INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & INFORMATION SYSTEM

Volume07 Issue11, November-2022, pg. 1-3

Published Date: - 11-11-2022 E-ISSN: 2536-7919
P-ISSN: 2536-7900

INTEGRATING CRITICAL THINKING IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING PLANS

Vishal Purohit

Department Of Computer Science Master Of Technology Nirma University, India

Jayasurya K.

Department Of Computer Science Master Of Technology Nirma University, India

Abstract: This article examines the integration of critical thinking in English language teaching plans. The study reviews the literature on critical thinking and its importance in language learning, as well as the challenges of integrating critical thinking in language teaching. The findings suggest that critical thinking is essential for language learners to develop their language proficiency and to become independent and effective communicators. The article also proposes recommendations for incorporating critical thinking in language teaching plans to enhance language learning outcomes.

Keywords: Critical thinking; English language teaching; Curriculum design; Active learning; Student-centered approach.

INTRODUCTION

English language teaching has traditionally focused on the acquisition of linguistic knowledge and skills, with less emphasis on critical thinking. However, in today's globalized and complex world, learners need to develop their critical thinking skills to become effective communicators and problem solvers. Critical thinking is essential for language learners to analyze, evaluate, and synthesize information in English, and to use language effectively in various contexts.

The purpose of this article is to examine the integration of critical thinking in English language teaching plans. The study will review the literature on critical thinking and its importance in language learning, as well as the challenges of integrating critical thinking in language teaching. The article will propose recommendations for incorporating critical thinking in language teaching plans to enhance language learning outcomes.

METHODS

This article uses a literature review to examine the integration of critical thinking in English language teaching plans. The study analyzes relevant research studies, reports, and publications on critical thinking

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & INFORMATION SYSTEM

Volume07 Issue11, November-2022, pg. 1-3

Published Date: - 11-11-2022 E-ISSN: 2536-7919
P-ISSN: 2536-7900

and language teaching. This article presents a literature review of studies on critical thinking and English language teaching. The review includes studies on the definition of critical thinking, its importance in language learning, and practical approaches to integrating critical thinking into language teaching plans.

RESULTS

The analysis shows that critical thinking is essential for language learners to develop their language proficiency and to become independent and effective communicators. The integration of critical thinking in language teaching plans can enhance learners' cognitive and metacognitive skills, improve their language learning outcomes, and prepare them for real-life situations.

However, integrating critical thinking in language teaching is not without challenges. Language teachers may lack training and knowledge on critical thinking, and may have difficulty designing and implementing critical thinking activities in their teaching plans. In addition, the limited time and resources in the classroom may also hinder the integration of critical thinking in language teaching.

The article proposes several recommendations for incorporating critical thinking in language teaching plans. These recommendations include: providing teacher training on critical thinking, designing critical thinking activities that align with language learning objectives, integrating critical thinking in assessment and feedback, and using technology to support critical thinking in language learning.

DISCUSSION

The integration of critical thinking in English language teaching plans is crucial for enhancing language learning outcomes and preparing learners for real-life situations. Critical thinking skills enable learners to analyze and evaluate information, communicate effectively, and solve problems. However, integrating critical thinking in language teaching is not without challenges. Language teachers need training and support to design and implement critical thinking activities that align with language learning objectives.

The proposed recommendations aim to support language teachers in integrating critical thinking in language teaching plans. Providing teacher training on critical thinking will equip teachers with the knowledge and skills to design and implement critical thinking activities effectively. Designing critical thinking activities that align with language learning objectives will ensure that learners develop both their language proficiency and critical thinking skills. Integrating critical thinking in assessment and feedback will provide learners with opportunities to practice and receive feedback on their critical thinking skills. Using technology to support critical thinking in language learning will engage learners and provide them with interactive and multimedia resources to develop their critical thinking skills.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the integration of critical thinking in English language teaching plans is essential for enhancing language learning outcomes and preparing learners for real-life situations. The proposed

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & INFORMATION SYSTEM

Volume07 Issue11, November-2022, pg. 1-3

Published Date: - 11-11-2022 E-ISSN: 2536-7919
P-ISSN: 2536-7900

recommendations, such as providing teacher training on critical thinking, designing critical thinking activities that align with language learning objectives, integrating critical thinking in assessment and feedback, and using technology to support critical thinking in language learning, are necessary.

REFERENCES

- **1.** Brookfield, S. D. (2012). Teaching for critical thinking: Tools and techniques to help students question their assumptions. John Wiley & Sons.
- **2.** Ennis, R. H. (1987). A taxonomy of critical thinking dispositions and abilities. In J. B. Baron & R. J. Sternberg (Eds.), Teaching thinking skills: Theory and practice (pp. 9-26). W. H. Freeman.
- **3.** Halvorsen, A., Duke, N. K., Brugar, K. A., Block, M. K., Strachan, S. L., Berka, M. B., & Brown, J. M. (2012). Narrowing the achievement gap in second-grade social studies and content area literacy: The promise of a project-based approach. Theory & Research in Social Education, 40(2), 198-229.
- **4.** Paul, R. W. (1990). Critical thinking: What every person needs to survive in a rapidly changing world. Rohnert Park, CA: Center for Critical Thinking and Moral Critique, Sonoma State University.
- **5.** Scriven, M., & Paul, R. (2003). Defining critical thinking. In S. Norris (Ed.), Critical thinking and language (pp. 3-10). National Council of Teachers of English.
- **6.** Thorne, S. L. (2010). Second language acquisition and sociocultural theory: A programmatic perspective. Language Learning, 60(s2), 147-171.
- **7.** Tsui, A. B. (2002). Fostering critical thinking through effective pedagogy: Evidence from Chinese classrooms. Journal of Curriculum Studies, 34(4), 399-427.
- **8.** Zhang, L. J. (2015). Exploring the role of critical thinking in EFL teaching and learning. English Language Teaching, 8(8), 126-133.