

CONCEPT OF SPEECH COMPETENCE

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Abstract: This article provides a scientific and theoretical analysis of the concept of speech competence, its components, its role in language learning and methods of development. It also highlights the importance of speech competence in modern language teaching methods.

Keywords: speech competence, communicative competence, language learning, communication, language skills.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada nutqiy kompetensiya tushunchasi, uning tarkibiy qismlari, til o'rganishdagi o'rni va rivojlantirish usullarining ilmiy-nazariy tahlili berilgan. Shuningdek, zamonaviy til o'rgatish metodlarida nutqiy kompetensiyaning ahamiyati ko'rsatilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: nutq kompetensiyasi, kommunikativ kompetensiya, til o'rganish, muloqot, til ko'nikmalari.

As a result of globalization processes, language learning and correct expression of one's thoughts have become one of the most important competencies in modern society. In particular, in the education system, language and speech competence are recognized as a key factor in the formation of functional literacy of students. Speech competence is the ability of a person to effectively communicate using language tools. This article analyzes the types, composition and mechanisms of development of this competence.

Speech competence is the ability of a person to express, understand, listen and respond to thoughts through oral and written speech. This competence includes four basic language skills - listening, reading, writing and speaking. Linguists such as L.V. Shcherba, N.I. Zhinkin, A.A. Leontyev emphasize the interrelationship between speech activity and language competence. If knowledge of the language is passive knowledge, then speech competence is the ability to use this knowledge in practice.

Components of Speech Competence

Speech competence is usually considered to consist of the following components:

Linguistic competence - knowledge of the grammar, lexicon and phonetics of the language.

Pragmatic competence - the ability to choose language combinations in accordance with the speech situation.

Discursive competence - the ability to create a coherent, logical and contextual text.

Sociocultural competence - the ability to communicate correctly in a cultural context.

Strategic competence - the ability to use strategies to solve problems that arise in communication.

Today, the education system is aimed not only at memorizing facts, but also at developing competencies such as being able to express them, enter into dialogue, and justify an opinion. Speech competence is at the heart of these skills. Speech competence is necessary for a student's successful participation in socially active life, professional development, and personal growth.

The following methods are effective for forming speech competence:

Dialogical and monological exercises;

Role-playing games and communicative tasks;
Creative writing (essay, story, article);
Discussions and debates;
Analytical work based on audio-video materials.

Through these methods, students are prepared for communication, learn to express their thoughts freely and reasonably.

Speech competence is not only the knowledge of language skills, but also the ability to correctly and effectively apply them in life. This competence has become one of the main goals of modern education and is the foundation of personal and social development. Therefore, special attention should be paid to the development of this competence at each stage of education.

The development of the country is inextricably linked to the kind of person young people will become in the future. Further reform of the primary education system, which is the foundation of the future of our children, is one of the priority tasks in this regard. As is known, general secondary schools are tasked with the task of forming basic competencies in students through the educational process, including communicative, information-handling, personal self-development, socially active citizenship, general cultural, mathematical literacy, awareness of scientific and technical innovations, and the ability to use them [1]. In implementing this process, the teacher must first have professional competence at the level of his position. Only then can he successfully organize the pedagogical process

It is enhanced by such qualities as professional knowledge, honesty, truthfulness, research, tireless productive work, creativity and inventiveness. It is undeniable that through such qualities, the teacher can develop highly spiritual, deep-thinking mature individuals.

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