

### **LEARNING LANGUAGE THROUGH CULTURE**

Studying a foreign language through the prism of culture is the basis of the linguistic and cultural approach, which reflects the modern requirements for teaching a foreign language and allows students to acquire linguistic knowledge, communicative skills and skills along with a complex of cultural knowledge. Linguistic culture is a collective field of scientific knowledge about the relationship and interdependence of language and culture. The study of levels of culture and language demonstrates isomorphism of their structure, and therefore, language is not only an element of culture, but also a peculiar phenomenon, the phenomenon that correlates with the phenomenon of culture; language is also a toolkit of culture, a tool through which culture develops a person and leaves his mark on him. Access to the cultural space is not possible without language, just as a proper study of the language is not possible without the analysis and awareness of cultural information.

At the beginning of the 20th century, the science of language expanded significantly and was replenished with new concepts. This became especially noticeable in the 20th century, when the tourism business and the development of information and communication technologies became widespread. Each language has its own realities. Learning a foreign language depends on a number of factors. One of them is taking into account the national cultural specificity of the society in which the language you are learning functions, and knowing the culture of the people, you can delve much deeper into the meaning of certain things. This is explained as follows: understanding a text in a foreign language is impossible without understanding the cultural features that create it. In the conditions of modern global integration, it is necessary not only to know foreign words, but also to be familiar with the culture of another people, because behind

every word there is a picture of another world, another language and another culture.

Today there are many methods, aspects, approaches to learning a foreign language. The main goal of learning a foreign language is the formation of communicative competence, the basis of which is communicative skills formed on the basis of language knowledge and skills. As a result, the communicative approach to learning a foreign language is becoming increasingly popular, which involves the exchange of information and mutual understanding between speakers of different language groups as representatives of different cultures. Learning a foreign language contains a socio-cultural element that helps to understand the content of learning and provides an opportunity to learn the language with its specific rules, norms and traditions in communication. This teaching method expands language mastery in the real sphere of communication, and also increases interest in learning this language. Knowing cultural aspects enhances language learning as it provides context and meaning, increases motivation, builds cultural competence, enriches travel experiences [1, p. 7].

Culture, as a generalized concept, is formed in specific historical and natural conditions, creates its own picture of existence, the image of a person, and especially its language of communication: a language system with the help of which speakers communicate with each other. With the help of language, people transmit and record symbols, norms, customs, information, scientific knowledge and models of behavior, beliefs, ideas, feelings, values. In this way, socialization takes place, which is expressed in the assimilation of cultural norms and the mastery of social roles, without which a person cannot live in society. Thanks to language, harmony and stability are achieved in society. Studying the interaction of language and culture, it can be observed that language in relation to culture has the properties of accumulating and imitating it [2].

The cultural environment is extremely important. Knowledge of culture can replace context that helps you understand the meaning of new words. The

more you understand the culture the language of which you are learning, the better you will remember the words and expressions used by the people of that country. Understanding culture creates fewer misunderstandings. To give words the necessary meaning, it is indispensable, even if you study the standard version of the language [2]. To understand the meaning of idioms, cultural context is necessary.

There are not enough textbooks and dictionaries to understand culture. The use of modern technologies will help to obtain the necessary information about how the inhabitants of different countries live. Watching movies improves listening and speaking skills much faster. Subtitled TV programs and movies are a great way to learn how people express themselves and learn about tones of voice and accents. All of this gives you a clear idea of how different people speak and helps you learn more about the cultural environment of the language you are learning.

The best way to get to know the cultural aspects and understand them is through direct live communication. This is why exchange programs where people learn a language in an authentic environment are now widely used and invested in. During such programs, you can not only listen to the speakers, but also communicate with them. Language is constantly changing, and behind these changes are cultural changes, changes in people's thinking, in the manner of expressing themselves. Learning a language means being able to express yourself like a native speaker. And this means studying the culture of the country where people speak the given language.

#### REFERENCES

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