

INTERCULTURAL DIALOGUE AND INFLUENCE ON LANGUAGES

The dialogue of cultures is one of the most important forms of cultural dynamics. Nowadays, it is impossible to find any country, nation that was not involved in the system of international relations to one another or influence other cultures. The combination of the universal experience of economic, social and cultural development with national traditions is a prerequisite for the progress of each country.

For any national culture that acquaints a different culture, opening up new opportunities for development, it is possible to evaluate and prevent new, more efficient cultures, overestimate their own cultural norms, artistic values, technologies, moral and political ideas [1].

Language is an important part of our lives. It is a uniquely human gift which lets us communicate and differentiates us from animals. —Language is more than just a means of communication (O'Neil). Language is used all over the world every day. —Language derives its meaning from culture, every culture is embodied in the language it speaks. Every language is rooted in the culture that speaks it (Universal Language). Language is used in every culture, and enrooted in the regions where someone lives, but that does not change how language is used. Language can be taken back to the beginning of time [2]. But language is much more than just a means of communication. It is also an inseparable part of our culture.

Studying a foreign language for communication, understanding and ability to evaluate other cultures, the ability to talk about your own country, studying towards a common goal with peers from other countries - these are the key components of the modern educational process, which covers many fields of activity.

Learning an alien language can be a mean feat, and if achieved fully it can be one of the most rewarding experiences, as by learning the language one becomes familiar with the culture. There are ethnic minorities that have languages of their own and are considered to be the backbone of a culture, for example, the Aboriginals in Australia [4].

In fact, we use language in many different ways, some of these are, the informational, the expressive, the directive, the phatic, the aesthetic. We use language and that language is a part of society. Noam Chomsky, one of the most well known linguists in the world, explains that all languages are dialects of one language, which is the human language. He says that —even though they appear very different, they are in fact very similar. Nevertheless, different cultures have a predominant fashion in which they use their language and they have differences which cannot be underestimated [5].

Many of the linguists, philosophers, theories, researches on the theory and history of culture. This problem was also studied by J. Herder, V. Humboldt, D. Likhachev, Y. Lotman, O. Potebnya. However, today these questions remain controversial, they interested as modern scientists as young students because recent situation changes every year [3].

Every language can represent the role of culture through its own reflection of reality it presents. The versions differ as every nation has had to face a different set of problems to arise at their current state. There are different set of values and beliefs attached to each, and they are all equally important, and as far as language is concerned, is supposed to be just as important as it is a reflection of the nations' identity. The role of culture in language and its bearings as per its evolution are highly significant and felt every day in each culture.

In the conclusion, language is the important part of culture, everybody uses this way of expressing their emotions. If you know language you will understand culture some country. This is the most interesting way to explore another culture or history.

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