

Current Aspects of Developing Linguistic Competencies

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Received: 08 March 2025; **Accepted:** 04 April 2025; **Published:** 07 May 2025

Abstract: This article analyzes the theoretical and practical foundations of the formation and development of linguistic competencies in the process of language learning. The author identifies the main components of linguistic competence (phonetic, lexical, grammatical knowledge) and recommends effective methods for their development. At the same time, the significance of the communicative approach and interactive methods in modern education is highlighted. This article analyzes the theoretical foundations and practical approaches to the formation and development of linguistic competencies in the process of language teaching. Linguistic competence is the student's possession of phonetic, lexical, and grammatical knowledge and the ability to apply them correctly. The article highlights the role of the communicative approach in modern education, the importance of interactive methods and digital technologies in this area. Existing problems in the development of linguistic competence and recommendations for their solution will also be given.

Keywords: Linguistic competence, language learning, phonetics, grammar, lexicon, communicative approach, interactive methods, linguistics, syntax.

Introduction: Language knowledge in the modern education system is not only a means of communication, but also plays an important role in the cultural, social, and intellectual development of the individual. Among the basic skills that students must master when learning a foreign or native language, linguistic competence plays an important role.

Competence (ability, quality), as is known, consists of a set of knowledge, skills, abilities, and personal characteristics. Linguistic competence - includes the acquisition of phonetic, orthographic, lexical, grammatical knowledge and develops students' speech abilities. The basis of linguistic competence consists of two components:

- knowledge based on the rules taught;
- Speech comprehension and communication skills.

The word competence (derived from the word "competence," "to compete") means "to compete," "to compete," "to compete." In literal translation, it is expressed in the sense of "competitiveness." The essence of the term is that it is classified by such concepts as "effectiveness," "adaptability,"

"successfulness," "ability," "successfulness,"
"effectiveness," "understanding," "characteristic,"
"quality," "quantity."

Linguistic competence is the student's knowledge of phonetic, lexical, grammatical, and orthographic norms in the language and the ability to use them correctly. This article examines the ways, current problems, and modern approaches to developing linguistic competence in language learning institutions.

In today's era of globalization and information, learning foreign languages not only expands a person's knowledge, but also increases their social activity and the potential for cultural communication. The basic knowledge and skills acquired in the process of language learning are formed through linguistic competence. Linguistic competence is a set of knowledge that includes phonetic, lexical, and grammatical aspects of language and serves the correct and effective use of language.

Teaching language as a means of communication in modern education, that is, working on the basis of a communicative approach, takes the development of

linguistic competence to a new level. This guides students not only to theoretical knowledge, but also to the active use of language in real-life situations.

This article analyzes the components of linguistic competence, the methodological foundations of its development, and ways to effectively form it using modern technologies. At the same time, current problems encountered in the development of linguistic competence and proposals for their elimination are also presented.

RESULTS

Although the tasks performed by students in independent study are not very successful, the teacher cannot criticize them. The teacher is the controller during the process. On the contrary, students' creative thinking should be encouraged. The lesson concludes with encouraging quick answers, supplementing them, and evaluating students. The question-and-answer (Discussion) method makes distance lessons more meaningful and interesting. The student should be able to freely express their opinion without fear of making mistakes.

Linguistic competence consists of the following main components:

- ✓ Phonetics - sounds, stress, intonation, and pronunciation.

- ✓ Lexicon - vocabulary, synonyms, antonyms, idiomatic units.

- ✓ Grammar - parts of speech, sentence structures, morphological and syntactic laws.

This knowledge creates the basis for the language learner's free expression in written and oral speech.

In practice, the following methods yield effective results:

- ✓ Communicative approach - teaching language in the process of communication;

- ✓ Use of audio and video materials - consolidation of phonetic skills;

- ✓ Grammatical games - application of theoretical knowledge in practice;

- ✓ Interactive tasks - active assimilation of knowledge through teamwork.

The development of linguistic competence through electronic textbooks, mobile applications, language learning platforms (for example, Duolingo, Quizlet, BBC Learning English) is becoming more convenient and effective.

Analysis shows that linguistic competence is formed in the following three main directions:

- ✓ Phonetic competence - the correct formation of oral speech through the mastery of correct pronunciation, stress, intonation, and rhythm.

- ✓ Lexical competence - expanding vocabulary, correct use of synonyms and antonyms, mastering idiomatic units.

- ✓ Grammatical competence - deep knowledge and application of parts of speech, verb tenses, sentence structures, and syntax rules.

The joint development of these elements ensures the language learner's entry into full-fledged communication.

Based on practical observations and experiments conducted in educational institutions, it was determined that the following methodological approaches serve the effective development of linguistic competence:

- ✓ Communicative approach - consolidation of phonetic and lexical knowledge by involving students in communication.

- ✓ Role-playing games, debates, and discussions allow the use of grammatical structures in a real context.

- ✓ Multimedia and interactive tools combine auditory, visual, and written activities.

In the group that participated in the experimental tests, it was noted that the level of language acquisition through these methods increased by 30-40%.

Through these tools, students are expanding their opportunities for independent learning.

According to the results of the analysis, there are the following problems in the development of linguistic competence in some educational institutions:

- ✓ Insufficient methodological training of teachers;

- ✓ Textbooks do not meet modern requirements;

- ✓ Limited access to technologies.

To solve these problems:

- ✓ Advanced training courses for teachers;

- ✓ Creation of new, interactive educational resources;

- ✓ It is proposed to actively introduce digital tools into the educational process.

CONCLUSION

Linguistic competence is the basis of the language learning process. The full formation of this competence ensures that the student can express the language grammatically correctly, meaningfully, and fluently. The approaches and methods considered in the article show that linguistic knowledge is formed more effectively through communicative and interactive activity.

To develop this competence in the future:

- ✓ Introduction of new pedagogical technologies;
- ✓ Professional development of teachers;
- ✓ It is necessary to pay more attention to practical exercises.

Thus, the approach focused on linguistic competence in language teaching is an important tool for improving the quality of education.

Based on the above theoretical analysis and practical observations, it can be concluded that linguistic competence is the basis for perfect mastery of a foreign or native language. A student with deep knowledge of phonetics, lexicon, and grammar can use language correctly and effectively both orally and in writing. The role of the communicative approach, interactive methods, and modern digital technologies in the development of this competence is invaluable.

Based on this, the following proposals are put forward:

1. It is necessary to update educational programs - to create textbooks and materials aimed at developing linguistic competence.
2. Professional development of teachers - organization of regular seminars and trainings on the use of modern methods, technologies, and language teaching aids.
3. Implementation of technological learning tools - integration of mobile applications, online platforms, and artificial intelligence-based tools into the learning process.
4. Encouraging students' independent work - creating opportunities for self-development through independent research, creative tasks, and language laboratories.
5. Formation of a language environment - creation of a natural language environment through participation in language clubs, conversational classes in English, video discussions, and international projects.

In conclusion, the development of linguistic competence is a strategic task of modern language teaching. In this direction, a systematic approach, pedagogical innovations, and technological solutions serve to improve the quality of education.

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