

## DEVELOPING THE COMMUNICATION COMPETENCE OF FRENCH- SPEAKING STUDENTS THROUGH DIALOGUES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ORAL SPEECH

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### **Abstract**

The field of learning foreign languages has long been a contentious issue. Various theories and methods of language learning have been introduced. The method of translating grammar has been problematic in the field of language learning for many years and continues to this day. The field has also been dominated by the idea that another nation is nothing more than a social behavior that can be studied like any other behavior through language theory and the process of language habit formation; and many language exercises have been developed for this purpose. Communicative competence means having the “ability to communicate”. This competence can be oral, written, and even non-verbal. It is an inclusive term and refers to the knowledge of a language as well as the ability to use language in real life situations to meet communicative needs. According to many researchers, language is a means of communication that includes four basic skills; listening, speaking, reading and writing. To acquire these language skills, one must not only learn grammatical rules, but also apply them in practice until one has mastered them all. When he has language skills and is able to use them effectively and appropriately according to the context in which he is involved, we can say that he achieves the required level of communicative skills. In many parts of the world, the growing interest in modern methods of teaching the French language raises the question of how it should be done - the curriculum, the subject matter and the methodology - which should differ from the familiar norms developed in the past. Much has been written about traditional French language teaching, and until recently, information about modern methods of French language teaching was almost non-existent. Currently, many books and articles are being written to draw attention to this topic.

**Key words:** dialogue, speaking skills, communication competence, style and methods

### **Introduction**

Speech culture is a relatively young field of linguistics. As an independent department of this science, it was formed under the influence of fundamental social changes that occurred in our country. Attracting a large number of people to active social activities required increased attention to the development of their speech culture". Speech culture is a social phenomenon that develops in close connection with the development of society, science and technology, cultural and literary life. As the cultural level of society members increases speech is also polished, refined and improved in accordance with the rules and norms of speech culture. Literature, art, radio, television and periodical press have a special role in the formation and development of speech culture.

Especially in the standardization of literary language and the development of the theory of speech culture, lexicography, in particular, explanatory, spelling, pronunciation, educational and other special vocabularies are important. The broad concept of culture, of course, includes what is called the culture of communication, the culture of speech behavior. To master it, it is important to understand the essence of speech etiquette.

In many parts of the world, the growing interest in modern methods of teaching the French language raises the question of how it should be done - the curriculum, the subject matter and the methodology - which should differ from the familiar norms developed in the past. Much has been written about traditional French language teaching, and until recently, information about modern methods of French language teaching was almost non-existent. Currently, many books and articles are being written to draw attention to this topic. We will also consider modern methods of teaching French in this article. One of the main ways to communicate in a foreign language is through speaking skills. Learning to speak a foreign language is an important factor because speech is the main form of communication and a person who has good speaking skills can communicate effectively with others. Therefore, teaching communicative language involves performing certain language functions or tasks: greeting, introducing yourself, expressing your likes and dislikes, or asking someone about their hobbies and interests, while in a row, summarizes how you can find directions to a place. These are actually very specific things related to language. Language came into existence as a means of communication. It exists and is alive only through speech. When we talk about teaching a foreign language, we must first teach it as a means of communication. Speaking is one of the four skills that is important. It is a skill that the language learner will greatly appreciate in unexpected encounters in real life. At the same time, it is undoubtedly true that a confident speaker cannot communicate without the other three skills. Therefore, the four skills (reading, speaking, listening and writing) must be included and interconnected within the framework of French language teaching. Many methods and techniques can be used to develop students' speaking skills. Each style has its own advantages and disadvantages. It really depends on the skill of the teacher, he should adapt and choose the right methods depending on the subject, the age, abilities, and characteristics of the students.

SIOzhegov [said](#): "What is high speech culture?" High speech culture is the ability to express one's thoughts correctly, clearly and effectively with language tools. The correct speech is the speech made according to the norms of the current literary language. But high speech culture does not consist only in compliance with the norm.

It is not only about finding a clear means of expressing an idea, but it also includes learning to find effective and appropriate means. LI Skvorsov: On the one hand, the concept of "speech culture" refers to the level of conformity of speech to the standards of literary language, and on the other hand, linguistics is a field dealing with the problems of standardization in order to perfect the literary language, which is a tool of culture.

It turns out that the [culture of speech](#), if the issue is considered from the point of view of language, it means the grammatical correctness of the speech. Secondly, it should also be methodologically correct, that is, in a good speech, ambiguity, ambiguity, long distance should not be allowed, [brevity](#), clarity and simplicity should be its measure. must In a broad sense, speech culture expresses speech effectiveness, creative brilliance, sharpness and imagery.

Based on the mentioned two factors, the phenomenon of speech culture [should](#) be interpreted and named in two different ways.

According to recent trends, language is taught more as communication. Therefore, it is appropriate to reflect not only the quality and characteristics of oral skills, but also the methods and methods aimed at their development in the current educational practice. One of the most effective methods is to use the communication approach to develop the speaking skills of students learning languages in non-philological classes. Therefore, we should focus on the development of students' speaking skills. Knowing a foreign language educates a person to be a modern, fully mature person, and also opens the way to the world of international business and the whole world. We use listening comprehension, reading, dialogic, monologic speech to develop oral speech of students. Dialogues can be on various topics. First of all, when creating a small play or dialogue, the teacher introduces students to the words and phrases related to the topic, and informs them about the rules of their pronunciation and the order of their use in sentences. If the teacher shows small videos to the learners as examples, and then asks the students to work in pairs, the students can avoid difficulties in using the language during communication. There are several types of using conversations in the auditorium: Dialogic speech - in which students talk to each other through a creative approach. In the modern French language teaching methodology, the use of dialogues is effective primarily for the development of speaking skills. These skills can be taught through a variety of teaching aids, including literary texts. Such interactions avoid the traditional memorization and monotony of texts and turn them into lively French discourse. It also helps students to increase their vocabulary and improve their memory. During dialogues, students practice fluency, quick reaction, acting skills and, of course, grammatical correctness. The student reads the text himself and tells the meaning. The learning process is conducted interactively. They can use short stories, novels and other literary works written by famous Uzbek and French writers to create vocabulary, prepare, organize and present literary interpretations. Students can improve their speaking skills through listening comprehension. Receptive form of auditory-speech activity. Interpretation of speech during listening is mainly based on auditory sensations. During listening, students pay attention to the tone of the spoken words, and through repetition, these words are consolidated in memory. In the process of starting a conversation in French, the dialogues heard as an experiment help the student and form his skills .

### Method

This study was carried out in the method of comparative comparative analysis of the term modernism, as well as its development in Uzbek and French literature. As part of the study, the texts written during the period of French and Uzbek modern literature were studied by the method of document analysis.

### **Developing the communication competence of french-speaking**

The role and position of the teachers are very important in the teaching of French because they can encourage or discourage the learners in their learning of the language. Unfortunately, there is a grave shortage of qualified teachers and teaching materials for the oral aspect of language learning. Therefore we find that more than half of the learners are usually very badly taught or are never truly exposed to oral communication of the language. Most of the teachers use the traditional method or the grammar-translation method to teach their students which of course results in the poor performance of students, most especially in oral communication. This is because some of the teachers themselves are unable to communicate freely in French and as such resort to teaching solely in English or the mother tongue. David says in this respect that “often those who teach French are inadequately qualified and thus contributes to the disenchantment and to the general bad name of the subject”.

### **Conclusion**

A student who tries in his proficiency in a foreign language like French is such that has made efforts to try to overcome some difficulties in speaking, reading or understanding the French language rules. He would like to try as much as possible to avoid such difficulties or obstacles, if not, these could deny him/her the very opportunity to successfully learn the language in the classroom or even participate fully in communication in a real francophone setting. Oral proficiency is therefore very important to individuals learning a particular language because this describes how well such an individual can speak the language in real world situations and at all events. Further discussion of the problems facing the teaching of French shall be made under the following categories.

The students

The teachers

The college authorities and government

The environment

The year abroad programme (acculturation)

Motivation and interest Teaching methodology

Learning French by watching short and educational films. Nowadays, teachers are taking into account the demands of students to watch real movies along with reading books, magazines and newspapers. It is known that not only printed materials can serve as a great source of learning, but also songs and movies play an important role in learning foreign languages. The importance of teaching vocabulary. Vocabulary is the main part of language learning. In addition to learning new vocabulary, the student can deal with unfamiliar vocabulary while listening or reading a text, overcome vocabulary gaps in speech and writing, and make good use of certain phrases. and must use strategies to learn new words. If the teacher constantly practices the expressions used in daily life with the students in the form of dialogue in each lesson, the students will develop self-confidence, love and interest in the language. In addition, it is advisable to regularly encourage students, to correct the shortcomings observed during the speech, and to give correct instructions. Through such communication, the student learns new words and has the opportunity to use them in practice. During the conversation, he understands the content of the conversation and listens to the interlocutor and responds to him. They will have the experience to use all the expressions and word combinations learned in the course of the lesson around them and in real life. They learn to communicate freely with native speakers. They learn to start and end a conversation, give suggestions and advice to the interlocutor, answer questions, exchange information, clarify the arguments they are discussing, discuss what they have read or heard. Such texts develop students' communicative competence, strengthen their self-confidence, help them to form the basic listening and speaking skills in speech activity, express their thoughts fluently and clearly. The use of the above methods in the teaching of modern French will help the teachers to use the perfect method in the teaching process to help the students to learn in the right direction.

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