USEFUL METHODS FOR THE FORMATION OF COMMUNICATIVE SKILLS

Student of CSPU

Department English language and theory

Nurymbetova Zumrad Ruslanovna

e-mail: nurymbetovazumrad@gmail.com

Scientific advisor: Kenjaeva Mukhlisa Bakhodir qizi

e-mail: mukhlisa.kenjaeva96@gmail.com

Abstract.

This article will look at effective strategies and tactics for improving communication skills and types of communicative activities.

Keywords: article, effective strategies, skills, activities.

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada muloqot ko'nikmalarini va kommunikativ faoliyat turlarini takomillashtirishning samarali strategiyasi va taktikasi ko'rib chiqiladi.

Kalit so'zlari: maqolla, effectiv strategiyalar, ko'nikmalar, mashqlar.

Аннотация

В этой статье будут рассмотрены эффективные стратегии и тактики для улучшения коммуникативных навыков.

Ключевые слова: статья, эффективная стратегия, навыки, деятельность.

Introduction

Nowadays various studies focusing on the correspondence of the bachelor and master level of competence to the increasing public and individual needs for qualified specialists with the higher professional education are being conducted. The main requirements to the graduates are in most cases the requirements to their professional competence, therefore optimal organizational and pedagogic

conditions contributing to the efficient formation of the professional competence of a university graduate must be identified. A graduate must have professional competences corresponding to the type of professional activity. Moreover, the graduates shall determine their professional significance in the labor market, be able to combine knowledge gained at the university with the practice, to communicate in a group. In order to form their professional competence, they are to become available for continuous education, independence, motivation to cognition. Due to global accumulation of new information and communication products future specialists are motivated to be knowledgeable, broad-minded, flexible, and capable of adopting high-tech products to achieve their life goals. Therefore, productive educational forms, methods, tools and technologies developing students' skills of working independently and creatively with large flows of information should be modified. A high level of the society informatization is primarily conditioned by introduction of info communication technologies in the production that requires the corresponding professional training of graduates working in the field of IT technologies. In the educational system for IT specialists, who are competitive in the labor market, a foreign language is getting more and more important and its expert use becomes an integral part of the professional competence of the specialists in this area. Linguistic and grammatical structures of the English language underlie the memorization and interpretation of machine language structures, reaction of communication with the operating system, software debugging, etc.

Methods

There are various different methods of communication. This includes verbal communication, non-verbal communication, listening, written communication and visual communication. Research has shown that non-verbal cues and body language, facial expressions and tone of voice account for almost 55% of all communication.

Types of communication

There are several different ways we share information with one another. For example, you might use verbal communication when sharing a presentation with a group. You might use written communication when applying for a job or sending an email. Here's a more in-depth look at the four main categories of communication:

1. Verbal

Verbal communication is the use of language to transfer information through speaking or sign language. It is one of the most common types, often used during presentations, video conferences and phone calls, meetings and one-on-one conversations. Verbal communication is important because it is efficient. It can be helpful to support verbal communication with both nonverbal and written communication.

2. Nonverbal

Nonverbal communication is the use of body language, gestures and facial expressions to convey information to others. It can be used both intentionally and unintentionally. For example, you might smile unintentionally when you hear a pleasing or enjoyable idea or piece of information. Nonverbal communication is helpful when trying to understand others' thoughts and feelings. If they are displaying "closed" body language, such as crossed arms or hunched shoulders, they might be feeling anxious, angry or nervous. If they are displaying "open" body language with both feet on the floor and arms by their side or on the table, they are likely feeling positive and open to information.

3. Visual

Visual communication is the act of using photographs, art, drawings, sketches, charts and graphs to convey information. Visuals are often used as an aid during presentations to provide helpful context alongside written and/or verbal

communication. Because people have different learning styles, visual communication might be more helpful for some to consume ideas and information.

Results of discussion

Recently, the issue of training the student in innovative activities has become relevant development of the creative potential of the individual as a result of the main condition for ensuring the student 's readiness to work in changing conditions and the improvement of the quality of teaching and educational work of the modern school. The elements of the student's professional culture are not generally understood in contemporary thought or practice. Axiological, technological, human, and creative components make up a professional instructional culture, according to many scientists. The student's capacity to build on a specific algorithm while taking into consideration educational activity, the development of his professional activity, and the stages of goal-setting, planning, organizing, evaluating, and correcting constitutes the technological component. Pedagogical technology aids in understanding the core of pedagogical culture, discloses historical changes in approaches, and explains the direction of action based on social relationships. Pedagogical culture serves as a regulator in this situation. The ability of the student to theoretically apply the technology of the pedagogical process, perform practical activities, make a personal contribution, enrich it with new ways and methods, and continuously seek out the best answers is a manifestation of pedagogical culture. A professional student's culture is distinguished by their capacity to generate innovative, most efficient ways to deal with the situation at hand based on their own and their peers' experiences. A complex synthesis of the student's cognitive, emotional, willful, and motivational mental worlds results from their creative thinking activities. Inventiveness and aptitude in education. First and foremost, creativity is a complete focus of the entire bodily and spiritual nature. It covers all five of a man's senses, not just sight and hearing. Additionally, it encompasses the body as well as the intellect, will, feeling,

memory, and imagination. The focus of all things spiritual and material should be creativity. A non-traditional method to solving instructional difficulties is predominant at the creative level (high level of self-awareness in professional activity), where improvisation and intuition are significant factors. The learner frequently starts to develop instructional skills in various forms. The most significant goal of pedagogical action is its creative aspect. This is due to the variety of pedagogical situations, the uncertainty of which requires changing approaches in analyzing and solving the problems arising from them. Pedagogical creativity does not arise spontaneously as a component of professional pedagogical culture, for its development, objects and sub-conditions are necessary.

Conclusion

The study results showed that the developed system of formation of the professional communicative competence of a programmer was based on provisions concerning general issues of methodology of pedagogics, philosophic provisions on dependence of trainee's personality formation and development on social aspects; dialectic method of reality cognition, ideas of native psychologists about the leading role of activity in formation of a specialist and motivation development theory constituting the methodological basis of the study. In the paper we defined structure of professional communicative competence comprising three components: cognitive, interactive and perceptive, which we extrapolate to the process of formation of the communicative competence of the specialists in the field of info communication technologies. During the experimental work we introduced the system of continuous training of the future IT specialists in English, which is the training package combining various methods and technologies of the professional competence formation, whose use promotes achievement of the best didactic results. The proposed course is also the precondition for continuous English language learning by students and allows strengthening of the foreign language intersubject status. For the purpose of formation of professional communicative

competence, the selection of criteria for evaluation of the maturity level is of special importance.

REFERENCES

1. Komiljonova M. A. et al. CONTENT AND LANGUAGE INTEGRATED LEARNING (CLIL) METHOD AND HOW IT IS CHANGING THE FOREIGN LANGUAGE LEARNING LANDSCAPE //O'ZBEKISTONDA FANLARARO INNOVATSIYALAR VA ILMIY TADQIQOTLAR JURNALI. – 2024. – Т. 2. – №. 26. – С. 26-33.

2. Djurayeva, M. A. (2023). DEVELOPING NOTE-TAKING SKILLS IN CONSECUTIVE INTERPRETING. Academic Research in Educational Sciences, 4(4), 232–236.

3. Djurayeva M. DELVING INTO NOTE-TAKING TECHNIQUE IN CONSECUTIVE INTERPRETING //Models and methods in modern science. – 2022. – Т. 1. – №. 17. – С. 43-49.

4. Oybek o'g'li X. S., Baxodirovna K. M. METHODS OF TEACHING ENGLISH PHONETICS //The Role of Exact Sciences in the Era of Modern Development. – 2024. – Т. 2. – №. 1. – С. 6-9.

5. Baxodirovna K. M. et al. WHY LEARNING THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IS ESSENTIAL: 10 EFFECTIVE METHODS FOR TEACHING ENGLISH //The Role of Exact Sciences in the Era of Modern Development. – 2024. – Т. 2. – №. 1.

6. Qo'jaspirova G.M.: " O'qituvchining kasbiy o'zini o'zi tarbiyalash madaniyati"

7. Okon V.I. "O'z-o'zini tarbiyalash jarayoni" // Umumiy didaktikaga kirish // M., s.164-178

8. Xoxlova O.A. O'qituvchilarning kasbiy kompetentsiyasini shakllantirish // Maktabgacha ta'lim katta tarbiyachisining qo'llanmasi. 3-son.

9. Mayer A.A. Maktabgacha ta'lim oʻqituvchisining kasbiy malakasi modeli / A.A. Mayer//Pedagogikmenejmentasoslari.1-son.

10. Doniyorov, A., & Karimov, N. (2020). An incomparable book of a great scholar.

11. https://www.bl.uk/shakespeare/articles/an-introduction-to-shakespeares-comedy/JohnMullan.

12. https://slideplayer.com/slide/10738946/.