

**ORGANIZATIONAL-PEDAGOGICAL FACTORS OF FORMATION OF COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE OF PUBLIC EDUCATION EMPLOYEES**

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**Abstract:** In the article, language competence is understood as a set of rules for analyzing and synthesizing language units, linguistic knowledge of the incon. They make it possible to construct and analyze sentences and use the language system in communication purposes.

**Key words:** public education workers, language competence, linguistics, technology

Based on the above, the terms "linguistic competence" and "language competence" reflect the ability of public education workers to express their thoughts in a grammar-adjusted foreign language rather than the ability to communicate in a language-free environment.

Public education workers who have actively mastered a foreign language can fully use information and communication technologies, computerization and the global network (Internet) on time. They quickly become familiar with the latest developments in their field available on the Internet. In the conditions of a single information space, a modern mutaxacic who does not know a foreign language is limited to obtaining the information he needs only from translated books, articles and lectures in a minimal way. In addition, this process includes meetings, negotiations, conversations, meetings, presentations, briefings, press conferences, receptions on personal matters, as well as telephone conversations and business correspondence.

Therefore, one of the goals of teaching and learning foreign language for future engineers studying in public education institutions is communication, which involves the participation of public education workers in the oral and written exchange of information within the team, and the creation of a psychophysiological mechanism for public education workers. At the same time, he acts as a communicator who acts in certain communicative roles, allowing to participate in the exchange of information in a certain language in certain contexts and language forms.

Competence in a foreign language is understood as the ability to associate language objects with specific aspects, conditions and tasks of communication. In addition, the language material is considered as the main source of speech communication, and its selection is carried out using a functional and communicative approach.

As a result of our research of communicative competence in pedagogical literature and scientific sources, we tried to look at the level of satisfactory acquisition of certain norms of communication and behavior. In a general sense, communicative competence is the acquisition of socio-psychological standards and behavioral stereotypes.

Cotiolinguistic competence - "the ability to use and change language forms effectively to the situation" - is characterized by the ability to organize speech interaction in accordance with their communicative intent and purpose. The ability to achieve goals that have a certain impact on the interlocutor, the ability to establish and maintain contact with the interlocutor, the ability to determine the communicative intention of the partner interlocutor and the ability to accept the statement of the interlocutor, taking into account the communication situation, speech and speech behavior in accordance with the communication situation, one's own role and the role of the interlocutor. change actions, change the speech and behavior of the speaker adapted to the position and situation of the partner; such as creating an environment of mutual understanding.

Strategic competence is characterized by the ability to use verbal and non-verbal strategies to fill knowledge gaps, it includes the ability to use gestures, mime, pantomime, and imagination to compensate for linguistic difficulties.

Discursive competence is the ability to understand and relate to personal expressions in meaningful communication models - it implements the communicative ability to perform various types of speech, and it consists in choosing the right one for the purpose and situation of communication, receiving them by listening.

Social competence - "willingness and self-confidence to communicate with others" - includes the ability to put yourself in the shoes of others and the ability to cope with situations that arise in society.

Socio-cultural competence means the ability to organize and participate in communication, taking into account the norms and traditions of speech and non-speech behavior in the countries of the studied language as a certain level of acquaintance with socio-cultural content.

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