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## Communicative abilities formation in modern pedagogical science

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### Abstract

In article it is considered the features of communicative abilities in modern pedagogic . It is considered the elements, levels and types of communication. It is analyzed the levels of manifestation of communicative and organizing abilities and levels of manifestation of sociability of future experts. At the same time, the monitoring process of teaching FL in educational establishments finds that students do not possess the most important skills of communicative competence. The students are not often able to consistently and persuasively express their point of view, replacing the logic of the arguments by unsubstantiated statements; they do not have the specific lexis and cannot intrude in the professional communications. From this it follows that the formation of communicative competence skills should be seen as a purposeful process that requires considerable pedagogical effort. Communicative language teaching makes use of real-life situations that necessitate communication. The teacher sets up a situation that students are likely to encounter in real life. Today, one of the important trends is a communion of future professionals to the basics of social and ecological knowledge as a wide range of scientific fields, studying the relationship of social structures and a person with the natural and social environments of their dwelling. It is an integral area of human knowledge that provides awareness and understanding of the deep, multi-level and system relations of a man and society with the nature, social and cultural environments.

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### 1. Introduction

An analysis of competences, which a modern university teacher must have, has been proved our opinion that all the competencies that teachers need, can be divided into three groups: core, general professional and special. An

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important component of core competencies is the human drive for knowledge. General professional competences include professional knowledge and skills to carry out research. Special competences imply the abilities to urge students to study. Conclusions have been made that technical teachers must constantly develop their creative abilities, competence, personal qualities in order to comply with increasingly complex conditions of professional pedagogical activity in higher education and increasing demands for the individual teacher. Today, it is more actual the application of socio-ecological approach in the area of social interaction and, above all, interpersonal, inter-group and inter-ethnic interactions, especially in the North Caucasus. The threat of the interethnic conflicts explosive proliferation in the south of Russia requires from a pedagogical community the improvement of training level in communication skills for ensuring a positive and productive contact. (Pink, 1999).

The aim of this study is to investigate communicative abilities formation in modern pedagogical science and to understand the differences and possible causes of the differences.

## 2. Method

### 2.1. Participants

The populace that participated in this research consisted of 102 teachers in Pavlodar, the North Part of Kazakhstan. Pavlodar is a highly diverse part of Kazakhstan with a population consisting of citizens representing almost all ethnic groups in Kazakhstan. Teachers of public and private secondary schools were selected using convenience sampling method. Public school teachers were 44 (41%) and private 58(49%) respectively of 102. The gender distribution of the study consisted of 58(61.9%) female and 44(38.1) male respondents of the populace used in the quantitative analysis part. The qualitative analysis was conducted using 30 teachers, 15 from public and private schools that were obtained using convenience sampling method. The discussion questions consisted of 5 open end questions, data was collected based on their responses on the Nigerian educational system, and they were interviewed individually (Hedayati & Vakili, 2013; Umairah,2014).

## 3. Discussion

Communicative abilities are an ability to enter communication and to come into business contacts, communications, the relations. As a rule, in everyday life we got used to call it in a word – skill to communicate. It is steady skill which consists of the following qualities:

by the way...

The personality becomes for itself that it is in itself, that it represents for others.

Vygotskiy

- abilities accurately to express thoughts (both orally, and in writing);
- abilities competently to build the speech (both oral, and written);
- abilities to gain the interlocutor;
- abilities to listen to the interlocutor;
- not conflictnesses;
- abilities to support long-term contacts;
- knowledge of business etiquette;
- abilities to predict communication "course";
- communication in a stressful situation (conflict).

Communicating (communication) is a kind of activity which has the laws, consists of consecutive stages and, therefore, demands certain skills. Skill to communicate (sociability) as quality of the personality is caused genetically – so, for example, introverts reluctantly enter into the new relations, and extroverts need to contact to people constantly. The basis of communicative competence is made by communication in various conditions and situations. It is formed during all life, is the most active – at teenage age when communication with contemporaries occupies the most part of time. Over time it is developed the style of communication caused by experience of communicative interaction, values of the person and norms of society. (Kulikov, 1982.; Duong,2014; Arslan,2014)

Our skills of communication can be corrected (are developed) by means of the special training trainings, works with the coach or the psychologist . To be fair it is necessary to notice that correction of skill to communicate can take quite long period of time – of 6 months and more (Turker, & Kutlu,2013; Aribi, 2014).

If to consider the structure of communication, it is possible to allocate some it components: communication –is exchanging of information between communicating, an interaction – the organization of interaction between communicating (an exchange of knowledge, ideas and actions), perception – process of perception of information, mutual understanding establishment. Communicating, interlocutors at the same time send and receive information, and also will organize interaction process (Ross & Millot, 2014).

The American journalist Mr. Lassuell offered model of communicative process which includes 5 elements:

1. Who? Transfers the message – a communicator.
2. What? It is transferred – the message (text).
3. How? Transfer – the channel is carried out.
4. To whom? The message – audience is directed.
5. With what effect? Efficiency.

Success of communication depends on ability of the person to analyze received information, to use various technicians of communication, being arranged under the interlocutor both not verbally, and verbally, choosing the style of communication most clear for him. (Valentine, 2001)

Levels and types of communication

Communication process between interlocutors can proceed at three levels:

- "From below" – communication when the interlocutor takes a position conducted, and opponent ennobles over itself, makes him the leader, thereby shifting responsibility for the events.
- "As equals" – communication of equal interlocutors who equally divide an initiative and responsibility, are respectful to each other.
- "From above" – communication when one of opponents is "leader", the leader, looks down on the interlocutor as though, belittles his advantages and knowledge, can aggressively behave. (Valentine, 2001)

Communication can be organized about use of 2 channels – verbal (speech) and nonverbal (the movements, a mimicry, pantomimic, etc.). Communication can also be 2 types – written (writing of business letters, articles, presentations, etc.) and oral (ability to stick contact, to keep up the conversation, etc.).

For what it necessary to investigate communicative skills?

Research of communicative skills is necessary for high-quality staff recruitment on vacancy in system "the person – the person" in which skill to communicate is one of the main requirements to the candidate. It is necessary to pay special attention to communicative characteristics if from the competitor skills of carrying out so-called "cold calls" are required, and also at selection of consultants of department of sales, technical maintenance, legal consultant, medical experts, etc.

The types of communicative activity used in different professions, are presented in tab. 1 – with its help it is possible to make the list of competences for concrete vacancy. Apparently, qualities which provide skill to communicate are rather various and aren't equally demanded in all professions therefore it makes sense to choose the most actual properties for your company and to estimate them. The good communicator has to gain the client (to leave pleasant memories), to understand his requirements, to propose the solution, to consider alternatives, to reason versions of the decision, to bring to its acceptance.

As an example it is possible to give endurance from a vacancy profile with the list of communicative competences for the sales manager of accounting services in one company. (Kulikov, 1982)

Profile of vacancy of the sales manager of accounting services

Verbal communication:

- Pleasant voice.
- Moderate tempo of speech.
- In communication it is initiative.
- Tries to clear a situation, leads.
- The argument is logical and consecutive.
- Quietly perceives not constructive criticism in the address.

- Is able to work in a conflict situation.
- Nonverbal communication:
- Is able to make business letters.
  - Makes offers for accounting services.
  - Makes the reporting under available templates.

#### 4. Conclusion

The fields of composition and rhetoric remains in flux, as scholars continue to debate regarding appropriate pedagogical methods and the best approach to teaching the art of writing. Since the post-structuralism movement in composition pedagogy, there has been an explosion of discussion in the field of composition pedagogy. More recent ideas in composition pedagogy include the notion of rhetoric's relationship to travel, on which pedagogues such as Gregory Clark and Nedra Reynolds have written. In addition, composition studies is an umbrella term for the considerations of writing pedagogy. In its academic application, it is post-modern or post-structural, working both outside and within other academic disciplines. (Valentine, 2001)The national Conference on College Composition and Communication (CCCC) is a national professional association of writing instructors in the United States, the largest organization dedicated to writing research, theory, and teaching pedagogy worldwide. At the annual CCCC convention, pedagogues from around the country deliver their recent research and theories to colleagues. While there may not be one correct approach to composition pedagogy, and a wealth of conflicting ideologies in the field, the goals, methods, and results desired in composition studies are continually evolving, recognizing the importance of writing to the field of education. (Pink, 1999; Jaros, 2014)

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