



DEVELOPMENT OF LINGUOCOGNITIVE COMPETENCE OF FUTURE PSYCHOLOGISTS

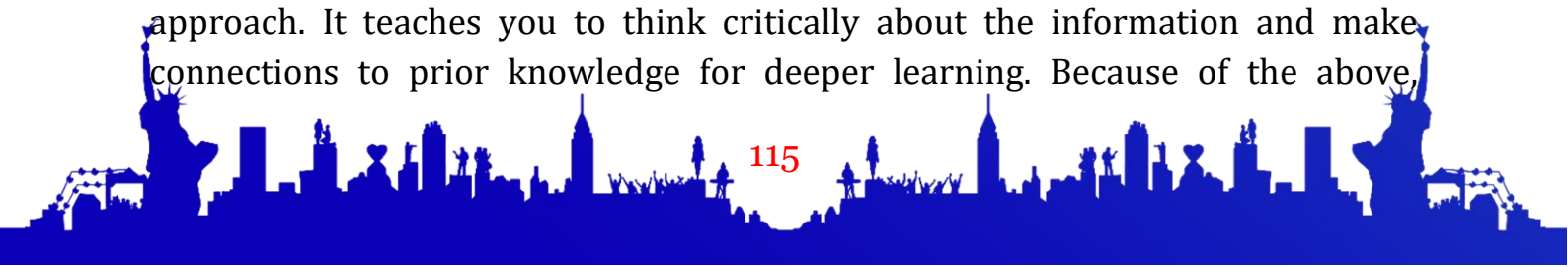
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Abstract: The research examines the specifics of cognitive linguistics regarding developing communicative competence and students who study psychology and their linguistic personalities. It also demonstrates the ways to use it in order to accomplish the was looking for the objective.

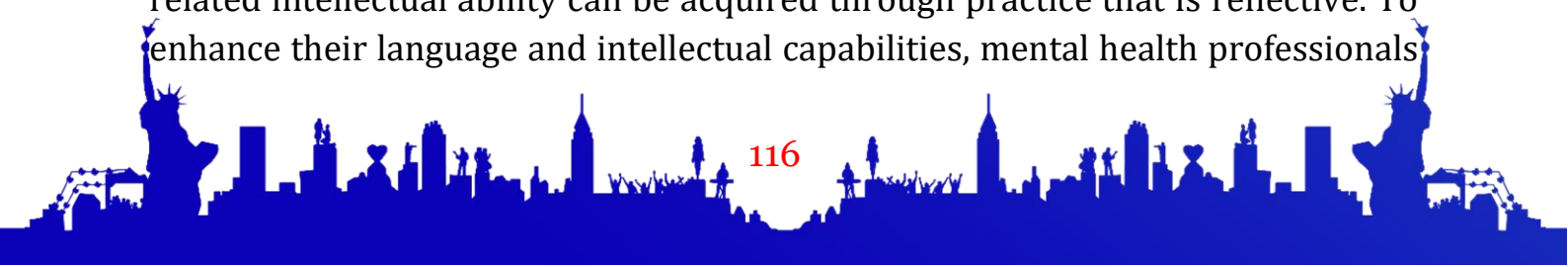
Key words: linguocognitive competence, psychologists, communicative competence, cognitive psychology, cognitive linguistics, brain's capabilities, psychology.

A key component of cognitive psychology is language. It guarantees accurate information transfer from one individual to another. Over time, there have been several definitions of language. One definition, though, has proven to be fairly reliable. Any language has a truly remarkable number of defining features. Its capacity for communication, brightness, it will the concept of duality systematic structure, and subjectivity/arbitrariness are a few of these. Its open to communication function, as described in the first feature, makes sure that information can be shared between people in question. It essentially makes communication between individuals possible. The question of whether language shapes thoughts and actions or if our beliefs and thoughts shape our language has long been studied by psychologists. In this study, the following research methodologies were used: description, linguistic analysis, synthesis, analysis, and generalization. The dictionary's definition of "cognitive linguistics," which involves its early development, features, and features, ranging has been clarified using the description the technique. The methodology of analysing and combining information was implemented for identifying the individual details associated with employing cognitive linguistics in higher education institutions. To ascertain the impact of cognitive linguistics on the growth of students' communicative competence, the generalization method was applied. It deepens memory and retention capacity by teaching you to make the most of your brain's capabilities and facilitates the process of connecting new information with pre-existing concepts. Cognitive learning emphasizes prior knowledge as opposed to memorization, which is the hallmark of the traditional classroom learning approach. It teaches you to think critically about the information and make connections to prior knowledge for deeper learning. Because of the above,





learning through thinking not only becomes a more efficient method for understanding acquisition, in addition it also improves your educational experience over time. For aspiring professionals in psychology, linguocognitive competency growth is essential. The concept of 'linguocognitive competence' describes the capacity to comprehend and utilize language in a cognitive and psychological setting. In order to obtain information from clients, demonstrate empathy and understanding, and communicate psychological concepts and findings, psychologists mainly rely on their ability to communicate effectively. For aspiring psychologists, these are some essential components of linguocognitive competence development: The language that psychologists use on a daily basis needs to be highly proficient. Proficiency in written and spoken communication is part of this. They should be able to communicate effectively in order to build rapport and explain difficult concepts. They should also be able to use acceptable terminology and grasp linguistic nuances. Active listening is a necessary component of effective communication. Psychologists need to learn how to listen intently to their clients, comprehend their concerns, and react correctly. Psychologists that practice active listening are also better at detecting nonverbal clues and emotions, which improves their comprehension of their clients' experiences. Cultivating empathy and establishing rapport with clients are essential components of developing linguocognitive competence. Psychologists ought to make an effort to communicate empathy in their language and comprehend the emotional experiences of their clients. This entails speaking in a suitable tone, validating clients' concerns, and demonstrating a sincere interest in their issues. Cultural sensitivity is crucial for good communication because psychologists interact with a wide range of people. Understanding and honoring cultural differences in language use and expression is a necessary component of linguistic cognitive competence. Psychologists can prevent miscommunications and create a more inclusive and encouraging therapeutic relationship by being mindful of cultural quirks. Psychologists frequently have to provide their clients with explanations of difficult psychological concepts. The ability to translate difficult concepts into language that is understandable is a necessary component of developing linguocognitive competence. Psychologists ought to be able to change the vocabulary they use according to the comprehension level of their clients, utilizing figurative language or analogous situations as needed. Language-related intellectual ability can be acquired through practice that is reflective. To enhance their language and intellectual capabilities, mental health professionals



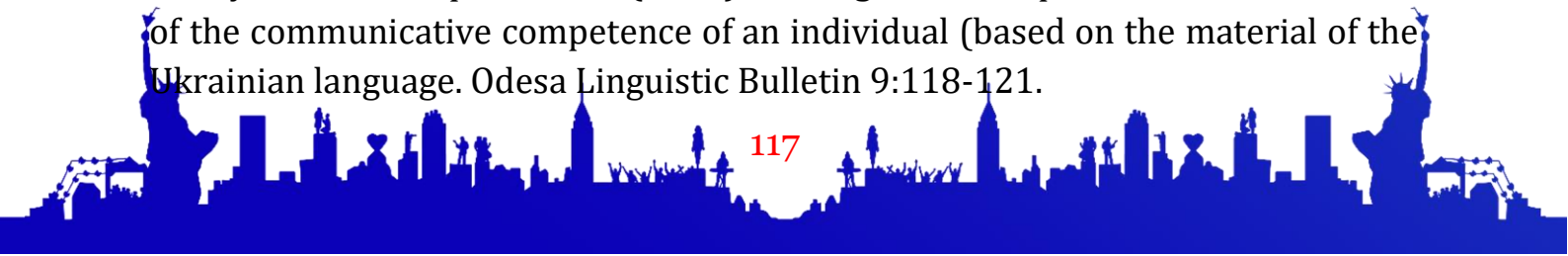


ought to continuously assess their communication methodological approaches, ask mentors or managerial staff for input, and participate in continuing professional development.

In general, prospective psychologists need to continuously improve on their linguocognitive technical ability all throughout their lives. It must involve a blend of language ability, practice through reflection, empathy, awareness of cultural differences, active listening, and clear communication. Psychologists are able to enhance their capacity to understand the requirements of patients, share information with them effectively, and offer the right kind of support and treatment by consistently focusing on these areas.

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