

can use Skype on whatever works best for you - on your phone or computer or a TV with Skype on it [1]. Skype lets you not be shy to communicate with a stranger. It will help you develop communication skills. Therefore, this way of communication is very effective, because while communicating, you can see the face of your interlocutor and hear the tone of his voice. In any case, if you want to learn quickly a foreign language, you should surround yourself with a foreign speech. Also, using such means of communication via the Internet, you get the skills of the spoken foreign language. Such skills are useful. Besides, when you learn the foreign language, you will acquaint involuntarily with the culture of this nation.

In conclusion, in today's modern world people especially students have an invaluable opportunity to broaden their mind. The today's generation can get the unlimited amount of available information in a couple of seconds. The formation of intercultural and communicative competences of every person has a great importance in the context of globalization of modern society. With the knowledge about other cultures and nations it is easier to communicate with people, understand them as well as be understood.

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INTERNATIONALIZATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION

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The basic tasks of the higher education system are to train high-quality human resources and provide opportunities for self-learning and lifelong learning. In today's era with new challenges and opportunities of the globalization process, along with the development of the knowledge economy, higher education takes an increasingly important position as an integral part of cultural, social, economic and political development. At the same time, higher education is also considered as a pillar for building and developing internal resources, sustainable development, peace and prosperity of each country and of the whole world.

Governments have acknowledged that higher education is a part of the national infrastructure and the responsibility of the state. However, the general trend of international integration and exporting education services has developed rapidly, creating a fundamental change in the policy making and quality management. In particular, the issue of education, especially, higher education is included in the negotiations of the World Trade Organization (WTO), these problems have arisen beyond the control of the country. To restrict to a minimum the harmful effects of this process and maximize the effectiveness of the higher education system, we need to develop mechanisms for transboundary cooperation based on the principle of equal partnership, mutual respect and mutual benefit.

In the first years of the 21st century, humanity is witnessing great changes in economy, politics, culture, society, and science and technology. In the past decade, they say much about globalization as an irreversible trend in the evolution of the world, dreaming of a "global village", in which humans live in equality nowadays than it has little chance of becoming a reality due to the ethnic conflict, prolonged culture, the wealth gap widened, environmental destruction, resource depletion, especially, risk of being left behind and marginalized in no small part by poor countries. Advanced technology development has brought human civilization to a new - civilization knowledge and knowledge-based economy. It includes the creation and use of knowledge and keeps leading an important role in economic development enhancing economic and social life. In the new era, knowledge is not simply a product of the human mind, but also it plays an important role in enhancing the value in all areas: commercial production, management and public organizations. People will not stop at the effective use of knowledge, but also they have created new knowledge. Knowledge-based economy in the 21st century will operate the completely different principles than the traditional economy, primarily focused on industries with high levels of intelligence and enhance organizational capabilities to market access.

In the current development process, it has been found that the gap in the level of information and knowledge between industrialized countries and developing countries is growing, and even bigger than the income gap. This is particularly serious when the knowledge economy, only knowledge of technology and new skills are a comparative advantage. The phenomenon of "brain drain" due to the appeal of the modern economy continues to increase profoundly affect education developing country. Besides, poor infrastructure, the ability to exploit the limited resources and the economic conditions are developing new era entering.

To overcome the enormous challenges due to globalization and the knowledge economy in place, countries, especially, the developing countries need to be prepared carefully for qualified human resources demand, and be able to

absorb and reproduce knowledge. Therefore, the role of education and training, especially, tertiary education becomes particularly important, and it become the first national policy for many countries. As well as in the areas of economics and society, countries are facing new challenges in education, especially, higher education.

Traditional education in the first half of the 20th century associated with the scientific revolution, but mass technical knowledge generated in several decades has been also very limited. In the late 20th century and early 21st century, the revolution of science and technology with speed control takes place on the global scale, a strong impact to the whole humanity. That means that people in this era of knowledge must always update with the changes of the environment and working conditions.

In modern society, the higher education system becomes responsible for providing services of high quality training for young people to help them access the labor market, while giving them the ability to access update knowledge and workmanship skills. Besides, the quality of education must be improved to meet the needs of socio-economic development in the globalized world. In fact, a series of conflicts are emerging, such as the conflict between the boom needs to be trained, while unemployment increase for bachelors; ensuring equity in access to education has reasonable investment costs, diversification of investment sources while ensuring social objectives.

The modern telecommunication means such as the Internet has quickly created conditions that allow the diversification of types of universal knowledge. Along with the development of electronic commerce (e-commerce) and the corresponding expansion of distance learning to enhance the use of information technology and telecommunications, the potential of transnational trade in educational services has become more popular and promising than ever. But the question is that there are no criteria for the evaluation of the quality of this type of training. To universalize knowledge and information to the community, the potential of information technology and modern telecommunications should be fully exploited. However, the gap between the groups of people in a country and between countries together is too large to ensure equal access. Due to lack of capacity and facilities, many countries, particularly developing countries, face numerous difficulties to apply this technology into practice and local needs.

Investment in higher education plays an increasing role in the new context of the 21st century to meet the expansion requirements and improve the quality of training. Most institutions of higher education are looking for different sources of finance, both in the public and private sectors. But the faculty, increasing private investment in education, also develops commercial aspects of education for profit, and so cannot guarantee harmony in the implementation of the objectives of social education.

Not only the developing countries, but also developed countries face with the problem above. On the one hand, these countries are keen to international integration to exploit the knowledge of the human capital, on the other hand, they want to protect this area of higher education aimed at implementing the economic and social goals of the country. However, developed countries with great tradition and years of experience in university governance, with better exploitation of science and technology, have advanced far ahead of other countries in the exploitation of higher education for the purpose of trade tomorrow. Along with the trend of trade liberalization, a number of countries at the forefront of privatization of higher education establishments have promoted the talks in the World Trade Organization (WTO) to go to unload protective barriers in education to be an open market for competition to education, especially, higher education. One in twelve of the content to the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) is devoted to the field of education.

GATS is a multilateral agreement with legal force to regulate international trade in the services sector. Based on the same basic principles of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) for the commodity products from more than 50 years, GATS encourages trade liberalization and non-discrimination. GATS covers a vast range consisting of many different types of services and making general provisions on the basic obligations of transparency, regulation Favoured Nation that all WTO members adopted the Agreement must be responsible for compliance.

Until recently, education has not been mentioned in the debate on globalization, because this field is still considered as a non-commercial service. But in practice, education and commercial services has become one of the key sectors in some countries. International trade in higher education is formed based on the cost of the majority of students studying abroad. This form has been available for years, but besides, there are the other forms of education services provided from outside. This is growing rapidly thanks to modern telecommunications technologies that help learners to get access to education without travel abroad. So, new opportunities are opening up in the education market. In the developing countries getting education remains difficult due to limited management skills, poor infrastructure, the poor ability to apply science and technology, but these countries have rich ecosystems, young human resources, dynamic and able to absorb knowledge quickly, as well as the potential market for service providers in education. Therefore, international cooperation should be developed based on a relationship of equal partnership and mutual respect, common interests, which can meet the development needs of a multicultural environment, both in line with strategic objectives strategic and cultural traditions of each country.

Along with the trend of economic integration, internationalization of higher education is a necessity for the transfer of technology and knowledge, but it is not synonymous with commercialization and turning education into a commodity product to communicate change in the market. Each country will develop its own policy in line with the actual conditions and needs development. Internationalization of education must be based on a voluntary cooperation mechanism, equality, mutual respect and mutual helpful. The walk in policy exploiting the efficiency of international cooperation depends largely on the country, in general, and each higher education establishments, in particular.

More to think of a lot of people, trade in higher education services has been established, and it is growing despite opposition from many governments and international organizations. The figure of \$ 30 billion in export earnings brandishing educational services, accounting for 3% of total export earnings from the services of the countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development to bring a lot of sense. But that's only an estimate based on the number of students studying at universities rather than to the entire value of the service and, of course, education is

much lower in reality. Thus, the power of comparative advantage has settled on a number of developed countries leading in the list of countries exporting education services. Advanced technologies, typical for electronic learning (e-learning), will have the most powerful impact on the service sector in the future. Besides, many countries have real concerns about the potential challenges to the culture and the traditional values of his country while strengthening trade liberalization in education services.

Different opinions, even contradictory, related to issues of trade liberalization in education services, removing protectionist barriers of each country for this sector continues to increase. Also, a path ahead to GATS negotiations on achieving a consensus in WTO and GATS member countries can come into the life of the international community. However, whether to support or oppose the reviewers have agreed a principle that education, especially, higher education remains an important factor in national policies. Educational services from outside can only be a complement and support to the national education system. They cannot replace the existing system for the size and quality, although not really correspond to the growth development of that country. The multinational service providers must also respect the national sovereignty in education, reach an agreement with the local government, and comply with international treaties signed in this field.

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TEACHING ENGLISH TO VIETNAMESE STUDENTS IN THE HIGHER INSTITUTION

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At present, one of the worrying situations for higher education is the lack of basic and professional knowledge of English among the students (for technical universities). It is still a serious problem, though many innovations in teaching and learning methods have been implemented in many universities. The need to expand cooperation ties among many countries is increasing in the world, so English is very important and indispensable for students, especially, English for Specific Purposes. This article aims to reflect the results of research on teaching basic English and English for Specific Purposes to Vietnamese students at technical universities, and it is focused on analyzing the aspects of learners' needs. Also, it is concentrated on the fundamental factors such as program planning, teaching and assessment forms in universities.

Nowadays, the knowledge of English as a foreign language is one of the indispensable conditions for getting a desired job in all fields. Consequently, teaching and learning of foreign languages in universities becomes a "hot spot". So, policy innovations in the curriculum and teaching methods are constantly being implemented in order to improve foreign language skills of students. The main aim of this process is to provide students with a good job and necessary skills after graduation from the university.

English is the official language of over 53 countries and territories in the world. Also, it is the official language of the EU, and it is the 3rd most widely known language used only after China and Spain (because of disparity in the national population use). For the students, who wish to study abroad, the countries in the EU and the USA are the top priority by living conditions and the reputation of universities. English is the language you can never ignore. According to Wikipedia, there are over 400 million people using English as their mother-tongue, and more than 1 billion people use English as a second language. English has the largest vocabulary in all languages with over 500,000 words in the Oxford book. In addition, English is the language of science, technology and business, so its vocabulary is getting more and more new words day from day. The countries with high *per capita* income in the world have many people being fluent in English.

We have studied trends in Teaching English as a Foreign Language (TEFL), and several investigations addressed to teaching and learning of English for Specific Purposes (ESP). In terms of theory, training must have high quality to meet the needs of training subjects in the society, and to create good training products. It means that students must use basic English and English for Specific Purposes in their jobs after graduation. However, English for Specific Purposes as a subject has revealed in recent years many difficulties and limitations in many aspects of teaching. This has led to financial wastes, and many training institutions has not achieved the desired objectives. For engineering sector, students do not have many opportunities to contact or work in English; their level of English has just stopped almost at grasp the basics. This is a really urgent problem, and it needs to be solved quickly.