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FORMATION OF ENGLISH LINGUISTIC CULTURE BASED ON ENGLISH NEWS TEXTS

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Abstract. In the context of globalization and the expansion of intercultural communication, the formation of the English language culture of students is of particular importance. English-language news texts are an effective authentic means of developing lexical, communicative and socio-cultural competencies. The purpose of the research is to study the potential of news discourse in shaping the language culture of students. The paper uses methods of scientific literature analysis, discourse analysis and linguistic analysis of English-language news materials. The results of the study show that the systematic use of news texts contributes to the expansion of vocabulary, the development of critical information perception skills and the formation of intercultural communicative competence. The practical significance of the research lies in the possibility of integrating English-language media texts into the learning process of a foreign language.

Keywords: linguistic culture, English, news discourse, authentic texts, media linguistics, intercultural communication, linguistic norm, communicative competence.

Introduction

In the context of globalization and the rapid development of the information society, English is not only a means of international communication, but also an important tool for intercultural interaction. Modern language education is focused on the formation of a personality capable of effectively using a foreign language in various communicative situations, understanding the cultural characteristics of native speakers and adequately interpreting information presented in various discourses. One of the most important components of foreign language communicative competence is language culture, which includes knowledge of language norms, mastery of speech etiquette, the ability to choose language tools in accordance with the communicative situation and understanding the cultural context of communication. The formation of the English language culture requires the use of authentic materials reflecting the current state of the language and the peculiarities of its functioning in real communication. English-language news texts are of particular value in this regard. News discourse is one of the most widespread types of media communication and is characterized by the relevance of the content, the variety of linguistic means and the reflection of socio-cultural processes taking place in the English-speaking world. Working with news materials helps to expand the vocabulary of students, develop critical information analysis skills and form ideas about the cultural realities of the countries of the language being studied. Despite a significant amount of research on the use of authentic materials in teaching foreign languages, the potential of English-language news texts as a means of shaping the language culture of students remains insufficiently studied. This determines the relevance of this study. The purpose of the article is to study the possibilities of English-language news texts in the process of forming

the English language culture of students and to determine their educational potential for the development of linguistic, communicative and socio-cultural competencies.

Theoretical Framework

Language culture is an important component of a person's communicative competence and reflects the level of proficiency in language norms, speech etiquette, and culturally determined ways of communication. According to V. V. Vinogradov, the culture of speech is a conscious and purposeful use of linguistic means in accordance with the norms of the literary language (Vinogradov, 1983). In modern research, linguistic culture is considered as a set of linguistic, communicative and socio-cultural competencies that ensure effective intercultural interaction (Ter-Minasova, 2008). The formation of language culture in the process of learning a foreign language involves not only the assimilation of lexical and grammatical norms, but also the development of the ability to understand the cultural characteristics of native speakers and use language tools in accordance with the communicative situation. As M. Bayram notes, mastering a foreign language is impossible without the formation of intercultural communicative competence, including knowledge about the culture, values and social norms of the studied community (Byram, 1997). News discourse is a special type of media discourse focused on the transmission of socially significant information. According to T. van Dijk, news texts not only inform the audience about events, but also form the public perception of social reality through certain linguistic and discursive strategies (van Dijk, 1988). English-language news texts have a high educational potential due to their authenticity, relevance and variety of linguistic means. They reflect modern linguistic trends, contain socio-political vocabulary, stable expressions and culturally marked units, which contributes to the development of linguistic and socio-cultural competence of students. According to D. Crystal (2003), modern mass media have a significant impact on the development of the English language and its functioning in the global communicative space. In addition, working with news texts contributes to the formation of critical thinking and media literacy. Research by N. Fairclough (1995) shows that the analysis of media texts allows students to identify hidden meanings, interpret the author's position and understand the influence of language on the formation of public opinion. The theoretical basis of the research is the communicative, competence-based and socio-cultural approaches to teaching foreign languages. The communicative approach involves developing the ability to use language as a means of real communication (Richards & Rodgers, 2014). The competence approach focuses on the formation of a set of knowledge, skills and abilities necessary for successful communication in various fields of activity. Of particular importance for this study is the sociocultural approach, according to which language is considered as a reflection of the culture of society. The use of authentic news texts allows students to get acquainted with the cultural realities of English-speaking countries and develop intercultural communication skills (Kramsch, 1993). Thus, the analysis of scientific literature indicates that English-language news texts are an effective means of forming language culture, since they ensure the integration of linguistic, communicative and socio-cultural components of teaching a foreign language.

Methodology

The study involved students of the philological fields of study — "English Philology" and "Theory and Practice of translation". The choice of this category of students is due to the fact that their professional training presupposes a high level of English language proficiency and developed intercultural communication skills. The study participants had English language proficiency levels from B2 to C1 according to the Common European Foreign Language Proficiency Standards

(CEFR). The educational context of the study was related to the study of a practical English course, media discourse and professionally oriented communication. The research material was English-language news texts selected from reputable international media such as BBC News, The Guardian, Reuters and The New York Times. The choice of these sources is due to their high degree of reliability, the relevance of the published materials and compliance with the norms of modern English. Texts from various thematic areas, including politics, culture, science, technology, and social issues, were used for the analysis. This thematic diversity allowed us to explore a wide range of lexical, stylistic, and socio-cultural features of English-language news discourse. A set of complementary methods was used in the course of the study. The main method was the discourse analysis, which made it possible to identify the features of the organization of the news text, the communicative strategies of the authors and the ways of presenting information. Lexico-stylistic analysis was used to study linguistic means characteristic of English-language news discourse, including socio-political vocabulary, terminological units, metaphors and evaluative linguistic constructions. To assess the effectiveness of the use of news texts in the process of language culture formation, methods of pedagogical observation, student questionnaires and analysis of the results of their educational activities were used. This allowed us to determine the impact of working with authentic media texts on the development of linguistic, communicative and socio-cultural competencies of students.

Results and Discussion

The results of the study showed that the systematic use of English-language news texts helps to increase the level of language competence of students. Working with authentic materials allowed students to expand their active vocabulary by assimilating modern socio-political, cultural, scientific and technical vocabulary. In addition, students had the opportunity to get acquainted with the current linguistic norms and speech patterns typical of modern English. The analysis of the completed tasks demonstrated a positive trend in the development of oral and written language skills. Students have become more confident in using new lexical units, grammatical constructions, and means of speech expression in various communicative situations. The use of news texts contributed to a deeper understanding of the cultural realities of English-speaking countries. The students got acquainted with the peculiarities of social life, the value system and the current problems of modern English-speaking society. Of particular importance was the development of the ability to interpret information taking into account the cultural context. The analysis of news reports allowed students to realize the influence of cultural factors on the content of the text and the ways it is perceived by different audiences. As a result, there was an increase in the level of intercultural awareness, tolerance and readiness for effective intercultural interaction. One of the most significant results of the study was the development of students' critical thinking. A comparative analysis of materials from various English-language media allowed students to identify different points of view on the same events, analyze the ways information is presented and assess the degree of its objectivity. Working with news discourse contributed to the formation of skills in recognizing evaluative vocabulary, hidden meanings, linguistic means of influence and communicative strategies of authors. Students began to perceive media texts more consciously and critically evaluate the information presented in the modern information space. Despite the positive results, the study has a number of limitations. Firstly, the sample size of the participants and the number of analyzed texts do not allow us to fully generalize the data obtained to the entire student body. Secondly, the effectiveness of working with news texts may depend on the level of language training of students, their motivation and individual characteristics of information perception. In addition, the use of authentic media texts requires careful selection of materials, taking into account

the language level of students, their professional interests and educational goals. These factors should be taken into account in the further development of methods for the formation of English language culture based on news discourse. The results obtained confirm that English-language news texts have significant educational potential and can be effectively used as a means of forming language culture, developing students' communicative competence and critical thinking.

Conclusion

The conducted research has confirmed the significant educational potential of English-language news texts in the process of forming the linguistic culture of students of philological fields. The analysis of theoretical sources and the results of practical work has shown that the use of authentic media texts contributes to the integrated development of linguistic, communicative, socio-cultural and intercultural competencies of students. The results of the study indicate that systematic work with English-language news materials contributes to the expansion of students' active vocabulary, the assimilation of modern language norms and the improvement of oral and written communication skills. In addition, news texts create favorable conditions for the formation of socio-cultural awareness, understanding of the cultural realities of English-speaking countries and developing skills of intercultural interaction. Of particular importance is the influence of news discourse on the development of critical thinking. The analysis of various media texts allows students to assess the reliability of information, identify the author's position, recognize evaluative vocabulary and hidden communication strategies, which contributes to the formation of media literacy and analytical skills. The practical significance of the research lies in the possibility of effectively integrating English-language news texts into the process of teaching a foreign language in higher education. The proposed methodology can be used in the development of training courses in practical English, media linguistics, intercultural communication and professionally oriented learning. The prospects for further research are related to the study of the possibilities of digital news platforms, social media and artificial intelligence technologies in the process of forming the language culture of students. It also seems advisable to conduct comparative studies of the effectiveness of various types of authentic media texts in the development of students' linguistic and intercultural competence.

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