

## THE ROLE OF COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF PEDAGOGICAL INTELLECT

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**Annotation.** The article studies the importance of communicative competence in the process of developing pedagogical intelligence. It is emphasized that pedagogical intelligence is an important factor in improving teachers' communication, problem-solving and effective communication skills with students. Communicative competence includes not only speech skills, but also emotional and social abilities. The study shows the relationship between pedagogical intelligence and communicative competence and analyzes ways to develop them through combining methodological tools, interactive trainings and practical exercises. Also, the possibilities of increasing the intellectual and professional competencies of teachers by involving them in communicative pedagogical activities are considered. As a result, it is determined that the high level of development of pedagogical intelligence plays an important role in improving the quality of education and supporting the creative activity of students.

**Keywords:** Pedagogical intelligence, communicative competence, communication, teacher, interactive methods, quality of education, pedagogical activity.

In the modern educational process, the pedagogical intelligence of teachers is a decisive factor in their professional and personal development. Pedagogical intelligence is a complex psychological and pedagogical phenomenon that combines the knowledge, thinking, communication and creative abilities of a teacher, which serves to create an effective educational environment, support the learning process of students, and form

creative approaches. At the same time, not only intellectual, but also communicative abilities are important for achieving success in pedagogical activity.

Communicative competence represents the teacher's ability to effectively communicate with students, colleagues, and parents. This competence includes not only speech and linguistic aspects, but also emotional intelligence, empathy and social adaptability. Pedagogical intelligence and communicative competence, as a complementary system, allow for creative and effective activity in the educational process.

Today, innovative approaches, interactive and project-based methodological methods are widely used in the field of education. Therefore, the issue of strengthening communicative competence in the process of developing pedagogical intelligence in teachers is of particular importance. This article analyzes the role of pedagogical intelligence and communicative competence in the pedagogical process, effective methods and practical recommendations for their development. As a result, the relationship between the success of a teacher in professional activities and the improvement of the quality of education is scientifically substantiated.

Pedagogical intelligence is a complex psychological phenomenon that expresses the teacher's ability to implement creative, strategic and communicative activities in the educational process. This concept occupies one of the main places in the development of educational psychology and pedagogical theories. Pedagogical intelligence consists of the following structural elements:

Knowledge intelligence - the teacher's deep knowledge of science, methodology, and educational psychology.

Analytical and logical thinking - the ability to assess pedagogical situations, identify problems, and solve them.

Creative intelligence - the development of new methods and techniques, optimizing the learning process.

Emotional and communicative components - effective communication with students and colleagues, understanding their psychological state, and showing flexibility.[3]

Pedagogical intelligence develops not only through personal knowledge, but also through communication, interaction, and empathy. In this regard, communicative competence plays an important role in its development.

Communicative competence is a complex system of skills that combines the verbal, linguistic, social, and emotional abilities of a teacher in the process of communication. This competence includes the following aspects:

Speech competence - the teacher expresses his or her thoughts in a clear, understandable, and goal-oriented manner.

Linguistic competence – the correct and effective use of language and terminology.

Emotional intelligence – understanding the emotional state of students, communicating with them in a sincere and positive way.

Social adaptability – the ability to adapt and solve problems in various pedagogical situations.[4]

The effective functioning of pedagogical intelligence is strengthened by these competencies. For example, when explaining a complex topic, a teacher relies not only on knowledge, but also on verbal and linguistic competence. At the same time, the individual characteristics of students Communication, taking into account the following, develops pedagogical intelligence.

There is a strong relationship between pedagogical intelligence and communicative competence. While pedagogical intelligence develops the teacher's creative and

analytical thinking, communicative competence acts as a tool for applying these intellectual abilities in practice.

The relationship is manifested in the following forms:

Effective communication in the learning process - the teacher adapts the lesson to the needs and interests of students, monitors their level of knowledge and quickly resolves misunderstandings.

A creative approach to solving problems - communicative competence is necessary to offer different solutions in pedagogical situations, as it provides an opportunity to exchange ideas and consult.

Social and emotional balance - understanding and adapting to the psychological state of students strengthens pedagogical intelligence.[1]

Thus, pedagogical intelligence and communicative competence complement each other and ensure the professional success of the teacher.

The process of developing pedagogical intelligence should be planned and systematic. The main methods are as follows:

Interactive exercises - involve teachers in creative and analytical thinking through group work, role-playing, and problem-solving.

Reflective practice - teachers analyze their pedagogical activities, record their successes and mistakes, and also improve their communicative skills.

Mentoring and sharing experiences with colleagues - communication and advice with experienced teachers are effective tools for developing pedagogical intelligence.

Training and seminars - special training designed to strengthen communicative skills, improve speech and emotional abilities.[2]

These methods serve not only intellectual development, but also to improve the professional qualifications of the teacher.

Communicative competence is developed as an integral part of pedagogical intelligence. The following practical methods are used for this:

Speech exercises and debates - increase the ability of teachers to express their thoughts clearly and logically.

Empathy exercises - allow you to understand the psychology of students and build effective communication with them.

Role-playing and simulations – strengthen communication skills by trying out pedagogical situations in practice.

Mutual exchange of ideas and group work – listening to different points of view, discussing and solving problems – develop pedagogical intelligence.

Modern technologies, such as online forums, video conferences and interactive platforms, are also effective tools for increasing communicative competence.

A teacher's pedagogical intelligence and communicative competence directly affect the quality of education. A high level of pedagogical intelligence and effective communication skills provide the following results:

A deeper understanding of the subject and an increase in the level of interest of students.

Interactive and creative formation of the educational process.

Formation of a positive psychological atmosphere and mutual respect in the classroom environment.

Fast and effective problem solving, optimization of the educational process.[5]

Thus, pedagogical intelligence and communicative competence, combined together, ensure the professional success of the teacher and the effectiveness of the educational process.

In conclusion, communicative competence is an important tool in the development of pedagogical intelligence. It is possible to strengthen intellectual and emotional

abilities by involving teachers in pedagogical activities focused on communication, through interactive methods and reflective exercises. At the same time, communicative competence plays an important role in the implementation of pedagogical intelligence in practice and serves to improve the quality of education.

In the future, it is necessary to develop methodological approaches that combine pedagogical intelligence and communicative competence in the education system, which will help to improve the professional skills of teachers and make the process of learning more effective for students.

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