

THE GENERAL THEORY OF TEACHING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IS CALLED LINGUISTICS (LINGUODIDACTICS).

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Abstract

This article explores the concept of linguodidactics as a comprehensive framework for foreign language teaching. It looks at the theoretical foundations of linguodidactics and highlights how it integrates pedagogical practice and linguistic theory. With an emphasis on the interaction of language structure, cognitive processes, and cultural context, the conversation focuses on important ideas, approaches, and tactics that improve language acquisition. The article seeks to give teachers insights into successful teaching strategies that promote student engagement and proficiency by examining modern approaches and their implications for curriculum design and classroom instruction. In the end, it makes the argument that linguodidactics is an essential tool for creating a coherent and engaging foreign language teaching approach.

Keywords: linguodidactics, language acquisition, pedagogical theory, teaching methodologies, language structure.

Introduction

The President of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, has been known for issuing various decrees aimed at advancing the country's development, reforming sectors like education, economics, and governance, and modernizing the country's institutions. These decrees often aim to resolve particular challenges or implement new policies. Especially in young learners, great opportunities are being created in the system of Education. Shavkat Mirziyoyev, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, noted in his resolution of PQ-5117 dated 19.05.2021 [1].

The ability to communicate across languages and cultures has become crucial in a world that is becoming more interconnected by the day. Because of this, the field of foreign language education has attracted a lot of attention, which has led researchers and educators to look for efficient teaching and learning strategies. Linguodidactics is a promising framework that combines pedagogical practice and linguistic theory among the many approaches that have surfaced. Linguodidactics is a comprehensive theory that tackles the nuances of teaching and the complexities of language acquisition. It is not just an instructional approach. Linguodidactics provides important

insights into how learners interact with and internalize a new language by analyzing the relationships between language structures, cognitive processes, and cultural nuances. The purpose of this article is to examine the general theory of linguodidactics. As globalization continues to connect diverse cultures, the demand for proficient language skills has surged, making linguodidactics increasingly relevant in contemporary education. At its core, linguodidactics seeks to understand how language is learned and taught, emphasizing the importance of both theoretical insights and practical applications. It draws on linguistic theories to inform teaching practices, ensuring that language instruction is grounded in a solid understanding of the structural, functional, and cultural aspects of the target language. This holistic approach not only addresses the mechanics of language learning—such as grammar, vocabulary, and pronunciation—but also prioritizes the development of critical thinking, intercultural awareness, and effective communication skills.

The importance of linguodidactics as a general theory of teaching foreign languages will be discussed in this introduction. We can gain a better understanding of how linguodidactics influences the learning process and helps to create proficient language users by looking at its underlying ideas and pedagogical implications. By using this lens, educators can improve their teaching strategies and modify them to accommodate students' varied needs in a world that is becoming more interconnected by the day.

Teaching Communicative Languages CLT places a strong emphasis on interaction as the main method of language acquisition. The elements of communicative competence—grammatical, sociolinguistic, discourse, and strategic competencies—are delineated in seminal works by Canale and Swain [2]. Linguodidactic practices have been greatly impacted by CLT's emphasis on real-life communication, which has encouraged a learner-centered approach. However, according to Vygotsky's [3] sociocultural theory, social interaction is essential to cognitive development. As a result, collaborative learning techniques—in which students participate in meaningful interactions that foster language acquisition—have been incorporated into foreign language instruction. Task-Based Language Teaching (TBLT) According to Ellis (2003) [4], TBLT moves away from traditional grammar instruction and instead uses tasks as the main organizing and teaching unit. This method emphasizes the value of context and real-world language use in learning, which is consistent with linguodidactic principles.

CLIL stands for Content and Language Integrated Learning. CLIL fosters a dual focus on language and subject matter knowledge by integrating language learning with content subjects (Coyle, Hood, & Marsh, 2010)[5]. This approach is a prime example of linguodidactics' focus on the value of language use in real-world situations.

Linguodidactics has changed since the introduction of technology into the classroom. Computer-assisted language learning (CALL) has the potential to offer individualized and interactive learning experiences, according to research by Chapelle (2001)[6]. Blended learning models increase accessibility and engagement by combining in-person instruction with online resources. Assessment and Feedback Effective assessment practices are crucial in linguodidactics. Black and Wiliam (1998) emphasize formative assessment's role in guiding student learning. Feedback mechanisms, both peer and teacher-driven, are essential for fostering a supportive learning environment [7].

Conclusion

Linguodidactics emerges as a vital framework for understanding the complexities of foreign language teaching and learning. By integrating various theoretical perspectives—including communicative competence, constructivism, and task-based approaches—it offers a comprehensive lens through which educators can design effective language instruction. In addition to improving learners' communication skills, the focus on interaction, cultural sensitivity, and pragmatic language use also cultivates a greater understanding of the cultural contexts of language. Linguodidactics is still relevant as the educational landscape changes, especially due to technological and pedagogical advancements. It promotes flexible teaching methods that adapt to the various needs of students and classroom settings. In the end, adopting the tenets of linguodidactics can result in more fulfilling and successful language learning experiences, equipping students to confidently and competently navigate an increasingly interconnected world.

To sum up, linguodidactics is an essential framework for the successful teaching and learning of foreign languages because it combines pedagogical practices with theoretical understandings from linguistics. In addition to addressing the mechanics of language acquisition, this interdisciplinary approach highlights the significance of communication, cultural context, and learner engagement. According to the analysis, putting linguodidactic principles into practice significantly raises learner motivation, critical thinking skills, and language proficiency. Teachers can design engaging and successful language learning experiences that meet the needs of a wide range of students by emphasizing learner-centric approaches and customized teaching strategies. Furthermore, the linguodidactic framework's incorporation of ongoing evaluation and feedback systems improves learning by enabling students to evaluate their own development and take an active role in their education. The importance of linguodidactics in developing proficient, self-assured language users is further highlighted by the way globalization continues to influence our interconnected world. In the end, adopting linguodidactics as a general theory of teaching foreign languages

gives teachers the skills they need to handle the challenges of teaching languages. Teachers can develop a generation of students who are not only linguistically skilled but also culturally aware and able to participate meaningfully in a diverse world by giving priority to this method.

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