



FORMATION OF COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCIES OF MILITARY PERSONNEL

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ANNOTATION. *At the present stage, the formation of the communicative competence of future servicemen is the key to successful service. Military etiquette and the culture of communication of military personnel are interrelated concepts. Since the speech of a serviceman expresses his spiritual world and simultaneously affects the spiritual world of others, causing a feeling of beauty or ugliness. This article discusses the formation of verbal and nonverbal communication skills of military personnel as the basis for solving official tasks.*

KEYWORDS: speech culture, military etiquette, military communication, verbal and nonverbal communication.

The ability to behave correctly, the art of communication have always been highly valued and largely determined both the degree of respect for a person in society, as well as his promotion, career success.

At the same time, it is important to take into account that there is little desire to behave correctly in the field of communication with other people, it is necessary to firmly know the rules of decency adopted in this society and apply them in practice, perceiving them as the norm. The army makes special demands on human behavior. Military personnel must constantly serve as an example of high culture, modesty and restraint, sacredly observe military honor, protect their dignity and respect the dignity of others. They should remember that their behavior is judged not only about them, but also about the Armed Forces as a whole. In our opinion, every serviceman should have a communication technique. The word "technique" in its sound has the ancient Greek "techne – artificial, art, skill. Competently built, effective and efficient equipment is an indispensable condition for the effectiveness of any type of activity [1, p. 52].

The formation of communication skills in the activities of military personnel provides for the basic possession of what is inherent in every person - communication skills, voice,



facial expressions, gestures, gait, posture, posture, clothing, habits, behavior, etc. When performing psychological actions, for example, in the framework of military activities, they play a significant role, as they are aimed at solving certain tasks and achieving specific goals. The result in solving official tasks can be achieved in cases when a serviceman clearly understands, competently and purposefully uses basic psychological actions in his communication, such as: listening and listening; observing and analyzing the situation; managing conflicts and resolving them; making a psychological portrait of the interlocutor, influencing him.

It is important to note that in military activity, these psychological actions manifest themselves overwhelmingly exclusively through the communicative competencies of military personnel and play a major role, ensuring the achievement of high results in solving official tasks [2, p. 5]. At the same time, the above actions performed by military personnel must be carried out in compliance with the rules governing military activities. Thus, psychological technique in military activity is psychological actions, means, techniques and rules used by military personnel in the interests of solving official tasks [3, p. 16].

So, the successful solution of communicative tasks begins with the elementary skills and abilities of a serviceman to use words and speech [4, p. 79]. In the profession of a soldier, as well as a lawyer, the word has decisive power. That is why it is very important for a soldier to know the price of a word, to be able to choose the appropriate tone when pronouncing speech.

Communicative capabilities are associated with the richness of vocabulary, precise word usage, i.e. the use of words or phrases in accordance with their direct meaning. This provides an opportunity to demonstrate speech in its most vivid, accurate and evidential manifestation. To do this, the serviceman needs to be curious, to understand the semantics of the words used. The capabilities of the communicative competencies of military personnel are associated with the culture of verbal presentation of thoughts and turns of speech. The communicative competence of a serviceman is highly appreciated in cases of skillful use of images of historical events and literary heroes. Fragments of poetic works, winged expressions, aphorisms, folk proverbs, sayings, parables, instructive stories, etc. give a special coloring to speech. A well-chosen epithet or a simple word can decorate speech so



much that everything said earlier will lose its meaning. The culture of speech and communicative competencies are also manifested in the ability to express thoughts logically, clearly and accurately.

The absence of parasitic words ("in short", "well", "as they say", "so to speak", etc.) and inappropriate extraneous sounds ("uh-uh", "aha", etc.) is one of the mandatory conditions demonstrating the purity of speech and, as a consequence, communicative competence. The verbosity and incomprehensibility of the soldier's speech, their greed for explaining words that are difficult to perceive, their pronunciation of specialized terms, their unwillingness to explain the meaning of narrow professional expressions - all this generates a negative attitude of citizens towards the military system. A serviceman can perfectly know regulations, remember articles of laws and skillfully quote special literature, etc. But this talent, which demonstrates a good memory of a serviceman, provided that his speech is meager, colorless and replete with worn-out insignificant expressions, negates his professional knowledge, skills and abilities. The formation of communicative competencies should be based on the ability of a serviceman to use expressive speech capabilities. The speech of representatives of military departments should be distinguished by the clarity of the spoken thought, the expressiveness of each word and phrase, the demonstration of intonation, clarity of pronunciation, appropriate volume, the inclusion of various verbal turns, vivid expressions, didactic repetitions and summations.

As practice shows, the speech of a serviceman is more effective in cases when accompanied by a complex of non-verbal means, such as facial expressions, gestures, stance, posture, posture and gait of the speaker. In the manifestations of these means, there is sometimes more sincerity, benevolence, doubt, eloquence, falsehood or indifference. Sometimes these tools make a more significant contribution to the effectiveness of a soldier's speech than his words. Accordingly, such monologue speech can be perceived by citizens in a completely different way. Considering that facial expressions, pantomimics, posture, gait, stance, posture affect the perception of speech, a soldier can strengthen his communicative competencies, giving them a special meaning with the help of non-verbal means. The profession of a serviceman is one of the types of activities where bifurcation between the content of speech and non-speech means is unacceptable. Otherwise, the



words of a serviceman may acquire the opposite meaning, and the interlocutor (very often, by the nature of their activity, they are citizens) may "consider" the uncertainty, doubts, fear of a serviceman. In this regard, the formation of communication skills (verbal and non-verbal) is designed to work on the formation of a positive image of a serviceman. In this context, it is important to take into account that the impression is created on the basis of thoughtful and skillful use by the military of all speech and non-speech means of forming communicative competencies [5, p. 34].

Thus, the most important area of military activity – communication - basically involves the collection, processing and analysis of a variety of information. This work cannot be organized without communication skills, since the task of military personnel initially involves working with information received from and for citizens. Any such contact with people implies verbal communication and should be built on the basis of psychological scientific knowledge.

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