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An Analysis of How Language Forms Cross-Cultural Ties

Analisis tentang Bagaimana Bahasa Membentuk Ikatan Lintas Budaya

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Abstract

This scientific article explores the significance of language in various cultures, emphasizing its diversity and linguistic aspects, as well as its profound impact on human comprehension of foreign cultures. Drawing on the leading theoretical perspectives of international scholars, our study aims to investigate the goals, methods, results, and implications of language's role in fostering cross-cultural understanding. Through meticulous analysis and synthesis of relevant literature, we elucidate the multifaceted nature of language's influence on cultural comprehension, highlighting the intricate interplay between language, culture, and identity. Our findings underscore the critical importance of linguistic diversity in appreciating and comprehending diverse cultures, paving the way for enhanced intercultural communication and fostering global harmony.

Highlights:

- **Language as a Key to Cultural Understanding:** The article emphasizes the pivotal role of language in facilitating cross-cultural comprehension, serving as a gateway to unraveling the intricacies of diverse cultures and promoting intercultural dialogue.
- **Linguistic Diversity and Cultural Identity:** By exploring the linguistic aspects of different cultures, this research sheds light on how language shapes and reflects cultural identities, highlighting the significance of linguistic diversity in appreciating and preserving cultural heritage.
- **Implications for Enhanced Intercultural Communication:** The findings of this study carry significant implications for fostering effective intercultural communication, emphasizing the need for embracing linguistic diversity and promoting language education as a means to bridge cultural gaps and promote global harmony.

Keywords: language diversity, cross-cultural understanding, linguistic aspects, cultural comprehension, intercultural communication

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Introduction

The weight of language in increasing effectual cross-cultural cooperation can not to be undervalue. The faculty of human brain is language this information informed by Schmid (2001). It supports human beings to be aware of their own culture and others. There are many countries which have a diverse culture. When someone learn a foreign country, they may face with barriers which is created by cultural differences to social integration. Solomon and Schell (2009) argued that the cultural diversity may lead misunderstanding in order to release the foreign countries' culture and concepts. The cultural differences and fosters in-depth perspectives of the foreign country are addressed by using language. Carrying in mind that culture forms an important point of interaction and the role of language in experiencing culture comprehensive, the next paper will describe if learning language is necessary when studying in a foreign country. In order to set up the importance of the language, the article will differ the several cultural differences denoted by the key aspects and universally communication of language in the pile of ideas. Culture includes the beliefs, language, and social habits that define a group. According to Chen (2009), culture impact the way people communicate, believe each other and the behavior that are enriched based on cultural address. Culture describe the differences of one particular society. Moreover, language is very critical for peculiar social integration. Kim (2001) claimed that cross-cultural communication causes the interchange of thoughts between people who are from different cultural backgrounds. In the cross-cultural communication language plays a crucial stage, Li [8, 114] argued that it produces honest circulation of releasing each other and unites multiple cultures.

Tochon (2009) said that language is an important element of culture and has an unusual cultural denotation. Chen (2009) noted that language encourage releasing of the ethnic similarity of the other people and in discovering how diverse cultures believe each other. However, the human beings experience and learn culture through language and this information discovered by Samovar and Porter (2004). By definition, language seems as the key ship in which culture is transferred. For that reason, relay on the several different stand point, language take part in a critical role in stimulating good comprehension of a country. That is why it becomes essential requirement to learn the language when studying in a country.

Methods

The diversity in language aspect to the presence of barriers that forbite exploration of cultures of the other groups. When investigating the nonverbal attributes, relations and the norms that drive a given country, the continuum of intercultural communication is the bulk important (Beamer & Varner 2009). Despite the fact that importance of educating language when studying another society, the age of new media has removed the cultural barriers that presented in the traditional societies, in consequence, negating the necessity of language (Laponce 2003).

It is clear that, Beamer and Varner (2009) argued that there are many measurements give an opportunity to understand easily an identity or culture without learning the language associated to the culture. For example, a culture of country is made of symbols that able to be explained through monitoring. Appiah (2006) stated that the traits of flexibility and the capability to tolerate uncertainty are possessed by competent intercultural communicator. Moreover, adaptability and open-mindedness are a crucial element that can be applied to study the cultural phase of a country by explanation of the symbols.

In the multicultural communication, non-language codes additive language is mentioned by Maloof, Rubin and Miller [9, 225-273]. That is why, the codes supply a platform for interaction and investigation of the sense in a new culture. The non-language codes are connected to the culture of a community; the codes give an opportunity to people to explain phrases through the cultural divide without the importance of learning the potential language. For instance, in soaring context cultures, facial expressions, use of body languages and objects that are figurative to the specific culture help in assigning meaning and learning the different points of the country. What is more, productive intercultural communication does not merely depend on language, while it is related to many outlines of interactions (Wiseman 2003). For that reason, nationalization and application of the basis available such as the use of interpreters, ability to interpret symbols present alternatives that able to be applied in fostering productive integration in a new country (Chen 2009). Nowadays the world became globalized; the modern society is a mixture of cultures and races. Laponce (2003) argued that the world has dramatically become interconnected because of technological advancement and new means of communication. Even though globalization has not removed the cultural discrepancy, cultures' multi-dimensional hybridization has taken place across the globe. For instance, the mixture of cultures has resulted in systematic cultural values that make it easy to overcome the boundaries that in the past existed because of the diversity in language. The information about the cultural relativity and connections have been brought by the globalization.

Results

Li said that [8,131] in the modern world, there is elasticity in the communication, and there are international languages that have been included in the several spheres of the world. The cultural integration and resulting

hybridization have been experienced at the global level and the rural level. The efficient media has driven the globalization and transformed the various aspects of the human society. For example, People from different countries manage the presence of multinational and drive the economic growth experienced in world.

In addition, (Tochon 2009) noted that the 21st century which is the technological understanding and the onset of new media age have resulted in socio-cultural changes and perceptions of what society is. The new distribution has reconsidered cultural interaction. That is why, there has been a birth of intercultural interaction that is not solely relay on language. Therefore, the interconnectedness of the world involves that there are a lot of dimensions, which people able to communicate and foster releasing without the need to study a foreign language. A platform has been provided by the international languages for interactions because many people speak them and it is easy to get figure out. Language is the medium that is consumed in communication. It takes part in a critical role in understanding the pile of concepts that relate to a given community. Fisher (2008) noted that language is a communication tool that promotes interpersonal communication. On the other hand, as a note of Solomon and Schell (2009) language improves understanding of the self and informs preconceptions. In the intercultural setting, language take part in an important role in permeating the social barriers across seamless interactions with the locals. However, not having enough knowledge about the indigenous language does not limit the interactions.

Conclusion

The world has become interconnected. The acceptances of a global culture have been increased and driven by internationally accepted languages that are used as the resource of interactions in several international forums. Even if language take part in an imperative role in cross-cultural interactions, many dimensions of nationalization and technology provide changes to interactions. Thus, it is possible to study in a country without learning the language.

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