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METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL****MENTAL ENLIGHTENMENT SCIENTIFIC –  
METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL**<http://mentaljournal-jspu.uz/index.php/mesmj/index>**THE NEED TO FORM THE COMMUNICATION SKILLS OF  
STUDENTS IN PRIMARY EDUCATION ON THE BASE OF MODERN APPROACHES****Nelya R. Begisheva***Doctoral student**Chirchik State Pedagogical University**Chirchik, Uzbekistan**E-mail: [begisheva@gmail.com](mailto:begisheva@gmail.com)***ABOUT ARTICLE**

**Key words:** communicative skills, modern approaches, International models, person-oriented education, competence approach, critical, creative, communicative, corporate skills, Soft Skills

**Abstract:** This article discusses the teaching system in primary education, the need for modern approaches, and the stages of communication skills formation.

**Received:** 01.04.23**Accepted:** 03.04.23**Published:** 05.04.23**INTRODUCTION**

Reform of the content and form of education in accordance with international standards, democratization - organization of the educational process based on a person-oriented, competency-based approach is required. It is estimated that teaching based on this approach leads to high efficiency in the teaching process. One of the main reasons for coming to these conclusions is that in the traditional education system, the student is taught to acquire only ready-made knowledge, while the modern education system allows students to find the acquired knowledge by themselves, to study independently. , teaches them to analyze and even draw their own conclusions. Today's modern student should be able to diagnose the knowledge he has acquired without being limited to just acquiring knowledge. The competitive education system according to international standards is related to the level of students' formation of the following skills:

Critical;

Creative;

Communicative;

Corporate.

These skills are evaluated as vital skills that are part of "SOFT SKILLS" in the international arena.

### **LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY**

Hard skills — professional, technical skills. Each profession has specific skills. They are easy to display, check and evaluate. Knowing languages for a translator, driving a car for a driver, and cutting hair and a beard for a barber are hard skills. No matter what team or company a person works for, these skills remain the same [1].

Soft skills are additional, universal social-psychological skills. They do not depend on the profession, but they affect the success of a person in life. Examples of soft skills include interpersonal skills, conflict resolution, persuasiveness, flexibility, responsibility, punctuality, punctuality, critical thinking, and creativity. Such skills are needed not only at work, but in all aspects of life.

While hard skills can be acquired only with the help of clearly defined instructions, soft skills are either innate in a person or developed through life experience [2].

Communicating people correctly  
Teamwork  
Ability to manage emotions and stress  
Leadership skills  
Time management  
Ability to think systematically and strategically  
Negotiating  
Constructive critical thinking  
Solving problems  
Creativity  
It consists of skills such as decision-making.

### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

In addition to basic competencies, schoolchildren acquire Universal competencies, that is, from a modern point of view, SOFT SKILLS - life and adaptability skills, mainly as a result of the knowledge provided in primary education. At this point, we want to dwell on the review of communicative literacy and communicative skills.

A communicatively literate person will have the following skills:  
free participation in the process of receiving and providing information;  
being able to communicate using language tools;  
free exchange of ideas in the team;  
obtaining information from digital and paper sources;  
reading and understanding information in various forms;

Subjects who have the ability to express their own opinions verbally and in writing are understood.

The origin of the concept of SOFT SKILLS goes back to issues related to the development of the military sector in the USA in 1959. According to him, scientists considered it appropriate to divide skills into 2 types during their research on the competencies of military personnel. They divide them into professional skills (hard skills) and personal qualities (soft skills). This is because they found that much of the success in war depends on how the soldiers in battle are led. Curriculum is not taught to do this. At that time, working skills related to physical objects were formed. The measurement existing in human thinking is complicated, its essence is not clear - it is related to soft skills [3].

Soft Skills are a set of universal skills needed in human life and work:

Communicating people correctly

Teamwork

Ability to manage emotions and stress

Leadership skills

Time management

Ability to think systematically and strategically

Negotiating

Constructive critical thinking

Solving problems

Creativity

It consists of skills such as decision-making.

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"Communication" is derived from the Latin word and means the transmission of information (information) to each other in the process of interpersonal communication. Communicativeness is the

communicative function of the language that is related to the exchange of ideas and serves for communication (service for communication). Literacy is defined as follows:

"Savod Khan" is a literate person who knows how to read and write [4]. The concept of communicative literacy in a broad sense is applied to a person who can communicate with others, can take information from various sources, diagnose them, and express an independent opinion about the content or the object to be covered.

Students' communicative skills are formed from the process of socialization. At first, the child begins the process of socialization in the family, in the kindergarten. The development of written communicative literacy in elementary school students is related to the alphabet period. In the process of studying the science of mother tongue and reading literacy, students have developed clear, logical, consistent, correct, and comparative thinking skills. These stages of thinking serve to increase students' communicative literacy.

In teaching the science of mother tongue and reading literacy, the teacher is required to possess modern pedagogical activities. A teacher with modern pedagogical activity should create conditions for the development, formation, learning and upbringing of the student, and at the same time, he should be able to perform the functions of management and guidance. In the process of education, the student becomes the main center.

One of the modern demands placed on the content of education is measured by the creation of a training system based on a person-oriented approach. In teaching on the basis of a person-oriented approach, it means to direct the educational process and the purpose of the lesson to each individual student. The modern approach should take into account the uniqueness, interests, abilities, level of knowledge, experience and character of each student and develop the student's talent. Correct identification and assessment of the social environment that affects the student in the creation of a person-oriented educational environment, as well as the diagnosis of physiological and psychological changes in the student, depends on the teacher's skills and ability to work in cooperation.

Based on the above, it is more purposeful to take into account the influence of the student's age and social environment in the diagnosis of the student's interest and level of knowledge in the formation of communicative literacy of students based on modern approaches. Communicative skills develop in students as they move from class to class:

1. Reading and writing letters;
2. Writing sentences and creating short texts;
3. Understanding sound, words and text during listening;
4. Communication in the team;
5. Being able to ask questions;
6. Understanding the content of the questions and answering them;

7. Speaking with the help of a picture.

### CONCLUSION

Grammatical literacy of students in primary education is formed as a result of communicative skills. Grammatical literacy of students in primary education is manifested in the following stages:

1. write letters correctly;
2. to distinguish letters from each other;
3. dividing words into syllables;
4. moving words to a syllable;
5. understand the spelling of capital letters;

The above skills are the stages of written Grammar literacy, and the content of these skills becomes richer when they move to a higher grade:

Words that indicate the meaning of person;

Words that mean action;

Words that indicate the meaning of the sign;

He can use words that mean quantity in oral and written speech, distinguishing them from each other. Communicative skills are one of the social phenomena that are formed in students during class and extracurricular processes. The social environment also has a great influence on the formation of students' communicative skills [5, 6]. If the social environment is considered to be directly in the family circle, parents should communicate more with their children, be able to assess their child's interests and desires, and pay attention to their child's education and upbringing in a reasonable manner, i.e. It is important to be controlled on time and not to be under pressure.

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