INTEGRATING LINGUISTIC AND LINGUOCULTURAL APPROACHES IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING: THEORY, PRACTICE AND OUTCOMES

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Abstract. This article examines the significance of integrating linguistic and linguo-cultural approaches in foreign language teaching. It argues that effective language learning requires not only grammatical competence but also an understanding of cultural context. The paper analyzes theoretical perspectives, reviews existing literature, and discusses practical classroom applications. The findings demonstrate that combining these approaches leads to improved communicative competence, intercultural awareness, and learner motivation.

Key words: linguistic competence, linguo-cultural approach, intercultural communication, foreign language pedagogy, communicative competence, cultural awareness

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматривается значение лингвистического и лингвокультурологического подходов в обучении иностранным языкам. Обосновывается, что эффективное изучение языка требует не только знания грамматики, но и понимания культурного контекста. В работе анализируются теоретические основы, научная литература и практические методы применения данных подходов. Результаты исследования показывают, что их интеграция способствует развитию коммуникативной компетенции, культурной осведомлённости и повышению мотивации обучающихся.

Ключевые слова: лингвистический подход, лингвокультурология, коммуникативная компетенция, обучение иностранным языкам, культура, межкультурная коммуникация

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada xorijiy tillarni o'qitishda lingvistik va lingvokulturologik yondashuvlarning ahamiyati tahlil qilinadi. Unda tilni samarali o'rganish faqat grammatik bilimlar bilan cheklanmasdan, balki madaniy kontekstni tushunishni ham talab qilishi asoslab beriladi. Maqolada nazariy qarashlar, ilmiy adabiyotlar tahlili hamda amaliy qo'llash usullari yoritilgan. Tadqiqot natijalari ushbu yondashuvlarning integratsiyasi o'quvchilarning kommunikativ kompetensiyasi, madaniy ong va motivatsiyasini oshirishini ko'rsatadi.

Kalit so'zlar: lingvistik yondashuv, lingvokulturologiya, kommunikativ kompetensiya, xorijiy til o'qitish, madaniyat, interkultural aloqa

Introduction. In the era of globalization, the demand for effective foreign language learning has increased significantly. Traditional teaching methods, which primarily focus on grammar and vocabulary, are no longer sufficient to prepare learners for real-life communication. Modern language education emphasizes the development of communicative competence, which includes not only linguistic knowledge but also cultural understanding.

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Linguistic and linguo-cultural approaches have become central to this shift. While the linguistic approach focuses on the structural aspects of language, the linguo-cultural approach highlights the relationship between language and culture. This article aims to explore how the integration of these approaches contributes to more effective foreign language teaching and learning.

Literature Review and Methodology. The linguistic approach is based on the idea that language is a system governed by rules. According to researchers, mastering grammar, phonetics, and vocabulary is essential for accurate communication. However, scholars such as Byram (1997) argue that language cannot be separated from culture, as it reflects the values, beliefs, and traditions of its speakers [2].

The lingio-cultural approach emerged as a response to this limitation. It emphasizes teaching language through cultural context, enabling learners to understand not only what to say but also how, when, and why to say it appropriately.

This study employs a qualitative research method, analyzing academic sources and comparing different teaching practices. It also includes observations of classroom strategies that combine linguistic and cultural elements.

Discussion. The integration of linguistic and linguo-cultural approaches provides a holistic framework for language teaching. One of the key advantages is the development of intercultural communicative competence. Students learn to interpret and use language in culturally appropriate ways, which reduces the risk of miscommunication.

For example, certain expressions in English may carry different meanings depending on cultural context [3]. Without understanding these nuances, learners may use language incorrectly despite having strong grammatical knowledge. Therefore, teaching idioms, pragmatics, and cultural references is essential.

In practice, teachers can implement this integration through various methods [4]:

- Using authentic materials such as films, podcasts, and newspapers
- Encouraging role-plays and simulations of real-life situations
- Introducing cultural comparisons between native and target languages
- Promoting discussion-based and student-centered activities

Such techniques help learners become active participants in the learning process and improve both their linguistic accuracy and cultural sensitivity.

Results. The findings of this study indicate that students exposed to both linguistic and linguocultural approaches achieve better learning outcomes. Specifically, they demonstrate:

- Higher levels of speaking fluency and accuracy
- Improved listening and reading comprehension
- Greater confidence in real-life communication
- Enhanced awareness of cultural differences and similarities

Moreover, students show increased motivation and engagement, as lessons become more meaningful and relevant to real-world contexts.

Conclusion. In conclusion, the integration of linguistic and linguo-cultural approaches plays a vital role in modern foreign language education. It enables learners to acquire not only language skills but also the cultural competence necessary for effective communication. Educators are encouraged to adopt a balanced approach that combines structural language teaching with cultural instruction. Future research may

focus on developing innovative teaching materials and assessing the long-term impact of these approaches on language proficiency.

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