XXXIII Неделя науки СПбГПУ. Материалы межвузовской научно-технической конференции. Ч.VIII: С.108-109, 2005

© Санкт-Петербургский государственный политехнический университет, 2005.

УДК 802.0:316.647.8

Л.С.Воронова, Т.В.Муштаева (1 курс, каф. ИЯ) Е.А.Иванова, к.п.н., доц.

## КОММУНИКАТИВНОЕ ПОВЕДЕНИЕ В ОБУЧЕНИИ ИНОСТРАННОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

Every person, who has encountered with foreigners, can't help noticing peculiarities of communication with people of other nationalities. Every country has its own communicative behaviour

Communicative behaviour is a set of norms and traditions in the communication of some nationality. The description of communicative behaviour shows peculiarities in communication and thinking of the certain nation. The results of communicative behaviour system description can be used in culturology, psychology, linguistics, pedagogical studies etc.

So communicative behaviour can be used in spoken language teaching, when you are learning a foreign language.

Communicative behaviour is a description of real conversation facts, facts of etiquette, national traditions. Knowledge in this field is needed for active communication. Communicative behaviour is more than oral etiquette. It describes themes of conversation, perception of communicative actions by native speakers, specifics of conversation in large communicative spheres for example family, team, acquaintances, strangers etc.

Nowadays we can single out three types of communicative behaviour: national, group and personal.

Communicative behaviour is as important as reading, writing, speaking, translating etc. It is necessary to teach communicative behaviour in the receptive aspect in full size. The foreigner must understand communicative behaviour of a country, whose language he is learning. There should be a deductive selection of material in the productive aspect.

It is necessary to teach communicative behaviour in standard situations, where realizations of some norms are connected with the meaning of polite conversation and with national specific methods of argumentation and persuasion.

It is also important to pay attention to etiquette, culture, non-verbal behaviour, in order to teach students to avoid inadequate and insulting non-verbal behaviour towards other nations.

So communicative behaviour can be called active and communicative culture studies and must be studied in foreign language teaching.

American character and communicative behaviour.

National character has a big influence on the communicative behaviour.

The sociologists Lord Bryce, Alex Inkeles describe the Americans as educated, good-natured, fickle, independent and sociable people. The explorers Albert and Williams note the active way of American life. Morris Birbeck says that an American allways looks for something better, so he usually dies with a hope. We can compare him with a Gipsy. They are "village-urban" nation.

Now we will discuss the essence of the American character in more detail.

Firstly, the American people value *the independence of a person* very much. They are convinced that personal opinion, personal freedom is the most important. A child is taught from the childhood to consider himself as an individual person, who is responsible for his own actions, for his own destiny.

Leyner notes that the Americans value their personal solitude. But in the different nations the wish to be alone is regarded as a sign of some trouble. The American people never force their presence upon you. A sense of "unity with a group" is usual for Russians and Easten cultures, but

unusual for Americans. It isn't usual to share all your ideas with everybody, even with close friends. The ideal for the American people is a free man, who can't dictate what to do to anybody.

The second trait is *respect of other people*'s *independence* (from other people), the observance of "privacy". For American mind the concept privacy is exetremely important. This is independence, inviolability of inward world, definite distance from other people as a long wished condition for a person. The Americans like to be in a group, but it's hard for them to understand people, who always aspire to be in the collective and prefer not to be alone.

The third trait of the American character is *independence of judgements and behaviour*. They show the independence in everything and they are used to relying on their own power. Leyner added that an American is taught from the childhood to analyse, to ask questions, to explore.

The fourth trait is contiousness. They consider the personal work is the only way to their prosperity. There are many "workaholics" in U.S.A. Teenagers begin to earn a living being at school.

The American people also have the *entrepreneurship* in their character. They see their intention clearly in every case and do successive steps for achieving it. They get used to not putting off troubles and finding the simplest solution to the problem. Americans are usually awfully busy if even sometimes it isn't so.

The next trait is the *importance of business*, your private life is on the second place. There is no system of "nepotism". And money does everything in U.S.A. It should be added that the American people hate a failure. You must be a conqueror.

Specific features of behaviour in different countries, when you are visiting people at their home.

Conversation with guests in Finnish and Russian culture is very similar, but also has some differencies.

- 1. In Russia, after greeting hosts invite guests to take their seat at the table. In Finland, hosts and guests before the meal can have a talk, then they eat, clear the table and go on talking.
- 2. In Russian culture it is customary to court guests, thats why sometimes when Russian people are abroad they are amazed when hosts don't offer them the meal twice. In Finland if hosts invite many guests they usually make a so-called swedish table, so guests can help themselves.
- 3. A Russian celebration is accompanied by a common conversation. The themes can be various (about events in the family, in the world, in the culture life). The Finns prefer to talk in small groups. Hosts ought to come and talk with everyone. Neither in Russia nor in Finland it is not normal to talk about private, intimate things.
- 4. Giving toasts and telling anecdotes isn't very widespread in Finland, although in Russia it is an integral element of a celebration.
- 5. When Finnish students are going to organize a party, they discuss who will bring food and drinks. In contrast, in Russia hosts treat their guests, who bring something in addition.