

THE ROLE OF COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE IN YOUTH SOCIAL ACTIVISM

Nazarova Nilufar Juraevna

Senior Lecturer, Department of Social Sciences, Tashkent State Transport University

Annotation: The article shows the current level of foreign language learning among young people and the impact of reforms in Uzbekistan on the competitiveness of the youth. Important aspects of learning a foreign language are expressed in the examples of folklore, in addition to content analysis based on the views of scientists, poets and theorists who lived and worked in different periods. The impact of learning a foreign language on the youth's competitiveness is analyzed on the basis of statistical data based on various arguments on teaching foreign languages in New Uzbekistan. Moreover, based on the results of the study, conclusions are presented.

Keywords: Communicative Competence, Foreign Language, Social Phenomenon, Level Of Development, Word Meaning, Social Process, Language Lexicon, Means Of Communication, Cultural Norm, Communication Skills.

According to the EF English Proficiency Index of the International Education Company, in 2020 Uzbekistan ranked the 88th out of 100 countries in the world with 430 points and the 19th among 24 countries in Asia [1]. According to the results, the ability of Uzbek people to speak English is better than in neighboring Central Asian countries such as Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan. However, this level cannot be considered high. Given the continuing social development and the rapid development of various sectors, the complex situation in the world due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the dynamic nature of supply and demand in the international labor market and the growing factors affecting youth competitiveness, show that the formation is relevant.

Psychologist Gustav Lebon writes, "When we study a particular language, we see that even though the words themselves do not change very often, the images and perceptions that these words produce are constantly changing". "Time is a key factor in changing the meaning of words"[3.88] he said. However, the factor of ethnicity can also play a role here, i.e. a word can have different meanings among different people at the same time. It takes a lot of travel to learn the different meanings of the same words used by two nations, so I'm not claiming to know anything about it"[3.91] but pays little attention to relativity in social processes. Because social processes take on a complex appearance, and as a result of modern social development, different concepts are interpreted differently in different nations, but the common aspect in them is related to its transformation. That is why one of the great philosophers of his time, Voltaire, said, "Knowing many languages means having many keys for one lock"[7.257]. This means that multilingualism is supported by all scholars and is valued as a factor to the social progress as Victor Hugo writes, "Social progress is also a way of human lifestyle"[7.422].

It is known from the theory and history of sociology that language is the main means of communication between people. For this reason, there are many definitions of communication in the sources. For example, communication is "the transfer of information, ideas, evaluations or feelings from one person (or group) to another (or others) based on signs"[2], while in some sources "communication is a system and process of interaction in a broad sense"[4]. Another source says, "Communication is the transmission of information in different interpersonal and mass media through different channels using different means of communication (verbal, non-verbal, etc.) socially

conditioned process of perception"[5]. In our view, the latter definition can express the essence of communication as a social phenomenon. After all, the main focus in communication is on the impact of information, and it embodies a range of approaches. Communication consists of a complex system of relations such as individual-individual, individual-social environment-society, individual-social group-society and subject-object.

Communicative competence - possessing complex communicative skills and abilities, formation of sufficient skills of new social structures, knowledge of cultural norms and restrictions of communication, customs, etiquette, education, means of communicational orientation's knowledge, national, class mentality and it's expressed by professions.

Communicative competence [6.704] is a general communicative trait of an individual that includes communication skills, knowledge, abilities, emotional and social experience in the field of business communication.

The concept of communication is expressed at two levels: simple and at the level of scientific understanding of this phenomenon. At its simplest level, communication is understood as the ability to make any kind of communication. For example, the phrase "communicative person" is understood as a characteristic of a person who is able to communicate quickly and easily with people, find mutual understanding with them, and is open to communication and relations [8]. Based on it, both the communicative process itself and its participants are identified. Communicative action, on the other hand, is the final process of semantic interaction that takes place without changing the participants in the dialogue.

References

1. <https://www.ef.com/wwen/epi/regions/asia/uzbekistan/>
2. Theodorson S.A., Theodorson A.G. A Modern Dictionary of Sociology. N.Y.: Cassell, 1969.
3. Gustav Lebon. Public psychology. / Translator R. Kudratov. - Tashkent "Yoshlar matbuoti", 2021. - 176 p.
4. Sharkov F.I. The main communication theory. M., 2002.
5. Конечкая В.П. Социология коммуникации. - М., 1997.
6. Uzbek national encyclopedia. Zebiniso- Konigil. - Tashkent: 2002. - 704 p.
7. 11 French scholars. A.H.Saidov. Translator L.Isokov - Tashkent: "Yangi asr avlodi", 2013. - 552 p.
8. Rakhmonov DA (2017) THE SOCIAL-CULTURAL PECULIARITIES OF SOCIAL WORK (IN THE MODEL OF SERVICING OLDER PEOPLE). // ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 11 (55): 285-288. Doi: <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2017.11.55.38>