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SPECIFICS OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE TRAINING STUDENTS OF UNIVERSITIES

The processes of European integration taking place in our country have led to the growing importance of learning of foreign language by specialists in different industries and foreign language training for students of different specialties has become one of the most important components of higher education. Communication in foreign languages is considered by members of the European Commission, the Council of Europe and the European Parliament as one of the eight key competencies that are formed in the learning process. Future specialist can't realize his social and professional mobility without knowledge of foreign languages. Language education is recognized as one of the most important components of higher education in our country at the level of state documents.

That's why, the purpose of the article is to analyze the specifics of foreign language training of university students.

The formation of the professional culture of the future specialist takes place during the entire period of his training and covers a variety of activities. Higher education is necessary to prepare specialists for a variety of creative activities: professional, socio-political and socio-cultural, to provide not only knowledge of a certain range and scope, but also to lay the foundation of social initiative and teamwork skills. The integration of higher education, science and industry is the basis for the restoration of the content and forms of education and upbringing of a future

specialist, a factor that strengthens the unity and interaction of his educational, scientific, labor and social activities.

Analysis of research shows that pragmatic value of education continues to dominate in the minds of students. Due to the modernization and postmodernization of the value orientations of modern students, it is in the context of new ideas and principles put forward in the process of updating social institutions and structures. This fact allows us to consider the content of education and upbringing as the main directions of formation of professional culture of future specialists.

In the practice of teaching a foreign language in universities, elements of different pedagogical systems are used, which allow to successfully overcome psychological, linguistic and cultural barriers in business situations by foreign language and contribute to the formation of communicative competence of the future specialist. Among them are the following: intensive methods, project method, modular organization of the learning process, communicatively oriented learning, personality-oriented learning of a foreign language.

Since the purpose of professional speech activity is to meet the need for professional information, it is (professional information) and acts as a factor that regulates, directs and stimulates the entire learning process.

In order to perceive and transmit information, the necessary skills that are the basis of Business Intelligence (BI) are defined as follows:

- the process of transforming data into information and knowledge about business to support informal decision-making;
- information technologies (methods and means) of data collection, information consolidation and ensuring access of business users to knowledge;
- knowledge of the business, acquired as a result of in-depth analysis of detailed data and consolidated information.

It should be noted that the peculiarity of professional communication is that it connects two of the most important interdependent types of human activity:

professional-labor and speech. On the basis of professional activity and for its sake the speech interaction of people in the course of joint activity is developed, and speech actions, in turn, are a part of cognitive, professional and general activity.

On the basis of the system principle, which provides a comprehensive analysis of the formation of the culture of the future specialist, there are two main areas:

1. intellectually-developing social mechanism, in which educational activity is characterized as an informative way of professional self-determination and formation of the specialist's personality, means of formation of various cognitive interests, self-education guidelines and accumulation of experience are basic properties of professional culture of a modern specialist;

2. professionally forming social mechanism in which the culture of joint activities of teacher and student is as a fundamentally new system of education. Student self-government provides an opportunity to exercise their civil rights, to feel responsible for their actions, to show interests, to realize needs; industrial training and practice helps to develop the ability to concentrate their strength, attention and will to achieve a certain result, to subordinate their desires to the chosen goal, design education for themselves.

So, the educational system is designed to prepare specialists who can easily study, quickly adapt to changing conditions and the content of professional activities, interested in its continuous self-education and self-improvement. And also, education is designed to form such personal qualities and abilities that will allow him to focus on a professional world and determine the vector of his professional growth independently, a general style of professional life.

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