

PHILOLOGY

Luisa R. Sardalova

(Chechen state university. Grozny, Russian Federation)

Features of studying a foreign language culture and language

Culture is a product of human interaction, the totality of communications that we exchange with each other during a conversation in this language, which makes up the speech community. Language indicates the culture of a particular group. Learning a language is a study of the behavior of society and its cultural customs. The process of human communication is very complicated, since many of our messages are transmitted even through facial expressions. All methods of communicating with people from other societies or ethnic groups are fraught with the danger of misunderstanding, if we ignore the wider cultural framework. Language communicates through culture, and culture communicates through language. That is, communication is the use of symbols that denote beliefs, feelings, and a way to bring beliefs, feelings and identities into a modern context. Having grown up in a particular society, we learn how to use gestures, attitudes, small changes in tone or voice to change or emphasize what we say and do. Cultural products are representations and interpretations of the world that must be conveyed in order to live. The problem is what happens when intercultural interaction is observed, i.e. when the author of messages and the recipient of messages come from different cultures. Contact between cultures is growing, and intercultural communication is necessary for anyone who wants to communicate and understand those whose beliefs and backgrounds can differ significantly from their own. Culture is a set of attitudes, beliefs, behavioral conventions, the basic values shared by a group of people influence the behavior of each participant. Teaching a language inevitably means teaching a language and culture.

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