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**SOME ASPECTS OF CULTURE STUDYING
IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE CLASSROOM**

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In current economical and political situation, an expert should understand modern market requirements for the profession he has chosen, but also he should be adaptable to new social and cultural forms of global business interaction. Professional communication requires the ability to establish and develop new business contacts, to choose an adequate behavioral scenario, and involves not only mastering the language, but also the ability to perceive the social and cultural context of communicants.

Different authors have different suggestions concerning the question what kind of information should be taught at the lessons of a foreign language, but generally, all of them suggest examining more or less the same topics, depending on the language level of the students. The content of cultural learning should cover the following areas of study:

- social identity and social groups
- social interaction
- belief and behavior
- socio-political institutions
- socialization and the life-cycle
- national history
- national geography
- national culture heritage.

It is obviously that students should have their own experience of communication and intercultural interaction. That is why, they are encouraged to participate in:

- meetings with lecturers of leading foreign universities and foreign businessmen;
- events, devoted to cultural traditions of foreigners;
- lectures held by leading experts in a foreign language teaching;
- competitions in texts writing;
- presentations of various cultural and academic exchange programs for students;
- consultations about job in international corporations;
- international programs of academic exchanges, internships, linguistic and work practices;
- extra-curriculum cultural activities in English.

To understand linguistic means and norms students should know the realities of the country, which language is being studied. In order to achieve understanding in intercultural communication, the communicator should not only speak certain languages, but also to be able to establish contact orientating on the partner national specifics, and to understand the interlocutor as a representative of a particular social group. Communication can only take place when the participants understand the values of another people through trust, sincerity and the desire to know each other.

Understanding the value, uniqueness of language and culture of other people, and the similarity of key concepts of different cultures are key components of cultural competency. They help students to understand and recognize the multicultural world. It is more and more obvious that cultural differences play an important role in professional relationships and can significantly affect the cooperation. Tolerant attitude towards the representatives of other culture determine the position of the future specialist in intercultural communication. Intercultural competency helps to achieve positive results in solving professional problems at the international level.