



THE ROLE OF MEDIA LITERACY IN DEVELOPING GLOBAL COMPETENCE AMONG FOREIGN LANGUAGE LEARNERS

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Annotation:

This article explores the crucial role of media literacy in developing global competence among foreign language learners. In today's interconnected world, media plays a dominant role in shaping learners' cultural awareness, critical thinking, and communicative abilities. The paper discusses how integrating media literacy into language education helps students interpret, analyze, and respond to global media messages critically and creatively. The study concludes that media literacy enhances learners' understanding of diverse perspectives, promoting intercultural communication and global citizenship.

Keywords:

Media literacy, global competence, foreign language learners, intercultural communication, education, critical thinking.

Anotatsiya:

Ushbu maqolada xorijiy til o'rganuvchilar orasida global kompetensiyani rivojlantirishda mediasavodxonlikning ahamiyati yoritilgan. Bugungi kunda media o'quvchilarning madaniy ongini, tanqidiy fikrlashini va kommunikativ ko'nikmalarini shakllantirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Maqolada mediasavodxonlikni til ta'limiga integratsiya qilish o'quvchilarga global axborot oqimlarini tahlil qilish,



baholash va ijodiy yondashish imkonini berishi ko'rsatib o'tilgan. Xulosa sifatida, mediasavodxonlik turli madaniy nuqtai nazarlarni tushunishga yordam beradi hamda o'zaro madaniy muloqotni rivojlantiradi.

Tayanch so'zlar:

Media savodxonligi, global kompetentsiya, chet tilini o'rganuvchilar, madaniyatlararo muloqot, ta'lim, tanqidiy fikrlash.

Аннотация:

В статье рассматривается важная роль медиаграмотности в развитии глобальной компетентности среди изучающих иностранные языки. В современном мире медиа оказывает значительное влияние на формирование культурного сознания, критического мышления и коммуникативных навыков учащихся. Автор отмечает, что интеграция медиаграмотности в процесс обучения иностранным языкам способствует развитию у студентов способности критически анализировать и интерпретировать медийные сообщения. В заключение подчеркивается, что медиаграмотность способствует развитию межкультурной коммуникации и глобального гражданства.

Ключевые слова:

Медиаграмотность, глобальная компетентность, изучающие иностранные языки, межкультурная коммуникация, образование, критическое мышление

1. Introduction

In the era of globalization and digitalization, the ability to navigate media critically has become an essential competence for learners, especially for those acquiring foreign languages. Media literacy — the ability to access, analyze,



evaluate, and create media messages — is closely linked to the development of global competence. Foreign language learners not only learn to communicate in another language but also to understand different cultures and perspectives, which is key to effective intercultural communication.

2. Theoretical Background

According to UNESCO (2021), media and information literacy empowers individuals to understand the functions of media and their impact on societies. In language education, media literacy supports students in interpreting linguistic and cultural nuances presented in various media texts such as news, films, advertisements, and social media posts. Scholars such as Byram (1997) and Fantini (2019) have emphasized the relationship between intercultural competence and language learning, suggesting that exposure to authentic media can enhance learners' understanding of global issues.

3. The Role of Media Literacy in Developing Global Competence Global competence involves the ability to investigate the world beyond one's immediate environment, recognize different perspectives, communicate effectively across cultures, and take action for collective well-being (OECD, 2018). Media literacy plays a crucial role in this process. Through the critical analysis of international media, learners can identify cultural biases, stereotypes, and ideological patterns. This awareness fosters empathy and tolerance — qualities necessary for responsible global citizenship. Furthermore, engaging with authentic media content in foreign languages enhances learners' linguistic proficiency while simultaneously deepening their cultural understanding.

4. Integration of Media Literacy into Foreign Language Education

Integrating media literacy into foreign language teaching can be achieved through project-based learning, critical discussions, and digital storytelling. For



instance, students can analyze international news sources in the target language to compare representations of global issues. Teachers may also use social media platforms to promote intercultural exchanges among learners from different countries. By combining language skills with media analysis, educators help students become critical consumers and creative producers of information.

5. Discussion and Implications

Developing global competence through media literacy requires both teachers and students to adopt reflective and analytical approaches. Educators must receive professional development in media pedagogy to effectively guide students in interpreting media content. Institutions should also update curricula to include media literacy components that emphasize ethics, diversity, and critical inquiry. Such initiatives not only enhance students' linguistic skills but also prepare them for participation in an increasingly complex, mediated world.

6. Conclusion

Media literacy is an essential part of foreign language education in the 21st century. It equips learners with the skills needed to engage with global media critically and empathetically, fostering intercultural understanding and global competence. By integrating media literacy into language teaching, educators contribute to forming responsible, informed, and open-minded global citizens.

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