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LINGUISTIC COMPETENCE AND ITS COMPONENTS

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Abstract:

The technology of developing students' linguistic competence consists of innovative methods aimed at improving language and communication skills in the educational process. This technology includes methods and tools that help students develop communication, writing, and reading skills. Through interactive teaching, encouraging initiative and using online resources, students have the opportunity to express themselves effectively, understand the subtleties of the language and make the language learning process interesting. This article analyzes linguistic competence, its components, as well as technological approaches and teaching methods used in this regard.

Keywords: Linguistic competence, teaching methods, interactive communication, interaction, educational technologies, language skills, innovative approaches, educational process.

Currently, in developed countries, the movement towards a competency-based education system from an educational paradigm focused on students' mastery of the subject has intensified. Therefore, the problems of educating a competent person and competent learning are being raised in world pedagogy. Factors influencing the development of linguistic competence: linguistic competence develops as a result of a combination of environmental, hereditary and educational factors. a) Environmental factors: Research emphasizes the importance of a rich language environment, exposure to various linguistic information, and the influence of socio-economic status on language development. A landmark study by Hart and Risley (1995) demonstrated a link between the quantity and quality of early childhood language learning and later language outcomes. b) Genetic factors: Genetic predisposition plays an important role in language development, as evidenced by research on the specific structure of language and the heritability of language-related traits (Bishop, 2001). c) Educational factors: Educational settings



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and teaching practices have a significant impact on linguistic competence. Effective literacy instruction, early intervention for language delays, and opportunities for language enrichment through reading and writing have been shown to enhance language skills (Snow, Burns, & Griffin, 1998). d) Cultural and social factors: Cross-cultural research has examined how linguistic and pragmatic norms vary across cultures and communities (Gudykunst & Nishida, 2001). The development of linguistic competence in learners is a multifaceted process that involves different dimensions of language acquisition and comprehension. The factors listed above include environmental, genetic, and educational factors, as well as a complex interaction of cultural and social factors that develop linguistic competence. Researchers and educators continue to explore the intricacies of supporting learners in language learning, leading to effective communication and academic success. The development of linguistic competence in learners is a multifaceted process that involves different dimensions of language acquisition and comprehension. The factors listed above, including environmental, genetic, and educational factors, as well as the complex interaction of cultural and social factors, develop linguistic competence. Researchers and educators continue to explore the intricacies of supporting students in the language learning process, ultimately developing linguistic competence aimed at achieving effective communication and academic success.

Competency-based education aims not only to acquire a certain set of knowledge, but also to develop the abilities of the individual to develop, understand and create[2]. Based on the main goal of teaching the mother tongue at all stages of education, society sets the task of developing the mother tongue education in the student to think, understand the opinions of others and competently express the product of thought in oral and written form, that is, to develop independent and creative thinking. Based on this, in the process of mastering language education, students are determined to acquire competencies based on the specifics and content of this subject. A foreign language, as an activity-based subject, is aimed at the formation of five components of communicative competence. are: linguistic (includes the mastery of the basic units of the language: from sounds and letters to a full text and the rules for managing them); speech (mastering the main types of



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speech activity in a foreign language: speaking, listening comprehension, reading and writing); socio-cultural (studying general background, regional and general cultural knowledge, skills and competencies); compensatory (acquiring the skills to carry out activities even with a limited number of language tools.

Linguistic competence is the ability of students to learn, communicate, and express themselves clearly in a language. The goal is to develop students' language skills and to use them effectively in life. Interactive teaching: actively involving students in the learning process, increasing their communicative abilities by organizing large-scale discussions and group work. Innovative methods: creating opportunities for interactive language learning through problem-solving, project-based learning, and role-playing. These methods develop creativity and initiative among students. Digital resources: providing additional reading materials, tests, and interactive exercises for students through online platforms and mobile applications. These tools also provide opportunities for self-study and monitoring. Initiative and communication: creating an environment that encourages students to express their ideas, discuss, and learn from each other. This process is based on effective communication. With the help of these technologies, students not only learn the language, but also learn to apply it in practice. Developing linguistic competence not only ensures academic success, but also provides students with the opportunity to achieve high results in their future professional activities. In general, technologies for developing students' linguistic competence increase the effectiveness of the educational process and prepare students for modern life. Teachers can use these technologies to make their lessons more interesting and effective.

The use of modern technologies in the development of students' linguistic competence increases the effectiveness. With the help of interactive lessons, online resources and multimedia materials, students' language skills can be further developed. These technologies stimulate interaction, provide independent learning and create opportunities for language application in practice. In general, technological approaches to improving linguistic competence make the educational process more effective.



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