
SYSTEM OF DEVELOPMENT OF LEXICAL COMPETENCES OF FUTURE ECONOMICS

Narbayeva Malohat Xudoyberdiyevna

Senior Lecturer Of The "General And Exact Sciences" Department Of The Tashkent State
University Of Economics, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT: This article describes the pedagogical aspects of improving the lexical competence of future economists, the types of competence, and explains the importance of improving professional speech competence in their classes. The article shows effective methods of improving students' professional speech competence.

KEYWORDS: Competence, speech, professional, development, standard, education, approach, communicative, intellectual, linguistic, sociolinguistic, pragmatic, adapt.

INTRODUCTION

In our republic, a great deal of experience has been accumulated in adapting the field of education to modern development trends, developing innovative teaching technologies. Modern information and communication technologies and foreign experiences are applied to the educational process. On October 19, 2020, in order to ensure the continuity and consistency of the teaching of humanities, to create a modern methodology, to improve the state education standards in the humanities based on a competency approach, to develop and implement a new generation of educational and methodological complexes The 11th Decree of the Minister of Higher and Secondary Special Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan on approval of the state standard of the Republic of Uzbekistan "State educational standard of higher education. Classification of higher education directions and specialties" order number received. This order was an important factor in the further development of the educational process. In order to improve students' professional speech competence in their classes in higher education, it leads to the improvement of students' skills of being able to use acquired knowledge in practice. To effectively organize the educational process, the use of innovative technologies on an integral, integrative basis is a requirement of today.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS

Occupational satisfaction is an integral indicator that reflects the attitude of the subject to the chosen profession. To understand the cause of Occupational dissatisfaction or dissatisfaction, a method is used aimed at studying occupational attractiveness factors. Such a method was the

first, psychologist V.A. Proposed by Yadov. Many scientists have conducted research on the issue of educational content. Scholars have made various suggestions regarding the content of education. We will consider some of them. R.K. Min'yar Beloruchev (1990) divided the content of education into the 2nd large group. They are divided into several according to their composition:

[P. 1.14]

1. Knowledge:

- language material;
- understanding of the types of speech activity in a foreign language and their use; the lexical background;
- national culture (realities);
- thematic material.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A modern developed society needs to educate an intellectually mature generation that meets the requirements of scientific, spiritual, sustainable development and cares for the future of our republic.

Today's social requirements in the educational system require the development of information processes. Adaptation of higher education to the requirements of modern development, improvement of electronic educational resources in subjects, provision of active communication of students with electronic resources, implementation of independent education and self-evaluation, quick search for necessary information and emerging it implies the formation of skills to use it in solving problems.

In this regard, one of the indicators of the quality of education is competence. The English concept of "competence" literally means "ability". Essentially, effective use of theoretical knowledge in activity means being able to demonstrate high-level professional skills, skills and talent.[P. 2.7]

Competence is the acquisition of knowledge and experience in order to carry out effective activities in a certain field of science.

Competence (Latin competences - suitable, suitable, capable, knowledgeable) is a quality and attitude characteristic of a person who has excellent comprehensive knowledge in a certain field, and therefore is considered important and authoritative.

In addition to pure professional knowledge, skills, and abilities, competence also includes qualities such as initiative, cooperation, ability to work in a group, communicative ability, ability to realistically evaluate, logical thinking, ability to sort and use information.

The concept of "competence" in world educational practice includes the idea of unifying the intellectual and professional structure of education, interpreting the content of education, as well as a wide range of skills and competencies in the fields of culture and activity (information, legal, etc.). has the nature of integration.

Based on the concept of "professional competence" by researchers at the beginning of the 21st century: subject-active. i.e., professional (special) competence in the field of activity was allocated; special competence in the field of academic subject serves to implement basic competence; subject-methodological competence, educational subject competence, which is formed within the educational subject, was researched.

Competence is the ability to use acquired theoretical knowledge, practical skills and competencies in solving practical and theoretical problems encountered in everyday life.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

At the present stage of the development of society, great demands are made on the professional knowledge, skills and qualifications of specialists. This, in turn, entails the training of highly qualified modern personnel who can independently solve the social, economic and professional problem. Indeed, in the conditions of the present time, personnel who are able to function effectively and have a high professional capacity are needed. Therefore, one of the most basic tasks of educational institutions today is the formation of professional qualifications in specialists. Professional qualifications not only determine the effectiveness of their labor activity, enrich the work experience, but also have a great influence on the development of personal qualities. This ensures the unity of nson activities and its identity.[P. 3.12]

Formation of professional qualifications in future specialists in several stages is done. At the first stage, the first professional qualifications are formed. At the stage of the formation of the first professional qualifications, the student will have an idea of the purpose of professional activity and the previously acquired knowledge and methods of applying them in practice, relying on his qualifications. It is the methods of professional activity that I will test in practice and analyze the mistakes made in the process.

At the second stage, students are given knowledge of the execution of actions, relying on qualifications that they previously acquired, but are not characteristic of the same professional activity.

At the third stage, students are formed professional qualifications that will be necessary in various activities, for example, skills for planning and organizing their activities.[P.4.14]

At the fourth stage, students are taught the creative use of the knowledge and qualifications acquired in the same professional activity in other activities. In doing so, they realize not only the purpose of the activity, but also the motives for choosing ways to achieve the goal.

The fifth stage is a skill School. At this stage, students make creative use of their various professional qualifications.

Currently, many researchers are developing specific models of specialist training. The essence of these developments is to determine and present in advance the prospects for the development of one or another profession (specialty), determine its content and the requirements for professional and personal qualities that a specialist should master. This makes it possible to organize the process of practical education on a completely new basis. In this, all the skills and qualifications that will be necessary in his professional career are formed in the future specialist. The professional skills and qualifications that he acquires allow not only a clear practical activity to perform actions, but also to easily pass from one type of activity to another.[P.5.16] After all, the conditions of practical activity, technological methods and methods of organizing labor are rapidly changing. State training standards are based on the same model.

The evolutionary evolution of the world of Labor and the requirements in the field of professional competence necessitate the inclusion in the educational process of all areas of professional

activity of the future specialist. Therefore, it is necessary to develop in them all the qualifications in the specialty of their choice, environmental and professional culture, professional mobilization. Professional competence is the ability of a specialist to operate in accordance with all the requirements imposed in a specific specialty, coordinate his activities and adapt to environmental conditions.

Professional competence of a specialist covers the following structural components: theoretical knowledge, practical professional qualifications (there are separate practical qualifications for each specialty, as well as, depending on what situation it is applied in, practical qualifications will be specific; practical qualifications are very diverse, their formation requires special conditions; practical qualifications reflect the consistency of types of professional activities), personal qualifications, cognitive qualifications, legal and civil qualifications, entrepreneurial qualifications, organizational qualifications.

CONCLUSION

The main essence of English language education based on students' professional speech competence is to improve the competences of using the knowledge, skills and abilities acquired by students in the educational process organized in English throughout their personal life, as well as in professional and social activities. is counted

The goals of teaching in the competence approach are self-awareness by students, understanding of ways to achieve learning goals in the educational process, increasing students' learning and learning activity, students' self-esteem as individuals. It is necessary to consider priority directions such as adaptation to society and independent life, socialization through self-development.

REFERENCES

1. Decision No. 5117 of May 19, 2021 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to bring the activities of popularization of foreign language learning to a qualitatively new level in the Republic of Uzbekistan."
2. Jalolov J. Methodology of foreign language teaching. Teacher - 2012. 79-118 pp.
3. Irgasheva, U. R. (2021). IMPROVING STUDENTS' PROFESSIONAL SPEECH COMPETENCE BASED ON STEAM TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING ENGLISH AT TECHNICAL UNIVERSITIES. Journal of Central Asian Social Studies, 2(02), 81-87.
4. Y. HprarneBa. STEAM IN IMPROVING STUDENTS' PROFESSIONAL SPEAKING COMPETENCE IN ENGLISH CLASSES
5. Botirbekova G.A. Which method is the best in teaching EFL? - Molodoy uchenyy, 2019 p. 25-27