



**FORMATION OF STUDENTS ' CULTURAL AND INTERROGICAL
COMMUNICATION COMPETENCIES IIA LINGUISTICS**

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English: on the peculiarities of the selection of material and related texts in the development of the speech of future English teachers of the article.

Key words: language, culture, educational conditions, language technique, text, linguistics, intercultural communication.

Humanitarianism of the Country Country Country of Uzbekistan
Humanitarian Involvement Humanitarianism Mercy Feeling of Mighting of
Mereality of the Countries?

In order to communicate with each other, different nations need to learn one of the foreign languages, and this is of great social importance. In this process, the foreign language acts as the main tool of exchange of ideas and a means of communication.

In the context of foreign language education, the main purpose of teaching speech activities (listening, speaking, reading, writing) determines the consistent orientation of the language to the conditions of real communication with the representatives of the country being studied. By improving the intercultural communication competence of language learners and future English language teachers, not only the foreign language "Acquirement of the language means the language technique means language material material (vocabulary, grammar, pronunciation) speech types of speech and (listening, pronunciation), in reading (reading, i.e. letter-sound relationship) and (writing) (writing) (writing) (writing) (writing) (writing) (writing) rules are provided.

Language material, on the one hand, is the phenomena existing in real reality, which can be said, heard, seen and written with the help of senses, and on the other hand, it can be used and understood by perception in speech activities. The first one is the technique of language material, the second one is the factor of verbal and expressive thinking or understanding of a person's thoughts. cross-cultural not cross-cultural.

According to Fikricha, scientists are intercultural, "in the process of intercultural communication, the rapprochement of cultures from the point



of view of comparison of cultures is a transition is a transition is a transition" [8]. they feel that they are "strangers", "strangers" [5].

"Education of students in the field of intural cooperation, first of course, the study of interdisciplivs in the language is first in the language when the communications of communications is met in different cultures, expands the worldly students' worldview, contribute to the increase of the language treasure]

It is recognized that there are differences between different cultures and languages [1; 3; 5]. but they also feel that they are "strangers", "strangers", "strangers" [9].

Teaching German at the beginning of our century As a result of new changes in the methodology, attention has been paid to acquiring a foreign language by teaching/learning information about the culture of the country where the language is being studied [1; 2; 4]. Now, on the basis of the main principles of teaching foreign languages - the approach of linguistics and country studies, the focus is on mastering the specific characteristics of the country where the language is being studied.

"language, country studies, the history, geographical location, economy and other areas of the studied country are understood, is aimed at analyzing extralinguistic information aimed at fully covering the facts of language facts. The subject "foreign language (linguistics) is understood as teaching students the national language culture of the countries where the language is spoken and the skills of exchanging information through their natural language [3]. structure, and at the same time provides information about the national culture, on the other hand, in the process of reading texts, it teaches the ability to translate national specific words (realia), that is, language units without alternatives, phraseology, aphorisms, and the use of speech culture in speech communication [3].

And the language is from the speech units from the units from the units from the units . Haleeva sees the commonality in the following: (1) culture, like language, is the consciousness that reflects the worldview of a person; (2) language and culture are in a mutual relationship; (3) (; society; (4) normative (norm) for language and culture. general; (5) historicity is an important feature of language and culture ; no matter how common or similar the language and culture are , there are enough features that distinguish them.



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