



DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENTS' COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCIES IN THE PROCESS OF RE-TRAINING TEACHERS AND IMPROVING THEIR QUALIFICATIONS

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Annotatsiya

Maqolada qayta tayyorlash va malaka oishrish jarayonida o'qituvchilarining kasbiy kompetentligini rivojlantirish yo'llari ko'rsatilgan. Shuningdek, ona tili darslarida kommunikativ kompetentsiyani shakllantirish masalalari yoritilgan.

Kalt so'zlar: qayta tayyorlash va malaka oshirish, kommunikativ kompetentsiya, kasbiy mahorat, dars jarayoni, o'quv dasturi.

Аннотация. В статье показаны пути развития профессиональной компетентности учителей в процессе переподготовки и переподготовки. Освещаются вопросы формирования языковой компетенции на уроках родного языка.

Ключевые слова: переподготовка и повышение квалификации, коммуникативная компетентность, профессиональные навыки, учебный процесс, учебная программа.

Abstract

The article shows the ways of developing the professional competence of primary school teachers in the process of retraining and retraining. The article covers the issues of the formation of language competence in the lessons of the native language.

Key words: retraining and professional development, communicative competence, professional skills, teaching process, curriculum.

Retraining and professional development of pedagogic personnel has become one of the urgent issues of today. The periodicity of teacher training every five years did not allow them to receive information about new methods, technologies and methods.





That is why the President paid special attention to the system of retraining and professional development.

Decision No. PQ-4963 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 25, 2021 "On measures to support scientific research activities in the field of public education and to introduce a continuous professional development system" was adopted. In the decision, the tasks of creating scientific-methodical and practical-technological methods of organizing general secondary education, developing national educational standards, curricula and programs, and conducting experimental tests are given.

A person should have basic competencies necessary to enter into personal, social, economic and professional relationships in his life, to take his place in society, to solve the problems he faces, and most importantly, to be competitive in his field and profession. In addition, in the process of mastering each academic subject in education, specific competences related to the field are also formed in students based on the uniqueness and content of this subject. School teachers form students' competences related to science.

Professional competence of school teachers should be developed. It is necessary to guide them to creative thinking. It is necessary to be able to practically apply the knowledge, skills and abilities acquired during the training process in their personal, professional and social activities.

Based on the continuity of education in the Republic of Uzbekistan and the orientation towards educating a well-rounded person, in order to ensure the consistency of the content of general education subjects taught in general secondary education, basic competencies and specific competencies based on the content of each academic subject were determined.

Today, effective use of new techniques and technologies is a requirement of the times in every field, and a number of technologies have entered the field of education and are performing a great resource service in improving the quality of education. A new approach to teachers in the formation of basic competencies in the process of education and upbringing remains the demand of our time. It is possible to analyze which basic competencies students have developed from modern methods in school lessons, find out that the methods and methods specified in the subject plan are difficult to apply in the lesson, and apply them in practice in the form of training.

The primary basis of formal education is the lesson. The lesson, in turn, is a whole, consisting of the following parts: the teacher: the student: the program and the textbook, the teaching-methodical guide and didactic materials; pedagogical methods and techniques, technical means of teaching. In order to achieve the effectiveness of





teaching, the mechanisms of creating didactic support of teaching are also important. Organization of a creative approach to the mechanisms of creation of didactic supply enables students to acquire knowledge based on critical, analytical or creative thinking and accurate information.

At the heart of the multifaceted and complex activity of the teacher are such important tasks as raising the young generation to be polite and moral, arming them with knowledge [Mavlonova R., Toraeva O., Khalikberdiyev K. "Pedagogy" p. 27]. Along with the socio-economic development of our country, the development of the education system today is focused on education and upbringing in accordance with the needs of the times. A teacher should work on himself, regularly improve his qualifications, conduct research and create the necessary conditions for organizing the educational process at the level of modern requirements, on a scientific basis, as well as having communicative competence.

Communicative competence means acquiring knowledge of language levels (phonetics, lexicon, grammar) and means of language expression (reading techniques, understanding other people's thoughts and text content, expressing thoughts in written form). Students should embody their worldviews, express their attitude to the events taking place in society in connection with the environment, and make independent decisions. This competence determines the trajectory of the student's achievement of the goals set for himself, and forms the mechanism of self-awareness in the educational process and other activities. The student's ability to find his place in society depends on this mechanism.

Creative approaches of educators to the creation of educational programs and educational resources are important for the general development and professional formation of students. The success of the educational process requires an individual approach to the preparation of educational materials provided by the pedagogue. In doing so, they take into account principles such as ideological, scientific, visual, systematic, consistent presentation of educational information, interdependence between educational information, appropriateness to the age characteristics of students, practical relevance, clear goal orientation, and conformity to aesthetic requirements in the effective formation of educational materials. ensures proper organization.

Communicative competence is formed in mother tongue classes. The teacher is determined to find the necessary information, to create a database, to be able to independently collect it, to analyze it, to evaluate it, to process and transmit



information, and to select the main ones. Collected materials are delivered to students.

The mother tongue is not only a subject of study, but also a language of instruction, which determines the success of mastering all subjects of study. Language competence is the communicative knowledge of teachers and the ability to work with communicative knowledge in the professional-pedagogical field.

In the subject of the native language, the student's speech competence is developed, aimed at thinking about the personality of the student, understanding the opinion of others, and being able to express his opinion in oral and written form. Formation and development of students' knowledge of grammar (phonetics, lexicology, word structure, word formation, morphology, syntax, writing and spelling, punctuation, speech styles, stylistics) and speaking what they have read, seen, and heard using the wide possibilities of their mother tongue. consists of forming communicative competences aimed at developing the skills of correct and fluent expression.

Regardless of the content of the studied material, the general preparation of the students, the pedagogical skills of the teachers, the speed of perception and memorization of the students is different. [Safarova R., Musaev U., Musaev P., Yusupova F., Nurjanova R. "Problems of general secondary education strategy in the Republic of Uzbekistan and new models of educational content, ways of their implementation" p.199]. In order to form communicative competencies in students during the educational process, it is important to take into account the level of knowledge, interests and other differences acquired by students as a result of independent work in the speed of mastering educational materials. Also, the school teacher is required to regularly use the modern methods learned during the training process.

The curriculum of the subject of the mother tongue is based on the requirements of the State Education Standard, which is aimed at the formation of competencies in students. The curriculum envisages the formation of students' speech and communicative competences in science, as well as elements of basic competences. School teachers form communicative competences in students during each lesson.

In forming students' communicative competences, the teacher needs to be more creative in preparing lesson plans in advance, choosing methods and methods. He should be able to choose the effective methods of forming the competences of his students in accordance with the age characteristics of the children and the content of the subject being taught. The correct selection of the methods used during training on the subject is the main factor in the formation of communicative competences in students.





Therefore, it will consist of ensuring the quality and efficiency of educational processes based on the organization of educational processes on a scientific basis, ensuring the activity of teachers and students and coordinating their activities. Teachers should be based on modern approaches, have high moral qualities, analyze themselves and their own activities, regularly improve their skills, be able to independently search and evaluate objectively, have a rich philosophical and spiritual outlook, psychological-pedagogical and organizational technological potential. necessary. In the process of retraining and professional development, pedagogues are required to develop the communicative competence of students by increasing the effectiveness of the pedagogical process.

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