offene Stil der Kommunikation der Deutschen bedeutet, dass alles buchstäblich wahrgenommen wird. In Deutschland wird nie „ja“ gesagt, nur um einen Kollegen nicht zu beleidigen.

Angesichts der unterschiedlichen Kommunikationsstile von den Russen und Deutschen, kann man die Ursachen und Quellen der Konflikte in der Wirtschaft und dem alltäglichen Umgang zwischen den Vertretern dieser Kulturen verstehen [6, S.192].

Auf diese Weise besteht die wichtigste Antwort auf die Frage über die Lösung des aktuellen Problems des Beherrschens einer Fremdsprache als des Mittels der Kommunikation zwischen verschiedenen Völkern und Kulturen darin, dass die Sprachen in der Einheit mit der Welt und Kultur der Völker, die diese Sprachen sprechen, gelernt werden sollten. Die Überwindung der Sprachbarriere ist nicht ausreichend, um eine effektive Kommunikation unter den Menschen verschiedener Kulturen zu gewährleisten. Auch sind kulturelle Barrieren unbedingt zu überwinden.

Quellenverzeichnis

2. Can the slang: American dialect has become filled with slang not familiar to most Europeans. The sentence "Can the slang," for example, would baffle the average European.

3. Use internationally understood words: Many Europeans will draw a blank if you say "vacation," but light bulbs turn on when you say "holiday." If you say "restroom" or "bathroom," you will get no room — "toilet" is direct, simple, and understood.

4. Be melodramatic and not self-conscious: Exaggerate the local accent and use hand signals and body language to communicate. In France you will communicate more effectively (and have more fun) by sounding like Inspector Clouseau (and the locals will not be insulted). Use whatever French you do know. In Italy be melodic and exuberant. You must be uninhibited. Self-consciousness kills communication.

5. Figure things out: Most major European languages are related and come from Latin. The French word for Monday (our "day of the moon") is Lundi (lunar day). The Germans say the same thing — Montag. Sonne is sun, so Sonntag is Sunday. If "buon giorno" means good day, "zuppa del giorno" is soup of the day.

6. Practice: Read time schedules, posters, multilingual signs, graffiti in bathrooms, and newspaper headlines. Develop your ear for foreign languages by tuning in to the other languages on a multilingual tour. It's a puzzle. The more you play, the better you get.

7. Use a notepad: Words and numbers are much easier understood when they are written. To repeatedly communicate something difficult and important (such as medical instructions, "I'm a strict vegetarian," "boiled water," "well-done meat," "your finest ice cream"), write it in the local language on your notepad.

8. Go with your educated guess: The key is to see most communication problems as multiple-choice questions. Make an educated guess at the meaning of a message and proceed confidently as if you understand it correctly.

9. Fake it: Faking it applies to rudimentary things like instructions on customs forms, museum hours, and menus. With this approach you will find that 80 percent of the time you are correct. And if you are wrong, it does not really matter (and your trip will become much more interesting!).

10. Relax: Don't worry about making mistakes, and just try to relax. You will be surprised at how well you can communicate with a 20 word vocabulary by just making an effort and breaking the ice.

All information that we gathered via magazines, internet and people showed us quite a conclusion. European Union was created due to high integration level, similar cultural and civilization level. And nowadays it’s a whole state problem – to remove language barriers.

You can’t be successful unless you have proper education and communicative skills. It’s just not profitable. And therefore, Europe evolves.

**Literature references**


УДК 2-133

**IDIOMS OF BIBLICAL ORIGIN IN CANADIAN NEWSPAPERS**

N.P. Kozytska, 4th year of studies
Scientific supervisor – A.O. Khudolii
National University of Ostroh Academy

If natural language had been designed by a logician, idioms would not exist. A pure idiom must have constituent elements from which the overall meaning of the whole is not deductible [4, p.30].

They are a feature of discourse that frustrates any simple logical account of how the meanings of utterances depend on the meanings of their parts and on the syntactic relation among those parts. Idioms are transparent to native speakers, but a course of perplexity to those who are acquiring a second language. The logical approach to language relegates idioms to the sidelines. Speakers use idiomatic expressions, on this account, as though they were words or phrases that have become frozen into a single
Round-the-world travellers

Task 1 – Countries

With a partner, make a list of all the countries you know. You have one minute.

Task 2 – Vocabulary

Learn the language of each place you plan to visit. Find a sponsor to provide money while you are travelling. Make sure you are fit before you begin your trip. Reserve hotel room in each country you will visit. Check your equipment at the start of each day of your journey. Take lots of clothes. You must be at least 18 to travel alone. Take a laptop so that you can contact family and friends while you are away.


Task 7 – Discussion

Discuss these questions:

- Would most parents allow their teenage son or daughter to travel round the world alone? Why? Why not?
- How dangerous?

On his travels, Bruce Chatwin took thousands of photographs and kept daily notebooks. Published here for the first time, the photographs are excellent, the notebooks both scholarly and funny. Will give great pleasure.

F: Walks and Tours in France, Automobile Association. Explore spectacular and pretty France with 61 expertly researched motor tours and 114 walks, complete with route directions, super mapping, and descriptions and pictures of places of interest for the traveller.

G: The Book of French Life, by Shirley Pike. This beautiful volume contains 40 wonderful photographs that show the ver. We can say the same about travel. Traveling isn’t just sight-seeing, it’s being transported to a place where the culture, social norms, and language may be completely different from yours. A conscientious traveler will try to immerse him or herself in these differences, taking part in those surroundings while at the same time respecting cultural boundaries. Interacting with people from different corners of the world will undoubtedly make you a better listener, more compassionate, more willing to understand others, and better at communicating. Languages. This brings us to a related skill that i