

СЕКЦИЯ 13. ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЕ НАУКИ

ПОД-СЕКЦИЯ 3. Инновации в области образования

FORMATION OF TOLERANT ATTITUDE TOWARDS FOREIGN CULTURE IN TEACHING ENGLISH**T. Tarasenko, E. Gorlova**

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Abstract: *The article gives a substantiated notion of «tolerance». The problem of the formation of human tolerance for pedagogical science and practice is grounded. The basic educational principles of formation of tolerant attitude towards foreign culture are identified. The main steps in the process of formation of tolerant attitude towards foreign culture are defined and reasoned.*

Key words: cultural-political diversity of the world, modern education, tolerance, flexibility, dialogue, studying of language, cultural uniqueness.

The modern socio-economic and cultural-political diversity of the world community poses an urgent problem of the formation of human tolerance for pedagogical science and practice. English is the main tool for intercultural communication, therefore, in the process of learning this language students have the greatest opportunities to form cross-cultural tolerance. Following the humanistic ideas, modern education is aimed at the formation of a personality realizing himself as a representative of a particular ethos and is ready to interact with other peoples and cultures. Since the language is considered an integral and essential part of the human culture, questions concerning the upbringing and educational potential of a foreign language is being argued by the modern educators. They consider a language to be the main means of communication and understanding the cultural heritage of the countries and peoples [1]. The main concept of modern foreign lan-

guage education is the orientation toward cross-cultural aspect of language acquisition.

Most scientific schools consider “tolerance” as a sense of tolerance and respect for the culture and the opinions of other people, readiness to accept others as they are and interact with them on the basis of consent, but without prejudice to its own interests. The basis of tolerance is a positive image of the own cultural group with a positive value attitudes toward other ethnic groups. Tolerance allows a person the right to do what he wants, but not to the detriment of others [2].

Tolerance is not an innate quality of the individual, it is developing in the process of intercultural communication and assumes a reasonable flexibility, constant readiness for dialogue, equality of the communicating parties, the recognition of a different opinion, the uniqueness and value of the other person. Manifestations of tolerance in intercultural communica-

tion are relative. For example, Americans cannot understand why the Ukrainians suffer from poor living conditions, violation of consumer rights, the failure of the law by officials, domestic vandalism, violation of human rights. Ukrainians, in turn, wonder why Americans, who are exhibiting a high degree of tolerance towards sexual minorities or some manifestation of religious hatred, do not allow an alternative point of view on women's rights, politics, etc.

In the context of cultural diversity and the growing number of contacts the problem of purposeful education of tolerance becomes actual. The basic educational principle is the principle of dialogue that allows to connect in the people' thinking and activities different, unjoinable cultures, forms of action, values and behaviors [3]. One of the goals of this education is to create conditions for integration into other cultures (exchanges, Erasmus) and the formation of skills of effective interaction with other cultures (European Parliament).

Formation of tolerant attitude towards foreign culture involves several steps:

1. General introduction to the culture of a country:

- awareness of the features of the alien and own (native) culture, which may affect the successful communication;
- search for opportunities to gain experience of intercultural interaction in a familiar environment, to feel really the peculiarities of this interaction, and cultural differences.

2. Language training:

- obligatory studying of language of the culture proposed for communication;
- the development of language skills through self-education (listening to audio, watching educational films, usage of Internet resources, reading newspapers and magazines, interviews with native speakers);
- accumulation of individual vocabulary required for the initial stage of cultural adaptation in a foreign culture;
- use of the obtained knowledge and skills of the language at every opportunity.

3. Specialized cultural training:

- collect and study information on the cultural uniqueness of the country;
- prepare for the inevitable culture shock;
- obtaining the necessary practical advice from people who are familiar with the culture of the country;
- obtain additional information about the country.

And don't forget: every culture, no matter how small it may be, has something to offer to the world.

Literature

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