

MODEL OF FORMATION OF BILINGUAL COMPETENCE OF STUDENTS IN THE CONDITIONS OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

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ABSTRACT

The article identifies the factors that determine the change in the methodology, goals and objectives of the modern system of language education; the degree of influence of the process of cultural globalization on the formation of a new system of social values, the moral imperative of which determines the axiological vector of modification of the identification discourse of a modern personality, is considered.

Keywords: *cultural and linguistic globalization, sociocultural self-identification of a person, innovative development.*

International relations and intercultural contacts have become phenomena of everyday life. Growing ties at the international level in the fields of culture, arts, tourism and sports, as well as in industry, have been a catalyst in the development of bilingualism and multilingualism.

The problems of international communication in the context of cultural and linguistic contacts are studied by linguists, philosophers, psychologists, sociologists, ethnographers and other representatives of scientific knowledge. Based on the data obtained by researchers, there are much more bilinguals in the modern world than monolinguals, and, thus, bilingualism acts as a normative phenomenon of the present time. The most accessible interpretation of "bilingualism" defines this phenomenon as the ability to communicate in native and foreign languages (FL) equally successfully. However, in order to reveal this concept in more detail, we must turn to the history of the study of this phenomenon.

Scientific interest in research arose at the end of the 19th century, and was associated, directly with the development of linguistics and related sciences.

The linguistic aspect of bilingualism must be highlighted in the first place, since it gives an understanding of bilingualism. In the linguistic aspect, bilingualism is the use by an individual or a group of people of two languages as a means of communication, a tool for expressing their thoughts and feelings.

At the present stage of development of the science of languages and linguistics, many publications have been made, both in foreign and domestic literature.

At the turn of the study of bilingualism by representatives of various fields of science (psychology, philosophy, economics, didactics, sociology, etc.), a new field of study was born - bilingualology. Within the framework of this science, there are a huge number of definitions of "bilingualism", distinctive features in the approaches to the study of this phenomenon by scientists.

Bilingualism is a complex content of the real communicative activity of a person, in which more complex mechanisms of speech behavior of a bilingual individual are included in the process of speech activity than in the case of monolingualism. In covering the problem of bilingualism, the cognitive aspect is also touched upon.

The cognitive aspect of the study of bilingualism is associated, first of all, with the study of the mental activity of a bilingual individual. Cognitive linguistics is a branch of linguistics that studies the interaction of linguistic phenomena with other processes of the mental sphere (memory, attention, categorization, etc.). Thus, the object of cognitive linguistics is linguistic knowledge or "mental structure", which is decisive in the identification of linguistic behavior.

Since the end of the 20th century, political, economic and cultural changes in the world have expanded the socio-cultural space for personal, group, ethnic relations between people and countries. In this context, the most significant becomes a person's awareness of his place and his culture in the dialogue of cultures and civilizations in the process of cooperation with other people.

Multicultural bilingual education by means of co-studying native and foreign languages is an important component of the modernization of the goals and content of national educational systems in different countries. The existence of bilingual (Canada, Israel, Finland, Ireland) and multilingual states (Russian Federation, Republic of Kazakhstan, Switzerland, Belgium, Luxembourg, India), a massive increase in the number of people who speak at least two languages, internationalization of education, migration processes, dynamic the development of bilingualism - factors that "turned bilingualism into a reality of our time."

The importance of bilingualism as a socio-cultural phenomenon of modern society is undeniable, since the development of bilingualism contributes to the rapprochement of peoples, the peaceful solution of issues of coexistence, the development of skills of respectful attitude to culture and language, traditions and customs of other peoples, the formation of common tasks and goals in the process of integration and creates conditions for successful entry into a trinity.

The personality develops by plunging into the modern national and multilingual world; understanding the facts of the culture of other countries, peoples, cultural communities; mastering the ways of representing the native culture in a different environment. All this undoubtedly contributes to the expansion of the possibilities of intercultural communication of people in various spheres of human life.

The range of problems of bilingualism is associated with various sciences: "philosophy (philosophical understanding of the processes occurring in the personal consciousness of a bilingual), psychology (the mental mechanism of coding and decoding, issues related to bilingual thinking, bilingual memory, etc.), didactics (formation of communicative competence bilingual), etc. "

An individual who speaks his native language is more than just owns the facts of the language, but also owns a set of rules on the use of these facts, as well as the initial principles of action of these facts. Bilingual, in the course of thinking in a foreign language, uses the facts of a foreign language and the principles of its use in a different sequence. In such a linguistic situation, it is important to acquire knowledge and methods of transmitting linguistic information for the correct construction of thought in a foreign language and cognition of a new world for it, as well as the development of speech behavior.

In modern conditions of development of society, a specialist in any industry is needed as a sociable person who speaks several languages.

Such a public order requires the development of an integrative program for the formation of the communicative competence of trainees at the interdisciplinary level, which would not only acquaint trainees with specificity of forms of speech, but also contributed to the mastery of communication skills.

Globalization has turned knowledge of foreign languages from a "hobby" into a need for millions of people. Proficiency in two or more foreign languages has become the norm, the number of such people is growing every year and is socially encouraged.

From our point of view, the process of globalization is expressed in the growing interdependence of the market on a new scale, which is actively promoted by new forms of information transmission, due to which changes in

one part of the world inevitably affect what is happening in other parts of it. In a social sense, the emergence of a global cultural system, which implies an increasing homogeneity of consumption and cultural models.

The problems of bilingualism, multilingualism and the influence of languages on each other attracted the attention of scientists for a long time, but it was almost impossible to truly explain these phenomena, because language systems were not studied enough, and their consistent comparison was difficult. For a long time, attitudes towards bilingualism and multilingualism remained controversial.

Analysis of the process of learning foreign languages, interlingual communication and translation, practical work in these areas of activity confirm the conclusions made by domestic and foreign scientists that languages influence each other, and the result of this influence can be transfer (transfer), borrowing (borrowing) and convergence (convergence) - rapprochement.

The language is global, ubiquitous. The spheres of language use cover every conceivable social space. Being the most important and basic means of communication, language is inseparable from all and any manifestations of human social life. Language is a phenomenon of the spiritual culture of mankind, one of the forms of social consciousness (along with everyday consciousness, morality and law, religious consciousness and art, ideology, politics, science). Thus, culture acts as the information support of society. But over time, the norms of behavior and communication established by culture change. And if in traditional societies they are rather strictly regulated, then the modern world allows for greater freedom of behavior and communication of people.

However, even now, the apparent violation of norms (deliberate or accidental) is perceived as a challenge. In this regard, let us single out an important function that culture performs. This is a communicative function. Culture forms the conditions and means of human communication. It is a condition and result of communication between people. The condition is because only culture provides truly human forms of communication and means of communication - sign systems, languages. The result is that it is only through communication and peaceful interaction that people can create, preserve and develop cultures. Culture is a field of human communication. She is what connects, unites people. The integration of peoples, social groups, and the state is the integrative function of culture. Any social community that develops its own culture is held together by this culture.

Among the members of the community, a single set of beliefs, values, ideals, characteristic of a given culture and determining the consciousness and behavior of people, is spread. They develop a sense of belonging to the same cultural group. However, in human history, there are different cultures in each era.

Mistrust and antipathy towards "alien" cultures and their bearers - peoples, countries, social groups and individuals - had some justification in the past, when contacts between different cultures were weak, rare and fragile. In the course of world history, contacts between cultures are gradually increasing, their interaction and interpenetration are growing. The differences of cultures in our time are still preserved, the essence of a common culture is not in the elimination of these differences, but in the combination of the different. Cultural diversity brightens the life of humanity, enriching its accumulated experience. So, the integrative function of culture is aimed not at erasing cultural differences, but at uniting people and, ultimately, at realizing the unity of all mankind.

Thus, the study of bi- and polylingual processes and trends, on the one hand, are obvious in their value, on the other hand, they are complex and contradictory. Attracting the attention of specialists from many countries of the world, the phenomenon of bilingualism and multilingualism still needs a unified understanding, which has

not yet taken shape. The problematics of this phenomenon in the context of rapidly increasing flows of information exchange, an increase in the degree of a person's sign (the mediation of his joint activity with other people through sign systems) remains undeveloped. In this regard, the linguistic aspect, which is of key importance in the process of general universalization of information and knowledge, naturally plays an important role. The increasing importance of language, communicative bilingualism and multilingualism in the socio-economic and political life of modern society provides information and communication exchange, covering many spectra of social relations.

The information society "provokes" an order for specialists with knowledge of the languages of international, intercultural communication. Universities, designed to create an information culture of professionals, are becoming an important basic institution for the training of bi-, polylingual personality - a highly qualified specialist who is able to navigate in the environment of increasing information technologies and, perhaps, first of all, technologies for the generation of knowledge. The new generation of high school graduates is required to be able to critically reflect on events that go beyond the boundaries of a specific professional niche, and, consequently, the ability to quickly adapt to new circumstances, personal readiness for change and cooperation, partnership for the sake of peace. Therefore, the importance of comprehending and multifaceted description of the positive and non-positive aspects of bilingualism in the life of a particular society and, more broadly, a community of societies, is growing.

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