

LINGUOCULTURAL COMPETENCE AND COMPETENCE: REFLECTION OF TERMS IN METHODOLOGICAL DICTIONARIES

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ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the study of the terms competence and competency in work researchers from the USA, Russia; different approaches to the study of terms are considered. Analyzed reflection of competence and competency in the methodological dictionary. Linguocultural competence is presented as a mandatory field of knowledge in the system of philological education.

Key words: *competence, competency, competence approach, knowledge, skills, skills.*

Learning English on site Uzbekistan has become active in recent years gain momentum not only among young people, but also among the older generation. This is due to the fact that English is an international language communication ranks first among world languages; opens up the opportunity to get an education research abroad and disseminate the experience gained in Uzbekistan; expands opportunities for exchange experience with foreign partners, etc. For these reasons for many other reasons the English language is gaining popularity in the modern world.

Reasons for learning English may be both socially and personally necessary for each individual, i.e. for someone it is due professional requirements, opportunity use foreign resources, etc. In connection with this places emphasis on the level of knowledge English language – ability to conduct dialogue in foreign language; knowledge of the language with a dictionary, i.e. translate using bilingual dictionary; thorough knowledge of the language not only to conduct communicative activities, but also to conduct professional activities in your specialty in a foreign language, etc.

Nowadays business speech is full terms of foreign language origin (mainly essentially from the English language). In discourse modern professional communication can be come across such words as *manager, presentation, communication, competence, specialist, and phrases business partner, competent specialist*, etc. Most high-frequency in use from this list are competence and

competent. These words define a person as a master, person with competence in their professional activities, competent teacher, competent leader, etc. This is due to the fact that in modern spheres of human professional activity, highly value professionalism, skill and give preference to competent specialist.

The word competence is of English origin. Denia – “competence”, included in other languages and educational disciplines through competential approach to learning, which is characteristic is determined by the formation of foreign language communication competence. Competency-based approach to learning presupposes the ability of an individual to perform thinking and communicative skills in a non-native language functions, functions of interpersonal communication; knowledge of culture, traditions, customs of the people the foreign language being studied, i.e. implies linguacultural knowledge of the individual according to the foreign language being studied.

Hence term competence used to denote professional personal qualities of a person. There is a problem in definition of this term, since in studies competences of different countries in this term put in different definitions.

Research scientists from the USA linked competence with basic human characteristics that determine his outstanding success in certain types of activities. For the most part in Europe, competence is more often associated with abilities, personality traits and acquired knowledge. In Great Britain has the opinion that competence should be determined how correspondence results individual activity to established standards.

In the new dictionary of methodological terms Azimova E.G., Shchukina A.N. competence before is put as a term that has become widespread knowledge in the literature on pedagogy and linguo didactics, which denotes an individual’s ability to perform any activity based on life experience and acquired knowledge, skills, abilities.

In the same dictionary, competence (from Lat. *competens* – capable) is presented as a set of knowledge, skills, abilities formed in the process of teaching a particular discipline, and also ability to carry out some activities based on acquired knowledge, skills, abilities.

Competence in the educational structure also occurs when teaching a foreign language. Teaching English to future students requires philological specialists from the student the following knowledge, skills and abilities:

- 1) the student must perceive non-native speech, express thoughts in the foreign language being studied language;
- 2) translate from the studied language into the native one, from the native one into the one being studied;

- 3) search literature in English language, its analysis, discussion at seminars;
- 4) write correctly and be able to correct errors in the text;
- 5) knowledge of a foreign language in all levels of language: phonetics, morphemics, vocabulary, syntax,
- 6) know the history, culture of the people, customs, speakers of this language.

Maslova V.A. defines cultural studies as science that explores the understanding and evaluation knowledge about the world, humanity and its history, works of art and many other areas human activity, which defines it with point of view of social and cultural existence. Linguistics examines the principles that are displayed and recorded in the language in the form mental models of the linguistic picture of the world. The display of language culture occurs when storing and studying a certain stock of information teachings about basic linguistic units linguoculturology.

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