society, to form the skills and competencies necessary for learning foreign languages, as well as to gain work experience, to see a clear goal of learning a foreign language, to plan activities, analyze

its content, media and technology ability to work independently, to organize and conduct various spiritual and educational activities in the team;

In young professionals, people who are fluent in foreign languages, the ability to understand the community, interethnic friendship, humanity, understanding others, to solve problems in any situation, to anticipate the results of each work and draw the right conclusions, to constantly work on themselves It is advisable to cultivate such qualities as it's going.

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