

## Development of Communicative Competence in Russian Language Lessons as a Means of Forming Personal Results of Students

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### ABSTRACT

The article highlights the teaching of Russian in a modern educational institution is carried out in the context of significant changes in the entire education system. These changes are due to the need to bring the quality of the latter in line with the requirements of the modern society of universities.

**KEYWORDS:** *Language competence, communicative skills, cultural speech, written speech, linguistic analysis.*

Currently, all areas of educational activity are being updated, which is caused by the reforms taking place in the education system. One of the tasks of the changing education system in Uzbekistan is to strengthen the practical preparedness of future specialists for professional activity. Teaching Russian in a modern educational institution is carried out in the context of significant changes in the entire education system. These changes are due to the need to bring the quality of the latter in line with the requirements of modern society. Everyone knows that the main goal of teaching Russian is the formation of communicative competence. Professional Russian, or Russian for special purposes, solves professionally oriented communicative problems. It is impossible to solve such problems without knowledge of the terminology of your specialty. But it should be noted that students have poorly developed speech development skills. Students cannot always freely argue their speeches, make generalized conclusions, or simply freely and arbitrarily communicate with each other. Often, they try to replace live, cultural speech with standard everyday facial expressions and gestures, i.e. primitive non-verbal ways of communication. Students have difficulty creating independent, coherent, generalized oral and written statements. Students make a large number of speeches, spelling and punctuation errors in Russian.[1].

Therefore, I consider the goal of teaching English to be the creation of conditions in the lesson for the formation of communicative and linguistic competence.

To achieve this goal, I set the following tasks:

- practice the skills of rational reading of educational, journalistic, and fiction texts;
- teach text analysis, paying attention to the aesthetic function of language;
- teach written and oral retelling, interpretation and creation of texts of various styles and genres.[4].

We believe that completing these tasks contributes to the speech development of students, helps to form a worldview, knowledge of the life position of students, the ability to express and defend their position in words. Proficiency in

native language, the ability to communicate, to achieve success in the communication process are personality characteristics that largely determine achievements in almost all areas. [3].

Communicative competence is the basis of human practical activity in any sphere of life. In modern society, there is a particular need for comprehensively literate people who are fluent in oral and written speech. Professional, business contacts, interpersonal interactions require from a modern person a universal ability to generate a variety of statements, both oral and written. Unfortunately, our students have serious shortcomings in the development of communicative competence. What are the reasons? [5]

- decrease in the level of reading culture;
- decrease in the level of individual vocabulary;
- low level of formed individual-personal foundations for communicative competence. This is reflected in the results and quality of speech skills, abilities for constructive dialogue, subsequent social self-realization and productivity.

The problem of cultural communication of students is one of the most important today in the organization of the social educational environment. After all, it is communicative competence that will begin to play a fundamental role, helping in professional training and work activity.

Teaching in Russian language lessons should be built taking into account the need to develop various communicative skills and abilities in students:

1.	The ability to understand the topic of the message, the logic of thought development;
2.	Extract the necessary information (in full or in part);
3.	Penetrate the meaning of the statement - listening;
4.	Skills of student reading;
5.	Skills of conducting a dialogue and constructing a monologue - speaking;
6.	In Russian language classes, create situations in which students would use the acquired theoretical knowledge in the specialty to solve practical problems;
7.	The use of materials already known to students, but presented from a different point of view;
8.	Skills, comprehending the topic and main idea (thought) of the statement;
9.	Making a plan, using different types of speech;
10.	Constructing a statement in a certain style;
11.	Selecting linguistic means;
12.	Collecting and systematizing material;
13.	Improving the statement - writing, speaking. [2].

The effectiveness of Russian language lessons directly depends on how rationally the rotation of oral and written tasks is organized, how well the relationship between students' oral and written speech is thought out, whether conditions have been created for students to overcome the difficulties that arise when moving from thought to speech, from speech to thought.

The most effective is comprehensive speech training, in which the skills of perceiving oral and written speech (listening and reading) are developed in combination with the skills of constructing oral and written statements (speaking and writing). In each type of speech activity, in addition to the skills and abilities specific to it, skills common to all types of activity are also developed.

A special place in the development of students' speech belongs to working with text. There are a large number of types of text analysis in Russian language lessons: cultural, literary, linguistic, linguo-semantic and complex.

Forms of working with text:

- syntactic five-minute;
- turn on your imagination;
- write similarly;
- through an additional task to the dictation;
- compiling a table. [6].

#### **Conclusion.**

According to the words, the goal of linguistic analysis is to teach "to read, understand and appreciate from an artistic point of view the Russian language of writers... and poets."

The tasks of text analysis: to help comprehend the idea and plot of the work; to show the artistic means used to achieve the goal; to pay attention to the features of the language of a particular writer. In order to understand a work of art, to appreciate it at its true worth, it is necessary to "get closer" to it, to analyze its language, to understand how the phonetic, lexical, word-formation and grammatical linguistic means live and are used in it.

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