



The Significance of Strategic Competence in The Training of Students of Future Teachers of Pre-Duction Military Education

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ABSTRACT

The article talks about the importance of strategic competence in teaching students of future teachers of pre-conscription military training. Strategic competence as one of the significant characteristics of students of future teachers of pre-conscription initial training for successful intercultural communicative activity

Keywords:

teacher, student, formation, professional activity, communicative competence, strategic competence.

Introduction. The motivation for this article is related to the teaching experience associated with teaching students of pre-conscription military education. The article reveals such a problem as the conversational ability of students of pre-conscription military training, associated with their strategic competence. This ability is highly valued in higher education and is considered one of the central factors influencing academic success, as well as engaging students in sustainable growth in subject matter.

The empirical research carried out within the framework of this article is exploratory in nature, and its main goal is to investigate the development of strategic competence in oral speech, as it happens in cases of various communication strategies used to agree on meaning. This goal was approached through the following research questions:

What types of communication strategies are typical for students of pre-conscription military education?

How often do they use these strategies in each mode of communication?

Main part. With the transition of the education system of Uzbekistan to new educational standards, which include a list of competencies that a graduate should have, the competency-based approach is recognized as the leading one in the training of specialists of any profile. Modern society places high demands on university graduates. The presence of such professional competencies as being able to independently develop a methodology for teaching a subject, using the forms and methods of active learning, being able to organize diagnostic work with students; to ensure sustainable positive results in the educational process are decisive in the selection of candidates for a particular position. Objectively, the question arises about the content of military-patriotic training at the university. The most important role in solving this problem is played by the need to form communicative competence in general and its components in particular, since communicative readiness, from our point of view, is one of the varieties of professional readiness for activity. In modern science, it is customary to single out several subcompetences in the structure of communicative competence; strategic

competence is recognized as one of the most important, since it is precisely this that provides the ability to solve various kinds of problems using verbal and non-verbal means. Let's discuss the analysis of the concept of strategic competence in the aspect of the developed problem of teaching students communicative activity. Let us describe the content characteristics of the sought-for concept, through the prism of which we propose the definition of strategic competence and its component composition.

Currently, more and more researchers are paying attention to the problem of studying communicative competence in general and its individual components. This is due to the fact that at this stage the main goal of higher professional education is to develop the ability of graduates to communicate in order to solve the problems of interpersonal and intercultural interaction. Higher education is designed to provide the graduate with a set of general cultural and professional competencies, which include, in particular, such skills as the ability to logically correctly, reasoned and clearly build speech; ability for written and oral communication in the native language. Thus, in the context of the humanitarian, social and general cultural cycles of training future specialists of a new level, competitive in the labor market, teaching constructive communicative activity becomes one of the main goals in higher professional education. An analysis of recent studies and publications that dealt with the issue of the component composition of communicative competence and the place of the strategic component in it revealed a lack of unanimity in the interpretation of this term, as well as a large number of opinions regarding the content and area of functioning of strategic competence.

The goal is to analyze some existing points of view on the concept of communicative activity in the aspect of teaching students of future teachers of pre-prescription initial training, paying special attention to communicative competence and the functioning of its strategic component. At the same time, communication activity is very specific. This is an activity on the application of communicative competence

in the process of perception and / or generation of speech in order to solve the communicative task of communication in a certain field of activity. Communicative competence is heterogeneous in its composition. One of its basic components is strategic competence, which British linguists M. Kanal and M. Swain defined as a set of verbal and non-verbal communication strategies used in cases where communication has certain difficulties or is in danger of breaking.

The study of the initial level of students' strategic competence was implemented on the basis of a long-term model for choosing relevant strategies (Tom Watson's model), which makes it possible to identify the ability to set realistic goals and select these strategies.

The model includes several components of strategic competence: formal research; selection of goals and determination of desired communicative effects; specification of strategies and tactics; analysis of the effectiveness of communications.

In the process of studying the level of development of strategic competence using the long-term model of Tom Watson, the following tasks are implemented:

- identification of needs, interests, motives that are realized in interaction with a communication partner. In the course of solving this problem, the partners' interest in each other is formed to solve strategically important issues;
- goal setting and choice of methods of influence aimed at the formation of scientific and theoretical knowledge and personal experience in the implementation of professional skills. In this case, the ability to coherence develops in the choice of means and methods for achieving the set goal, the ability to justify one's point of view based on the relationship of business cooperation;
- selection of strategies that allow for a holistic analysis of the situation, actions and motives. The solution of this problem is facilitated by providing students with a variety of strategies, from which the most effective ones are selected to achieve the goal, taking into account the realization of the needs of the interacting parties;

- modeling of possible interaction tactics. This task involves the reasonable use of language means, the planning of speech actions aimed at achieving the main goal;

- analysis of the experience gained.

The main methods used in the experimental work: immersion in the situation, pattern, simulation active method of teaching the case study.

The method of immersion in the situation allows you to study a particular problem, identify ways to "mitigate" it, overcome negative consequences in an effective and economical way. Atypical, new situations for production are also investigated in order to predict their role in the development of the enterprise. The meaning of immersion in an innovative idea is to determine its viability, to substantiate the resource and financial security of the implementation of the idea.

The pattern method is directly related to system analysis and includes two blocks of activity: developing a scenario for the development of a situation and building a "tree of goals". The scenario contains a situational analysis and a normative forecast of a particular problem situation, then a logical sequence of events is established. The task of this part of the work is to predict how, based on the existing state of things, the future state of the situation will gradually unfold.

The second block of the method is the construction of a "tree of goals", a kind of hierarchical structure, which is based on a common goal, branching into subgoals (tasks), containing, in turn, new branches - functions, modes of activity and interaction, etc. Thus, the division complex problem or situation into smaller ones until each micro-problem can be comprehensively considered and evaluated using the criteria developed for each level of the "goal tree".

The pattern method allows students to analyze the needs and interests of professional activity at various levels of its implementation, to identify areas of responsibility and deadlines for solving professional problems.

The essence of the case study method is learning based on real situations, during which analytical skills are developed that allow

students to classify the information received, to separate the essential from the non-essential. Practical and creative skills allow generating alternative ideas and solutions. Communication skills that develop in the process of applying the case study method are manifested in the process of conducting a discussion, when it is necessary to convince opponents and defend one's own point of view. The lack of mutual understanding during the discussion causes the need for a thorough analysis of the opinions of others and one's own.

Conclusion. As we can see, one of the significant characteristics of students of future teachers of pre-prescription military training for successful intercultural communicative activity is the formation of strategic competence. However, in order for effective communicative activity to become possible, strategic competence must acquire a functional character for students and graduates of future teachers of pre-prescription military education. In my opinion, this is a promising direction in the study of this problem.

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