

THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF LINGUISTIC COMPETENCE

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Abstract. *Linguistic competence, a core concept in language acquisition and use, has been the focus of extensive theoretical and empirical research. The concept has evolved to include broader dimensions such as communicative competence and sociolinguistic awareness. This paper explores the theoretical underpinnings of linguistic competence. It highlights the interplay between grammatical rules, lexical knowledge, and contextual appropriateness, providing a framework for understanding how linguistic competence contributes to effective communication and language learning.*

Key words. *Linguistic Competence, Communicative Competence, Pragmatics, Language Acquisition, Theoretical Linguistics.*

Introduction. Language is a uniquely human capacity that enables communication, social interaction, and the expression of ideas. Understanding the foundations of linguistic competence is crucial for linguists, educators, and language learners alike. Linguistic competence refers to the implicit knowledge of a language's structure and rules, enabling speakers to generate and understand sentences.

First introduced by Noam Chomsky in 1965, the term has sparked ongoing debates and expanded interpretations. Chomsky's focus on the mental structures underpinning grammaticality was later complemented by Dell Hymes' communicative competence, which emphasized the social and functional aspects of language use. These theoretical developments have profoundly influenced modern linguistics and language teaching, providing a comprehensive understanding of what it means to be "competent" in a language.

This paper delves into the theoretical foundations of linguistic competence, exploring its evolution, components, and implications for language acquisition. By

analyzing key frameworks and their intersections, it seeks to provide a holistic view of linguistic competence as both a cognitive and social construct.

Chomsky's concept of linguistic competence focuses on an individual's innate ability to understand and produce grammatically correct sentences. Later frameworks, such as Hymes' communicative competence, expanded the scope to include the ability to use language appropriately in various contexts. The Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR) further delineates language competence into areas such as listening, speaking, reading, and writing.

Pedagogical Approaches to Language Learning

Traditional Methods: Emphasize rote memorization and explicit grammar instruction. While effective for foundational learning, these methods often fail to engage middle school students.

Game-Based Learning: Research highlights the effectiveness of game-based approaches in language acquisition. Gee (2003) emphasized how games create problem-solving opportunities and promote critical thinking, which are integral to language learning.

Benefits of Games and Activities

- a. **Engagement:** Games increase student interest by blending learning with play.
- b. **Contextualization:** Language is used in meaningful, real-life scenarios, fostering better retention.
- c. **Collaboration:** Many games encourage teamwork, promoting social and linguistic skills.
- d. **Adaptability:** Games can be tailored to different proficiency levels, ensuring inclusivity.

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ORGANIZING EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES THROUGH PROJECT-BASED LEARNING IN PRIMARY SCHOOL FOREIGN LANGUAGE CLASSROOMS

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Abstract. *Extracurricular are activities you participate in outside of the classroom and they are essential you understand what an extracurricular activity is to debunk and misconceptions about them. While academic fields gather academic people, they are not part of curriculums at school and are pursued in whenever people prefer. Participating in extracurricular activities is a crucial part of all people's education in general. It's not just about having fun out of classes. It's also about improving important life-skills like being disciplined, commitment, and being communicative in social life. Therefore, you can be able to make new friends and relationships.*

Keywords. *Extracurricular activities in primary schools, how activities can be beneficial, extracurricular activities are important in personal development.*