

applied linguistic theory and pedagogical innovation in the modern multilingual classroom.

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THE ROLE OF INTERDISCIPLINARY COMMUNICATION IN THE PROCESS OF LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGES

In the modern educational paradigm, the process of learning foreign languages is no longer confined to linguistic knowledge alone. It increasingly relies on interdisciplinary communication, which promotes the integration of linguistic, cultural, cognitive, and professional competencies. Interdisciplinary interaction not only enhances communicative competence but also develops critical thinking,

creativity, and adaptability – qualities that are crucial for successful professional activity in a globalized world.

The rapid globalization of education, science, and technology has led to new challenges in the field of foreign language learning. Today learners are expected not only to acquire linguistic proficiency but also to apply language skills across different disciplines and professional contexts. Interdisciplinary communication, therefore, becomes a vital pedagogical tool that bridges language learning with other academic and professional areas. Through this approach, language learning evolves into a complex, context-driven process that involves cooperation between linguistics, psychology, sociology, pedagogy, information technology, and cultural studies. The relevance of this topic stems from the need to prepare learners – especially future professionals and military officers – to operate effectively in international environments where cross-disciplinary understanding and collaboration are essential.

Interdisciplinary communication refers to the exchange of knowledge, ideas, and methods among representatives of different academic or professional domains. Within the framework of foreign language education, it involves integrating linguistic and non-linguistic knowledge to achieve a deeper understanding of communication processes. This approach helps learners to see a foreign language not as an isolated subject but as a means of interaction in various contexts – technical, scientific, social, and cultural. For instance, when learning English for specific purposes (ESP), students simultaneously study professional terminology, problem-solving strategies, and intercultural nuances. According to modern pedagogical theories, interdisciplinary communication encourages learners to develop metacognitive awareness, enabling them to transfer skills and strategies from one domain to another. As a result, they become more flexible and competent communicators capable of adapting to complex global scenarios.

The implementation of interdisciplinary communication in language education contributes to the development of several key competencies:

1. Linguistic and communicative competence – students acquire vocabulary and grammar in authentic interdisciplinary contexts, enhancing their ability to use language functionally.

2. Cognitive competence – learners apply analytical and critical thinking skills as they interpret information from various fields in a foreign language.

3. Sociocultural competence – interdisciplinary learning exposes students to diverse cultural and social perspectives, fostering tolerance and intercultural sensitivity.

4. Professional competence – by engaging in interdisciplinary projects (e.g., technical reports, military briefings, or scientific presentations), learners practice using language relevant to their future careers. Moreover, interdisciplinary collaboration promotes motivation. When learners perceive language as a tool for solving real-life problems – such as environmental issues, cybersecurity, or international cooperation – they become more engaged and purposeful in their studies.

Integrating interdisciplinary communication into language teaching requires innovative methodologies and active learning strategies. Among the most effective are:

- Project-based learning (PBL) – students work on projects that combine language with other disciplines (e.g., creating a bilingual presentation on sustainable energy or writing a report on maritime security).

- Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL) – this approach combines subject content with language instruction, allowing learners to study science, history, or technology through the medium of a foreign language.

- Case study method – real-world scenarios are analyzed using foreign language materials, enhancing both linguistic and analytical skills.

- Collaborative learning – interdisciplinary teamwork fosters communication and problem-solving, especially in multicultural or professional settings.

- Use of digital technologies and AI tools – platforms that integrate translation, data visualization, and simulation environments enable learners to experience

interdisciplinary interaction virtually. Through these methods, teachers can simulate authentic situations that mirror professional communication across various domains.

Despite its evident advantages, interdisciplinary communication in language learning faces several challenges:

- lack of coordination between language instructors and subject specialists;
- limited methodological resources for integrating disciplines effectively;
- insufficient teacher training in interdisciplinary pedagogy;
- time constraints within traditional curricula;
- difficulty in assessing interdisciplinary outcomes, since they require evaluation of both linguistic and content-related competencies.

To overcome these obstacles, educational institutions must promote collaborative curriculum design, develop interdisciplinary teaching materials, and provide continuous professional development for educators.

Interdisciplinary communication plays a pivotal role in transforming foreign language education into a dynamic, multifaceted process that reflects the realities of the modern world. It enables learners to integrate linguistic skills with cognitive, cultural, and professional knowledge, thereby preparing them for effective participation in global and interdisciplinary environments. The development of interdisciplinary communication within language education requires a systemic approach – curricular reform, innovative teaching methods, and cooperation among educators of various fields. Ultimately, such integration ensures that foreign language learning becomes not only a linguistic exercise but also a foundation for intellectual growth, cultural understanding, and professional success.

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