

Authentic Video Materials and Their Advantages in the Development of Socio-Cultural Competence of Learners

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Abstract. *The article deals with authentic materials and its role in the process of teaching a foreign language. Such as authentic videomaterials which prepare a person for real life by demonstrating real life and provide a great opportunity to learn in harmony the everyday lifestyle and culture of the people of the country in which the language reflected in its essence is studied.*

Keywords. comfortable learning environment, authentic materials, competence, real-life situation, socio-cultural competence, didactic cultural compatibility.

Introduction

Authentic materials (visual aids) authentic materials) – these are materials used in the real life of the country intended for language learners (newspapers and magazines, tickets for transport, theater, letters, advertising, radio and television programs, advertisements, etc.), which are considered the most optimal material for the development of socio-cultural competence of learners [6]. The term "authentic" is usually used as a synonym for the words "documentary", "original" and "true", and is used in a sense contrary to the concepts of "developed", "forged" [8; p.37].

Methodology

Different approaches can be seen in the interpretation of the concept of authentic material. The concept of authentic material has been widely interpreted by foreign scientists, for example, Ron Oliver and Janise Herringtons use the term "authentic study". In their opinion, this term will be directly related to real life and will be aimed at preparing for real situations [5]. In our opinion, authentic learning is the effective development of language skills through direct viewing, hearing of real situations in real life.

In fact, the authenticity of the material presented in the development of socio-cultural competence of learners is important. Authentic materials the way of life of language owners, in contrast to textual texts, serves to illustrate life situations in the original: not only about their way of life is formed, but also manifests their way of life together with all – cultural, national, verbal, nonverbal means. And the provision of authentic materials through videomaterials creates conditions for the original hearing and sight of linguistic and non-linguistic instruments and is armed with incredibly important skills for the future professional activities of the learners. Therefore, the main emphasis in the development of learners' competence in a foreign language should be placed on the autonomy of materials.

According to Russian linguists, "authentic materials are materials that are not adapted for educational purposes and the level of language knowledge of learners. It reflects in itself the national features of the structure and function of the text in the usual waytiradi" [1;p.25]. In particular, N.V. According to Barishnikov's description, "authentic texts are original texts written by language owners, intended for language owners... This category is usually interpreted as a semiotic environment, which presents a multi-level holistic doctrine, as a result of the reflection of a certain piece of art with the help of a certain system of signs..."[3; p.76]. As for the description of Jerry Gebhard, the authentic material includes all that is needed for communication. They can be presented in the form of newspapers, magazines, television or radio programs, films, songs, advertising [4; p.127].

Apparently, all authors evaluate the authentic materials as a special layer that is not developed for pedagogical purposes, reflecting the modern stage of development of the current norms and rules of the language, and believe that most of the materials used in the process of teaching a foreign language should be authentic [7; p.45].

But this does not mean that even from working with non-authentic materials in foreign language lessons it is necessary to completely abandon it. First of all, it is necessary to identify the needs and objectives for the study of the language and culture of the learners. Learners will be asked to engage in the selection process of authentic materials that will be necessary for the training and bring to the audience materials that are not directly related to the recipes, gazettes, labels and other educational process [2]. To do this, teachers must first explain to the learners how important the selected authentic materials are in the study of the culture of the

country where the language is being studied. It is much more convenient to find and use authentic materials, especially since the Internet is a rich source of various materials in this regard.

Apparently, the use of authentic video materials will help to solve the following problems:

- increase interest in learning;
- create a comfortable learning environment;
- helps to deepen education;
- increases student activity;
- creates conditions for learners to work independently [9] .

Therefore, in the process of foreign language education, authentic video materials are of great importance in the development of socio-cultural competence of the educator. On the basis of emotions derived from real-life situations, learners' listening comprehension and speaking skills develop.

It should also be noted that the delivery of the content of the episode in a clear and understandable way by sounding or translating the feelings of the heroes of the work will not always be a successful one. For this reason, there is also a need for the wide application of authentic video materials in the educational process. In a word, authentic videomaterials prepare a person for real life by demonstrating real life and provide a great opportunity to learn in harmony the everyday lifestyle and culture of the people of the country in which the language reflected in its essence is studied.

Conclusion

Even in authentic materials, the form confirms the originality of the text and the desire of learners to work with this material. In particular, the structure of texts, assignments, materials must also be authentic. For example, the ad should be written manually, in the form of paper glued to the wall or bulletin board, in the form of an article-a piece of paper cut from a newspaper, the text of an invitation or greeting card. Also, the authentic materials used should be in proportion to the principles of the learners' young psychology, religious beliefs, worldview, didactic cultural compatibility, as well as the need for life communicative situations.

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