

POWER OF COMPARATIVE LINGUISTICS IN MULTILINGUAL EDUCATION

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***Abstract.** This thesis investigates the vital role of comparative linguistics in the effective teaching of foreign languages. By examining how insights from comparative linguistics can inform language instruction, this study aims to shed light on its practical applications and benefits for language learners. Drawing on theoretical frameworks and empirical research, it explores how comparative linguistics can enhance language acquisition, promote linguistic awareness, and facilitate cross-linguistic proficiency. Through a combination of literature review, case studies, and pedagogical analysis, this thesis advocates for the integration of comparative linguistics into foreign language curricula to foster a deeper understanding of language structure and usage among learners.*

***Key words.** Comparative Linguistics, Foreign Languages, Language Acquisition, Teaching Methods, Cross-linguistic Analysis, Language Transfer, Pedagogical Approaches, Linguistic Diversity*

Introduction. In an increasingly interconnected world, proficiency in foreign languages has become a vital skill for individuals seeking to navigate diverse cultural and linguistic landscapes. As the demand for language learning continues to grow, educators face the ongoing challenge of devising effective strategies to facilitate language acquisition and proficiency among learners. In this context, the role of comparative linguistics in teaching foreign languages emerges as a topic of critical importance. Comparative linguistics, as a field of study, offers valuable insights into the structural similarities and differences among languages. It examines the fundamental principles underlying language systems, exploring patterns of phonological, morphological, syntactic, and semantic variation across languages. By uncovering these linguistic universals and typological features, comparative linguistics provides a framework for understanding the commonalities and divergences that characterize human language.

Main part. Historical Development: The history of comparative linguistics can be traced back to the 19th century, with the pioneering work of scholars such as Franz Bopp, August Schleicher, and Ferdinand de Saussure. Their efforts laid the groundwork for the comparative method, a systematic approach to language comparison that forms the basis of modern comparative linguistics.

Relevance to Language Teaching: Comparative linguistics offers valuable insights for language educators seeking to enhance their pedagogical practices. By analyzing the similarities and differences among languages, educators can develop more effective teaching materials, instructional strategies, and assessment tools. Comparative analysis also promotes linguistic awareness among learners, fostering a deeper understanding of language structure and usage.

Language Universals:

Language universals are recurring patterns of linguistic structure and behavior that are found across different languages. By identifying these universals, educators can help learners recognize commonalities among languages, thereby facilitating the transfer of linguistic knowledge from one language to another.

Cross-Linguistic Influence: Crosslinguistic influence refers to the ways in which learners' native language(s) influence their acquisition of a foreign language. Comparative linguistics provides insights into the potential challenges and opportunities posed by cross-linguistic influence, allowing educators to develop targeted strategies for addressing learners' language transfer errors.

Cognitive Perspectives: Cognitive perspectives on language learning emphasize the role of cognitive processes such as memory, attention, and problem-solving in language acquisition. Comparative linguistics can inform educators' understanding of how learners process and internalize linguistic information, leading to the development of more effective instructional approaches.

Approaches to Teaching: There are various approaches to teaching foreign languages that draw on insights from comparative linguistics, including contrastive analysis, error correction, and communicative language teaching. These approaches emphasize the importance of helping learners understand the

similarities and differences between their native language(s) and the target language, thereby facilitating the acquisition of new linguistic structures and patterns.

Development of Instructional Materials: Effective instructional materials play a crucial role in language teaching and learning. By incorporating comparative analysis into the design of textbooks, workbooks, and multimedia resources, educators can provide learners with opportunities to engage with authentic language data and develop their linguistic skills in meaningful contexts.

Incorporating Comparative Analysis: Comparative analysis can be integrated into various aspects of language curriculum design, including lesson planning, syllabus development, and assessment design. By incorporating comparative tasks and activities into language lessons, educators can create opportunities for learners to apply their knowledge of linguistic structures and patterns in communicative contexts.

Conclusion of Findings: This chapter summarizes the key findings of the thesis, highlighting the role of comparative linguistics in enhancing language acquisition, promoting linguistic awareness, and facilitating cross-linguistic proficiency among learners. By examining theoretical frameworks, empirical research, and practical applications, this thesis has demonstrated the importance of integrating comparative analysis into language pedagogy to create more effective and engaging learning experiences for learners.

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EXPLORING LINGUISTIC AND COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE

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***Abstract.** This article provides information on the topic of linguistic competence and communicative competence at developing communication skills in modern education. This topic is important as one of the main aspects of modern education.*

***Keywords.** Linguistic competence, grammatical system processing competences, communicative competence*

Introduction. Basically “linguistic competence” means knowing vocabulary and grammar. “Communicative competence” is knowing when and how to use different styles of speaking, and how to understand the context. Linguistics helps us understand our world. Apart from simply understanding the intricacies of world