

SOME ASPECTS OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE FORMATION

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Abstract: This article provides information on competence, competence, linguistic competence.

Keywords: competence, competence, linguistic competence, knowledge, skills, qualifications, education.

The issue of education and upbringing is considered one of the most urgent issues in the whole society. The development of any country is directly related to education and science. The future of every people and nation is reflected in its language and literature. Language is the greatest gift to mankind. Language is a tool that ensures the existence of every nation and is the basis for the development of a nation as a nation. Language and literature are of great importance in human development.

These subjects play an important role in forming a culture of reading in teachers and students, in expressing their opinions correctly and fluently in oral and written form, in understanding and reacting to the opinions of others, in general, in raising a well-rounded person.

The term competence was first used in linguistics in the 1950s and 1960s. The concept of competence comes from the Latin word "competentia", which means "legally possessed", "entitled", lexically represents the concepts of "ability", "skill", "talent"[1]. O. I. Okulovsky defines "Competence as the ability to successfully carry out activities in a certain direction based on knowledge, skills and personal qualities" [2]. S.I.Ojegov and N.Yu.Shyvedova define this word in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian Language" as follows: "Competence is the range of questions that a certain person is sufficiently aware of"[3]. In their views, U. Inoyatov and B. Khodjayev stated that "Competence is the readiness of the subject to effectively implement external and internal resources to set a goal and achieve it, in other words, it is related to a specific object of activity of the subject personal ability to successfully solve problems"[4]. I.A.Zimnyaya defines the concept of competence as "unused", "hidden", "potential" reserve, and competence as "experience based on knowledge

related to social and professional activity of a person and mental and personal characteristics of a person".

Competence requires constantly enriching one's knowledge, learning new information, feeling the demands of this day and age, the ability to search for new knowledge, process it and apply it in one's practical work. A specialist with competence knows how to use the methods and methods that he has mastered in solving problems, which are suitable for this particular situation, he can selectively use the methods that are suitable for the current situation, reject those that are not appropriate, acquires skills such as critical thinking[5].

Pedagogical scientists N.Sh.Turdiyev, Yu.M.Asadov, S.N.Akbarova, D.Sh.Temirov defined the essence of the concepts "competence", "competence" as "efficiency", "adaptability", "achievement", "success", "comprehensibility"., describe based on concepts such as "effectiveness", "readability", "property", "characteristic", "quality", "quantity" and pay special attention to the following cases: 1) practical application of knowledge; 2) education, characteristics, qualities of a person; 3) measure of preparation for practical activity; 4) the ability to solve problems and achieve the necessary results in practice; 5) the integrity of knowledge, skills, qualifications that ensure the professional activity of a person; 6) activated (put into practice) set of training, knowledge, experiences; 7) goal-directed emotional will power of a person" [6].

Researchers have mentioned several types of competence. In our country, basic competences are defined for all subjects, and they are as follows:

1. Communicative competence. 2. Information competence. 3. Competence of self-development as a person. 4. Socially active civic competence. 5. Universal competences. 6. Mathematical literacy, the competence to be aware of and use science and technology innovations [7].

So, competence is the student's ability to use acquired knowledge, skills and abilities to solve practical and theoretical problems encountered in everyday life. Competence requires constant enrichment of professional knowledge, the ability to search for new information and learn, process and apply it in one's work, to understand important social requirements.

So, a specialist with professional competence consistently enriches his knowledge, learns new information in his specialty, deeply understands the demand of the time, searches for new knowledge and processes this information and uses it effectively in his work will cry.

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