
LINGUISTICS OF FUTURE TRANSLATORS AND PEDAGOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL BASIS OF DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE

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ABSTRACT: - This article describes the opinion that the development of linguistic, cultural and communicative competence of future translators is an important factor in the development of pedagogical and psychological foundations.

KEY WORDS: - Pedagogical-psychological, linguistic and cultural, modern outlook, social necessity, continuous education, individual qualities, economic development, educational standards, Education and training, scientific-methodical.

INTRODUCTION

Today, scientific research on teaching foreign languages, competence, the concepts of competence, the content and essence of communicative competence, and the rules of communicative ability are gaining relevance. Here, the purpose of this article is to determine the meaning of the concepts of communicative competence and competence. Also, the classification of competence has been expressed. It is mentioned that 16 different meanings of the word competence are used by psychologists using 7 different evaluation scales. The concepts of communicative competence and communicative ability were analyzed. The components of the activity and direction of communicative competence have been determined. In addition, in the study of classified components of professional competence in a foreign language, the classified component of communicative competence, factors affecting communication, communicative content and the issue of accessibility to communication are presented, dividing communicative situations into 4 groups. Also, in this article, on the basis of professional competence, it is intended to constantly enrich professional knowledge, to learn new information, to understand important social requirements, to search for new information, to process it and to form the skills to apply it in one's work. In conclusion, the article states that communication ability should be considered in the context of personal education, integral quality.

At the same time, taking into account the cognitive, motivational, emotional and behavioral characteristics of the structural components of the communication process, its implementation reflected the factors that determine the effectiveness of a person's communicative activity and general communication ability.

S. Yu. on teaching foreign languages. Godunova (language development) training for the winter), V. V. Bondareva (teaching students of the non-philological faculty to write a foreign language), T.

N. Sukhareva (forming communicative strategies in using words based on English language materials), Ye.P. shchoseva (formation of English monologue speech in students of the 1st stage), M. H. Karakhodjaeva (methodology of formation of professional speech of students of the non-philology group based on verbs), N.V. Zemlyanskaya (level of oral speech), S. A. Gadzhiyeva (grammatical aspects of oral speech), There are research works by J. V. Ilin (professional self-awareness in the process of learning English), A. V. Gavrilov (audience level). In these studies, research on communicative competence was carried out. In this case, it is appropriate to determine the meaning of the concepts of communicative competence and competence.

Competence - knowledge in one or another field. [1:169] "Competence" (lat. competo - I achieve, I deserve, I deserve) - 1) a certain state body (local self-government body) or an official scope of powers, rights and duties defined by law, charter or other document; 2) knowledge, experience in this or that field. 16 different meanings of the word competence were used by psychologists using 7 different evaluation scales (internet-association of expert psychologists). The concepts mentioned by the experts are as follows:

- ability to solve production issues;
- the ability to apply knowledge and skills in specific situations;
- compliance with the description of the professional standard;
- the requirement placed on the worker by the organization in order to form the quality activity of the subject;
- compliance of the employee's behavioral standards with the organization;
- general sum of knowledge, skills and competences (SKM), ability, motivation, personality, communicative qualities and other concepts;
- quality work training and skills;
- responsibility and authority for job duties;
- BKM+ important professional qualities;
- various aspects of competence;
- important professional qualities together with the organizational context;
- deep understanding of professional experience;
- personality, individuality;
- human factor in successful activity;
- criteria of effective production activity;
- creativity;
- production tasks in specific organizations.

As a result, competence is a general combination of knowledge, skills, abilities, causal factors, personal qualities, target situations, which provide effective solutions to the performers of a specific organization, a specific group, a specific workplace, a specific production team. gives. [2:307]

The concept of competence means the competence acquired by a student (for example, a future teacher) in a certain field, that is, a fully formed set of certain qualities.[3]

The concept of competence (derived from the Latin word *competentia*, which means "to achieve together, to win, to match, to match") in the dictionaries is "to think about something to have the knowledge that allows", means "to be aware, to be entitled". In practice, all dictionary compilers demarcate the categories "competence" and "competence". The definition of competence is similar and replaces (complements) each other, at the same time there is no single interpretation of the word competence, this concept is "a set of powers (rights and obligations) of some body or an official of this body or other circumstances established by law, regulations", "having (possessing) knowledge that allows one to think about something", "questions that someone is well informed collection (area)" is understood.

A characteristic feature of modern linguistic research is the anthropocentric paradigm, which determines the necessity and timeliness of the analysis of the concept of MAN in the image of Japan in the world. Linguistics is one of the new directions of modern linguistics and is studied within the anthropocentric paradigm. From the information given above, we conclude that the interaction between language and culture has been completely proven in the researches of scientists, and it has been described that language and culture reflect almost one unity. Language reflects cultural values. The complementary function of both of these is studied in linguistics and cultural studies.

In short, the ability to communicate should be considered as a personal education, an integral quality of individuals whose structural components are cognitive, motivational, emotional and behavioral. Its implementation determines the effectiveness of a person's communicative activity, his general communication ability.

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