



INTERCULTURAL APPROACH TO TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Kodirova Lola Muzafarovna

Guliston davlat universiteti Fakultetlararo chet tillar kafedrasida katta o'qituvchisi

ABSTRACT

In the modern global world contacts between people are unavoidable and become more active and more dynamic and are established by different we communication. This leads to increasing the interest in the language - culture relation and in the problems of the language person in accordance with the socio-cultural processes as well. The person in the contemporary society is a subject that influences the language and culture and an object of studying the culture. The national mentality, the soul of the nation, and its character are demonstrated in and through language.

Key words: language culture, intercultural approach, nation's language, different levels, skills.

An intercultural approach to language teaching supports learners in acquiring cultural skills as they develop proficiency in the traditional four skills (reading, writing, listening, and speaking) (Corbett, 2003 2017), the term of "Culture", "Intercultural Communication" are main part of modern developing society. Without these skills, individuals from different cultures will risk misunderstanding one another, even if they are fluent speakers of the same language. An intercultural approach to language teaching supports learners in acquiring cultural skills as they develop proficiency in the traditional four skills (reading, writing, listening, and speaking) (Corbett, 2003 2017), the term of "Culture", "Intercultural Communication" are main part of modern developing society. The term "culture" plays a major role when the theories of international relations, which explain and analyze international issues and problems so there is special consideration to the role of culture in international relations, in other words to Intercultural Communication, outstanding aspect of social life has been involved in a systematic study.

The experience of the nation is reflected in language and that way the language guarantees preservation of the knowledge of the nation's culture and traditions. In his life-long realization, the person interacts with cultural facts, acquires and denotes them by means of the language and the phenomena of culture itself, influences him by transforming him to a new quality. Thus the person and culture complement one another. Our President Islam Karimov at the opening ceremony of international conference ("Fostering A Well Educated and Intellectually Advanced Generation- Critical Prerequisite for Sustainable Development and Modernization of Country stated that "In the system of education we attach a great importance to teaching pupils not merely liberal arts and vocational skills, but also required learning of foreign languages, for this is critical for them to maintain pro-active communication with their counterparts abroad, get extensive knowledge of everything that is going on around the globe, and command the august world of intellectual treasure", which prove once more that the demand for teaching and Teaching foreign languages is very vital in the sphere of education in our country In reality, communicativeness is expressed by means of texts; the cultural potential of language units of different levels is revealed mainly through the text. The national- cultural semantics of language units is displayed in the text. When we read foreign-language texts, there are two trends:



- Reading the text in order to extract information on the nation's language and pupils not merely liberal arts and vocational skills, but also required learning of culture;
- Apprehension of the text as a cultural phenomenon and by means of the text -getting acquainted with the language and culture.

The cultural organization of the text is displayed not only in its structural- compositional organization, but also in the purposeful selection of national-cultural stereotypes and in the inner organization of the semantic structure of the word. The existence of different components of cultural meaning in this structure enables the author to emphasize one component of cultural meanings and make others insignificant by creating different contextual conditions. The culturally organized language material in the text is a thorough system of language elements and ways of their organization, which contributes to producing of a certain cultural model.

The common outlook of human mentality makes it possible the inter-language and inter-cultural communication. There are common, universal values of all nations - life, bread, home, and family that have practical meaning of the intercultural dialogue. Finding balance, establishing equilibrium in this system is related to producing national-cultural commentaries, certain minimum, related to the language and cultural information of the texts. It is achieved by comparative- contrastive studies of two or more lingual-cultural communities.

In this case, it is advisable to examine the matrix of coincidences and lack of coincidences of language, cultural and behavioral level. Outlining a cultural centre in the tissue of the text leads to complete- perception and understanding of its presented information.

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