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# Developing Students' Linguistic and Methodological Thinking Based on The Principles of An Integrative Approach

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**Abstract:** Based on the principles of an integrative approach to the development of students' linguistic and methodological thinking, the main aspects of linguistic and methodological thinking are considered the following approaches to the development of students' linguistic and methodological thinking.

**Keywords:** Integrative, approach, principles, development of linguistic and methodological thinking, linguistic and methodological thinking, development of linguistic and methodological thinking of students.

**Introduction:** The development of linguistic and methodological thinking in students is the process of applying effective methods and approaches to language learning and teaching, as well as the formation of students' understanding and skills in linguistics and pedagogical methodologies. This process creates opportunities for students to successfully use the language not only in learning, but also in teaching.

Linguistic-methodical thinking is a form of analysis and thinking in the process of teaching or scientific activity that combines language and methodology. In this approach, language and methodological knowledge are used to complement each other, in order to provide effective education to students and develop methodological approaches necessary for the teacher.

The main aspects of linguistic-methodological thinking:

**1. Compatibility of language and methodology** – For methodological approaches to language teaching to be

effective, compatibility between the grammatical, lexical, and phonetic aspects of the language and methodological tools is essential. That is, in language teaching, methods must be appropriate to the specific characteristics of the language.

**2. Psychological aspects of language learning** – Linguistic-methodological thinking requires taking into account the psychological aspects of the language learning process. It is important to analyze how students learn a language, which methods are suitable for their memorization and comprehension abilities.

**3. Methodological approach** – Linguistic-methodological thinking involves evaluating and selecting the effectiveness of methods. The teacher needs to consider what methods to use in teaching a language, what pedagogical technologies to choose.

**4. Interactive and communicative approach** – Communicative approaches to language learning, such as role-playing, group work, and hands-on language learning, are effective. This approach helps students understand how language is used in real life.

**5. Multilingualism in language teaching** – Linguistic-methodological thinking can also include the use of multilingualism. Identifying similarities and differences between different languages and their learning methodologies, as well as providing students with opportunities for multilingual learning.

Linguistic-methodical thinking in language learning and teaching requires a deep understanding not only of the grammatical and lexical structures of the language, but also of its learning methods. This approach not only helps students learn effectively, but also helps teachers improve their work methodologically.

The following approaches and methods can be used to develop linguistic and methodological thinking in students:

**1. Communicative approach** – Students should learn the language through practice, through real communication. In this approach, students learn the language not only through grammatical rules, but also in various communicative situations. This, in turn, helps to develop methods that rely on linguistic-methodological thinking.

**2. Holistic approach** – To develop linguistic-methodological thinking, it is necessary to help students understand the language as a whole system, not just as individual parts (grammar, lexicon, phonetics). A holistic approach encourages students to focus on all aspects of the language simultaneously during the language learning process.

**3. Developing methodological skills** – Students need to learn about language teaching methods. This, in turn,

allows them to choose effective approaches to language teaching. Methodological thinking also means developing effective teaching methods and mastering different methods.

**4. Cognitive approach** – Students need to develop not only memorization but also logical analysis and comprehension skills when learning a language. The cognitive approach helps students analyze language, master rules, and connect new information with old knowledge.

**5. Use of innovative technologies** – The use of modern technologies is important in developing linguistic and methodological thinking in students. Online courses, interactive teaching tools, and mobile applications can effectively teach students language teaching methods.

**6. Reflective approach** – Students should continuously reflect on the language and methodology they are learning. Through reflection, they allow their knowledge and skills to develop. Students become more aware of what they have learned as they evaluate and refine their approaches.

**7. Multicultural approach** – Students can gain a deeper understanding of the language they are learning by relating it to other cultures. A multicultural approach to developing linguistic and methodological thinking helps to see a broader context in language learning.

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