

## КУЛЬТУРОЛОГІЧНИЙ ПІДХІД ДО НАВЧАННЯ ІНОЗЕМНОЇ МОВИ

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In the context of globalization of international contacts, the importance of learning a foreign language, which plays the role of an important medium of communication, is growing. The problem of values remains urgent, it is the subject of constant attention of domestic and foreign philosophers, sociologists, psychologists and educators. The strategy of education modernization is determined by innovative development, humanization of education, orientation of its content to the values of human-centrism.

In Ukraine, the communicative approach to learning a foreign language, which involves the exchange of information and understanding between speakers of different language groups as representatives of different cultures, is becoming increasingly popular. Therefore, learning a foreign language includes a sociocultural element that helps to understand the content of learning and gives the opportunity to learn the language with its specific rules, norms and traditions in communication. This method of teaching extends the mastery of the language in the real sphere of communication, and also increases the interest of students in learning a foreign language.

One of the types of speech activity used in learning a foreign language is dialogic speech, which should be considered as a communicative activity where there is often a change of roles between the speaker and the speaker. The content and nature of dialogic speech are influenced by such psychological aspects as: the process of perception of the second person's language and orientation in the situation, the formation of the content of what is said and the selection of appropriate cues to support the dialogue. The characteristic linguistic features of dialogic speech are to try to express themselves more easily so that the interlocutor can fully understand the content of what is said.

Another interesting, in our view, type of speech practice is discussion, whose main purpose is to ensure the smoothness of speech. In the discussion, the person should have a clear point of view, the logic of his expression, skills and ability to discuss, namely – the ability to listen to what the interlocutor says, and then to express agreement or to argue disagreement. Particularly valuable is a discussion involving representatives of different cultures, nations, political and religious views. In this case, the interlocutors have the opportunity to take on a rich multicultural experience.

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specialized literature in the future without much difficulty. But to draw attention to the study of the language, to arouse interest in the culture of the countries of which the language is learned, it is impossible without taking into account the semantic quality of the educational texts, the study of the cultural component of linguistic units, national psychology. The purpose of the work is a well-known foreign language in the field and the subject is a cultural approach to this process.

Language is not the activity of the speaker, it is a finished product that will calm him passively. These actions are specific in the heterogeneous multiplicity of speech activity. Tongue considers the most important aspect of action to be the most up-to-date, and also shows that it is the latest, but cannot create any. The language has an agreement among the collective members. Each group that is in the group, which is one of the representatives of its nature, is in its own way, tradition, customs.

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To sum up, we suggest that VET teachers are challenged to introduce learning (in which different cultures are presented) into an integrated global practice of planning strategies to be used in the selection of learning materials, in the learning process, in collaboration with the student-teacher, and for students' cultural development.

## **FRANCOPHONIE: RÔLE ET PERSPECTIVES MODERNES**

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Sous le coup du délitement des frontières, nous pouvons faire la projection que les alliances du XXI<sup>e</sup> siècle ne seront pas celles des siècles passés, lorsqu'elles étaient fondées sur des considérations de proximité géographique (Union Latine, Union Européenne) ou idéologiques (Pacte de Varsovie, OTAN). Si elles devaient être renouvelées, faisons l'hypothèse qu'elles seront plutôt remplacées par des communautés de sens – dont la langue en partage est un des éléments les plus