

НАПРЯМ 2



КУЛЬТУРОЛОГІЧНИЙ ЧИННИК У ВИМІРІ ВИВЧЕННЯ ІНОЗЕМНОЇ МОВИ

CULTURAL NEIGHBOURS: ENGLISH AND FRENCH MUTUAL INFLUENCE ON THEIR CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL LIVES

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English and French are among the most recognizable languages in the entire world. As we all know, English is the global language. If you possess at least the pre-intermediate knowledge of English, you have got the whole world waiting for you to explore. That is quite true, without any exaggeration, as English has been named the world communicating language, due to Britain's immense influence on World history during the times of colonization and the mighty British Empire.

French, however, as well is widely recognized in the global arena, as it is regarded as the language of love thanks to its euphony, one of the primary languages that initiated the complex process of conducting international relations, the language of world postal services, and most importantly – the language that facilitates the learning process for other similar languages that belong to the Roman family, in particular Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Romanian etc.

People not only from European continent, but North and South America, Asia constantly express rigorous desire to acquire fluency in those two languages. And no doubt it happens as the world is open to those who are willing to learn, cooperate and what's really important socialize with miscellaneous groups of people that represent different nationalities and come from various backgrounds. Let us dive deeper into discovering how English influences French in cultural aspect and vice versa in order

to enrich our outlook and find out more interesting facts and patterns regarding those two languages.

First of all, let us begin with determining the geographical position of Britain and France. They are literally situated almost face-to-face with each other, separated only by small strait (in the thinnest place) of quite the wide English Channel or La Manche in French interpretation. They are very close neighbours. The distance is only 41.8 km from French Calais to English Dover to be precise. And that fact alone is quite a strong affirmation that the two countries must share some similar values whether cultural, diplomatic or both at once, or even more.

I am strongly convinced that the most common and perhaps even close-to-identical feature in the present case is the lexicon or as we often say – the vocabulary. English is present almost in every state of the world in many spheres of public life whether in educational sphere, diplomacy, international relations and so on.

«Franglais» is more familiar to Britain as French was once the official language in England for about 450 years. Therefore, over 45% of English lexicon is derived from French. Plus, there are French words that English-speaking people use with no domestication and translation. For instance: menu, aperitif, café (a type of restaurant), picnic, salade, soupe, omelette, bon appétit, hors d'œuvre, restaurant; avant-garde, art nouveau, bourgeois, Brunette, chauffeur, genre, déjà vu, eau de cologne(toilette), souvenir, au pair etc. [1]

Moreover, there are identical suffixes. A number of these come from Latin. These include:

-ation. Examples: nation/la nation; information/l'information; determination/la détermination; innovation/l'innovation; formation/la formation

-tion. Examples: acceleration/l'accélération; attention/l'attention; solution/la solution; affection/l'affection; position/la position

-ssion. Examples: mission/une mission; passion/la passion; recession/la récession; obsession/l'obsession; expression/l'expression; permission/la permission.

-able. Examples: capable/capable; table/la table; adorable/adorable; adaptable/adaptable; impeccable/impeccable.

-isme. Examples: Impressionism/l'impressionnisme; racism/le racisme; cubism/le cubisme

-if/ive. Examples: furtive/furtif/furtive; creative/créatif/creative; active/actif/active; effective/effectif/effective; evasive/évasif/evasive [1]

Given how much French has influenced English, you wouldn't think that some words going the other way would be newsworthy. And it might be easier to accept if French were adopting an equal amount of words from several languages. What misleads some people is that most new foreign words are of English origin, and this transfer is one-sided. Indeed, French language purists have not fully accepted that yet [3].

French people have always treasured their language as they feel that with globalization and emergence of new powerful economies, the significance of French

starts to deteriorate. Still, in my opinion, there is absolutely nothing to worry about, as it is simply the matter of preference which language to become competent in, and a lot of people use French in business and other. That's why there's a popular stereotype that most French people want foreigners and simply tourists to hold a basic level of French to communicate with them. However, youth is always ambitious and is the main driving force everywhere; they are to decide what is best for their future and they evidently require competence in English; they express will for Ministry of Education to provide full English language courses in French educational institutions. There's even the list of English words used and some made up by French youth: bug, buzz, fashion, fooding (love of food), people (celebrities), standing ovation, week-end, look and another 10,000 English-derived words. [2] 10,000 is the enormous number that obviously steadily finds its application in spheres of French institutions, organizations and simply daily life.

British nationals and English language native speakers choose to learn French because of the France's outstanding cultural heritage. Plus, it was mentioned that French is one of the world's most spoken languages, it's generally referred to as the language of love (*la langue d'amour*), it has got obviously distinct pronunciation rules, but that is what makes it so euphonious. Besides, as it was mentioned earlier, almost half of modern English words are French derivatives. That fact of relative proximity alone makes you curious to investigate the language of the close neighbour. So similar yet so distinctly different.

French people, either schoolchildren or adults, find learning English useful for their future profession and career. Globalization influences every sphere of human life, and English, being the language of international communication, obviously gains more and more significance not even with every year but day by day.

Referring to the similarities in the lifestyle, it is quite diverse in both Britain and France. The sense of humour, the music, film industry, privacy approaches, cuisine, the attitude towards politics etc. are unique and distinct. But that is more than alright, in fact it is marvelous because the different habits, features, peculiarities are what unite us, make us value our culture and express tolerant and respectful attitude towards others and seek new and perhaps better ways for further cooperation.

It is suitable to summarize that French people and British nation have a long history that united them, stopped them from seeing eye-to-eye at some point, but definitely strengthened the bonds the two powerful states share. There are lots of people from UK and France that joke about their love-hate relationship, but let us not forget that we live in times when partnership in every aspect and sphere is valued far more than competition or discord. French people should not fear for their language, as it will continue to retain its power in Europe and in the world. What is of significant importance is that both countries are European, so they share similar values that European countries share: liberty, freedom of speech, democracy, equality, rule of law and of course great historical roots.

Література

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КУЛЬТУРОЛОГІЧНИЙ ПІДХІД ДО НАВЧАННЯ ІНОЗЕМНОЇ МОВИ

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Часто у світі зростає потреба у висококваліфікованих спеціалістах, підвищуються вимоги до інтелектуальної підготовки кадрів, відбуваються зміни у співвідношенні сфер людської діяльності, укріплюються політичні, економічні та культурні зв'язки між країнами. За таких обставин перед особистістю дедалі частіше виникає потреба у здобутті нових знань для того, щоб відповідати вимогам сучасності, або навіть постає необхідність у зміні своєї професійної діяльності. Якщо до недавнього часу першочерговим та основним завданням методики навчання іноземних мов вважали формування комунікативних навичок, то нині метою стає оволодіння культурологічною компетенцією на основі сформованих комунікативних навичок.

Багато вчених приділяють велику увагу культурологічному підходу до навчання. Один із них, а саме, В. А. Сластьонін визначає важливість культурологічного підходу до формування всього змісту освіти, тому що для нього гуманітарна культура «є упорядкована сукупність загальнолюдських ідей, ціннісні орієнтації та якості особистості, універсальні способи пізнання та гуманістичні технології професійної діяльності» [1].

Варто зазначити, що теоретичне підґрунтя культурологічного підходу до навчання складає культурно-історична теорія розвитку людини, яку ще в 30-х роках минулого століття розробив Л. С. Виготський. За Л. С. Виготським, будь-яка психічна функція в розвитку людини з'являється двічі: спочатку як діяльність колективна, соціальна, тобто як функція інтерпсихічна; другий раз –