

THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF LINGUISTIC AND LINGUO-CULTURAL APPROACHES IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES

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Abstract: this article analyzes the theoretical foundations and practical application of linguistic and linguo-cultural approaches to teaching foreign languages. The need to study not only grammatical knowledge, but also the cultural context in the process of language teaching is substantiated. The role of these approaches in the development of students' communicative competence is also highlighted.

Keywords: foreign language, linguistic approach, linguo-cultural, communicative competence, culture, language teaching methodology.

Annotatsiya: mazkur maqolada xorijiy tillarni o'qitishda lingvistik va linguo-kultural yondashuvlarning nazariy asoslari hamda amaliy qo'llanilishi tahlil qilinadi. Til o'rgatish jarayonida nafaqat grammatik bilimlar, balki madaniy kontekstni ham o'rganish zarurligi asoslab beriladi. Shuningdek, ushbu yondashuvlarning o'quvchilarning kommunikativ kompetensiyasini rivojlantirishdagi o'rni yoritiladi.

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

Аннотация: в данной статье анализируются теоретические основы и практическое применение лингвистических и лингвокультурологических подходов к преподаванию иностранных языков. Обосновывается необходимость изучения не только грамматических знаний, но и культурного контекста в процессе обучения языку. Также подчеркивается роль этих подходов в развитии коммуникативной компетенции учащихся.

Ключевые слова: иностранный язык, лингвистический подход, лингвокультурология, коммуникативная компетенция, культура, методика преподавания языка

Introduction. Teaching foreign languages is of paramount importance in the modern education system. Due to the growing interaction between different countries through globalization, language learning is not limited to knowledge of grammar rules. Language is an integral part of culture, reflecting the worldview, values, and traditions of peoples. Therefore, harmonizing linguistic and linguo-cultural approaches to teaching foreign languages is a pressing issue.

Main part. Linguistic Approach: Theoretical Foundations The linguistic approach is based on the study of language as a systematic phenomenon. This approach focuses on the following components of language: phonetics (sound system), lexicon (vocabulary), grammar (sentence structure). The main goal of the linguistic approach is to develop students' understanding of the structural laws of language. This enables them to produce correct and clear speech. Theoretically, this approach is linked to structural

linguistics and the grammar-translation method. Students acquire knowledge primarily through exercises, translations, and memorization of rules. The linguo-cultural Approach: Meaning and Significance The linguo-cultural approach studies the relationship between language and culture. According to this approach, learning a language means understanding the culture of another people. This approach focuses on: national traditions and customs, speech etiquette, cultural realities, contextual meaning. For example, the question "How are you?" in English is not always used to clarify a real situation, but as a generally accepted greeting. Understanding this situation requires linguo-cultural knowledge. Integration of Theory and Practice: Effective foreign language learning requires combining linguistic and linguo-cultural approaches. This is achieved through the following methods: 1. Use of Authentic Materials: Students learn the language in a natural environment through films, songs, and articles. 2. Role-playing and situational exercises: Students prepare for real-life communication by simulating various social situations. 3. Assignments with a cultural component: For example, preparing presentations about holidays, national dishes, or traditions. 4. Communicative Methods: Interactive methods are used to encourage students to freely express their opinions. Advantages and Challenges Advantages: Develops students' communicative competence; Develops the ability to use language in real life; Strengthens intercultural understanding. Challenges: Requires adequate teacher training; Can be difficult to find authentic materials; Lack of time and resources.

Conclusion. It should be noted that linguistic and linguo-cultural approaches to teaching foreign languages are mutually complementary. For in-depth language learning, neither knowledge of grammar nor an understanding of the cultural context is sufficient. Therefore, the integration of ethical approaches and the modern educational process contributes to effective and meaningful language learning.

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