

**FORMATION OF LANGUAGE SKILLS OF THEIR STUDENTS**

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**ABSTRACT:**

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*The process of mastering languages in professional education is the development of a particular field mastering the terminology traction, oral in various situations in business activities and the implementation of written communication, regulating the activities of the industry it is necessary to study the ability to analyze legislation. Which is the language focus on preparing didactic materials for professional communication in his education confirms the need. Today, however, it is used in language education most of the educational and methodological literature, language teaching programs are does not satisfy the need.*

**INTRODUCTION.** Treatment on professional need-communication is necessary in almost all areas, but communication is an extremely important place in some of them holds. Including doctors, educators, psychologists, bank clerk- tax employees, business representatives, journalists, bloggers, artists and the activities of representatives of other spheres communicate not only with colleagues make, but not every age, nationality, social origin, profession, character it is necessary to deal with many people who are different. Shu therefore, the speech culture of employees in these areas, maintaining communication high requirements are imposed on the formation and regular development of qualifications.

Communication has accompanied humanity since its inception although the scientific study of its place and importance in society XX attention was paid at the beginning of the century. Thus, in the 1940s, for the first time in the United States, establish the Department of communication as a branch of the Social Sciences Gan. The word” encounter “is borrowed from Arabic, meaning " encounter, see"; “Accept”,” meet"; "interview" (talk, co-authorship, conversation) meaning [explanatory of the Uzbek language dictionary. 2020: 635]. The concept of” communication " refers to a complex process and is studied in a system of different disciplines. Scientific and psychological of communication summarizing

many of his interpretations given in the literature, he called it two or the desire or evaluation of more than one person to know, to react the purpose can be interpreted as the process of mutual information exchange at. The emergence of new Caviar as a result of the exchange of information between people in the process of communication or treatment Bernard Shaw it was interpreted as follows: "If I have one Apple, and you have so much being an Apple and exchanging between us, both you and I have one Apple it remains, if each of US has personal caviar and Exchange, then each of us will have two ideas". So, communication can be called a social process that consists of a relationship of mutual caviar exchange. At the same time, in the process of communication unlike other social relationships, speakers have mental-psychological aspects are also manifested. The following definition gives this confirms: "communication is a socio-psychological phenomenon, the connections between people arising from the needs of joint activities is a multifaceted process of development. Individuals to reciprocity as they enter, they refer to language as one of the most important tools of communication. Another important aspect of communication is that the initiators of the relationship are not only in words in the process of treatment, but also in they also exchange information with behavior. Communication process as well as the interests, worldview, culture of treatment of individuals it will be related, because mutual communication in individuals it is a natural need". This means that communication is not only linguistic, maybe with the help of paralinguistics (gesture, hand movements), otherwise verifies that the statement is done verbally and nonverbal.

The versatility of the communication process lies in its goals and objectives brings many types of origin to the surface. Including communication according to its content and direction, it is divided into the following types:

- social (aimed at the general public and in the interests of society communication of origin);
- the process of carrying out activities in the framework of the group (cooperation of the members of the group, i.e. the process of labor or education or communication in the process of completing a specific task);
- personal (solving the problems of interaction of one person with another person relations established in order to achieve);
- \* pedagogical (pedagogical process occurs between participants a complex interaction process that will be);
- professional (communication that occurs in the process of a particular activity).

All listed types of communication training and work of the individual it is important in its activities. Among them, professional communication is of particular importance due to the fact that it performs a socio-politically important task, since in it the common interests of the subjects of communication and a specific task based on its objectives (production, scientific and methodological, commercial work, etc.k.) are performed. Widely used in English as “business communication”, in Russian as “delovoe obtshenie the so-called “professional communication” of the concept in Uzbek.

Interpretations of the Russian term “delovoe obtshenie” are as follows given: "this is such a kind of dialogue that its purpose is the activity it consists of the exchange of information and information in the professional, commercial and non-profit spheres. During such communication, each of the participants in the dialogue one, above all, tries to solve issues that are relevant to his profession"; " socio-legal and communicative subject in the field of economic relations-targeted and mainly professional activities”.

Types of professional communication in the scientific literature from its characteristics the origin is variously. In Particular, N. Baranova in his study we see the following classification:

1. Oral and written professional communication. Among them, not only expression there are significant differences in shape, but also methodically. Official writing while Speech refers to the formal-departmental style, oral speech refers to the different styles reflects features. All types of service letters, contracts, statements and many socio-legal documents in written speech expressed. Oral in formal negotiations, meetings, consultations speech is used.

2. Dialogical and monological professional communication. These types of speech are also it differs depending on the purpose of the speech as well as its syntactic characteristics. Dialogical communication is mainly manifested in interaction, monological communication is manifested in lectures, reports and public performances.

3. Interpersonal and mass professional communication. Interpersonal communication in most cases in an informal way, with familiar and unfamiliar personalities it occurs in the process of cooperation aimed at a specific goal. Including this by telephone conversation, email or letter communication is an example. Public communication, on the other hand, is both formal (e.g. dialogue in meetings) and informal (newspapers and magazines, radio and television, internet communication).

4. Direct and indirect professional communication. Direct communication also referred to as proper communication, its participants artificial communication they do not use tools.

The speaker is the speaker of his oratory he sees how he is influencing his interlocutor. In indirect communication, technical means, documents, third (intermediary) persons are used. This includes telephone communication, as well as legislation and an example is communication by means of contracts.

5.Face-to-face and distance professional communication. Face-to-face communication speech the intensity of attention to tone, short and time-limited, it differentiates between the use of nonverbal communication tools. In remote communication, telephone, mail and fax messages, messages sent using the internet, radio communication and video communication tools used.

T. Persikova, on the other hand, refers to professional communication into vertical and horizontal types allocates. In vertical professional communication, information is from top to bottom (i.e. the organization is structured hierarchically, from the administration to the executor) or vice versa, sent from the bottom up (in case of need for information from the executive's staff). In horizontal communication, the organization has the same status within one department or in different departments exchange of information on work between employees is envisaged. This classification carries out professional communication implies stages and scope of action.

The correct and qualitative maintenance of information exchange in all state organizations today, in particular, in a documented form, to reach the executors of the decisions made during their term and the provision of is the main factor in the effectiveness of the activities of these organizations. In this respect, the types of vertical and horizontal professional communication are of the form currently documented it is of socio-political practical importance in determining the features of information exchange and in organizing and formalizing document circulation management systems in government agencies. Of course, the specifics of the indicated types of professional communication know both communicative and professional competencies of a specialist it is of great importance in its formation. These characteristics give rise to the need for targeted study of the types of communication in future, specific features associated precisely with the field.

N. Muradova to professional communication in the process of teaching foreign languages in terms of orientation, says: "profession-oriented in a foreign language communication is considered to be a special type of communication, because it is done special knowledge is necessary to increase. He is a specialist competency it is determined by and is provided with goals specific to a particular type of practical activity, content and understandable tools in a

foreign language. Therefore, it is necessary to teach professional-oriented communication in a non-governmental higher education institution”.

Formation of professional communication skills in students education since it is carried out in the environment, it differs from the environment of natural professional communication makes. This is effective in teaching career-oriented communication it assumes the development of methods. As practice shows, it is not enough to study professional lexicon and terminology, however, it is important to use them correctly in the process of professional communication, to teach them to maintain targeted communication with colleagues and those around them of importance.

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