



The Functional Significance of Language in the Process of International Communication

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ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the study of communication barriers that arise in interethnic relations. Interethnic communication focuses on the specific features of human psychology. It is noted that certain aspects of the state of consciousness in the process of interethnic communications are of particular interest and can be an obstacle in intercultural interaction.

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In the process of interethnic relations, a combination of civilizations, different in their customs, history, language, and religion, is formed, which, in accordance with their internal laws, develop and influence each other on the basis of communication. Interethnic communication is a term that appeared in the social and humanitarian sciences in the last decade of the last century, following the concepts of "mentality", "cultural pluralism", "dialogue of cultures", which were previously rooted in scientific and everyday consciousness [1]. Intercultural communication includes communication between representatives of different human cultures. This communication can be both oral and written, individual (with a small number of participants) and mass [2]. Since the concept of intercultural communication is complex and multifaceted, it is studied at the level of integration of several disciplines.

Interethnic communication is one of the most rapidly developing areas of interaction between cultures through information. Of particular interest is the study of communication barriers between representatives of different socio-cultural systems, which can lead to cultural and communicative shock. Barriers in the broad sense of the word are defined as problems that arise in the process of interaction and reduce its effectiveness. [3].

The main objective of this study is to study the communicative problems that arise in interethnic relations. The study of barriers to intercultural communication was conducted in the form of semi-formal interviews. The main range of problems was: to identify the phenomena that can arise as a result of verbal and non-verbal differences, the specific features of the perception of reality and their impact on the effectiveness of dialogical relations. The main problems of a linguistic nature are often the first difficulties in communicating with representatives of other cultures. Attempts to use a foreign language for communication purposes are often unsuccessful, since this does not allow solving the following tasks:

1) the ability to express thoughts: dialogue participants feel that they lack perfect language skills, because it will not be possible to fully express their thoughts;

2) not understanding the interlocutor - when talking with a representative of another culture, a high level of knowledge of the language is sometimes required (knowledge of terminology, jargon, as well as dialects, which includes both specific pronunciation and knowledge of individual words).

However, in most communications, even though the interlocutors have good knowledge, they do not express the same level of emotion in the second language as in their native language. The interlocutors use various methods to achieve understanding of the interlocutor, for example: using non-verbal gestures, explaining, trying to re-explain.

3) contextual style: using linguistic constructions such as the pronoun "you" when referring to any person. The contextual status-based style emphasizes the importance of formal relationships.

4) semantic barriers: due to the unique characteristics of the phonetic-phonological, lexical, morphological, and syntactic levels of different languages, difficulties arise in understanding partners and in translating and reproducing the meaning of exchanged messages.

The semantic barriers that interlocutors encounter during intercultural communication are related to:

1. Incompleteness of the dictionary.
2. Due to different cultural traditions, hesitance and uncertainty in the interpretation of language expressions.
3. Using dialects, slang, idiomatic expressions [4].

Stereotypes in the process of intercultural communication. Stereotypes are an integral part of our system in the process of communication, therefore, stereotypes are widely used in intercultural situations. People belonging to different cultures imagine the world differently. This person decides how to assess the situation, taking into account the norms and values of his own culture, and affects the nature of dialogical relations with representatives of other cultures. In addition, the specific features of the national and ethnic consciousness of representatives of different cultures can act as potential barriers to intercultural communication: 1) stereotypes of ethnic consciousness, manifested in the formation of simplified images of representatives of one's own and other cultures; 2) negative experiences as a result of intercultural communication, including sensory perception, etc. Almost all interlocutors who do not know the language encounter different opinions about each other [5].

An ordinary person, no matter how contradictory he may be, cannot live without communication with others. "As many people, so many opinions," and the opinions of different people can inevitably contradict each other. K. Delhes identified three main causes of communication conflicts - personal characteristics of communicators, social relations (interpersonal relations) and organizational relations. [6]

Intercultural conflicts often arise between people who are closely related to each other (this can be business partners, friends, colleagues, spouses, relatives). The closer the relationship, the higher the likelihood of conflicts. Therefore, the causes of communicative conflicts in intercultural communication can be not only cultural differences. Often, social stratification, generational clashes, issues of power or status, etc. can be behind this.

In the process of comparing different cultures, along with identifying and justifying ways to solve problems in intercultural communication using various systems (linguistic, non-verbal, etc.), it is necessary to take into account the problems of intercultural communication. They can arise not only due to misunderstandings at the linguistic level, but also due to ignorance of another culture, mentality in general, which can lead to intercultural conflict. In this case, it is necessary to take into account such a science as modern conflictology, which concludes that any conflict can be resolved or significantly weakened if we consciously adhere to one of the five methods of behavior:

1. Compromise - this is a behavior in which a way out of a conflict is negotiated, mutually beneficial agreements are sought, both sides partially give up their demands and reach a compromise. In this case, no one loses;
2. Exiting the conflict is a passive method, the resolution of the conflict situation is postponed, because the participants in the conflict hope that it will be resolved by itself and do not seek to cooperate. In order to avoid sharp confrontations, covert measures are used to silence the conflict;

3. Cooperation is characterized by the desire to solve behavioral problems, clarify disagreements, exchange information, and view conflict as a means of encouraging constructive solutions to emerge from this conflicting situation;

4. Compliance - "only after you" - a passive style, implies compliance. The interlocutors strive for cooperation;

5. Competition is a non-cooperative, active style. This behavior is characteristic of those who act in their own interests, achieve their goals, and act in their own interests. Competition can go as far as the submission of one party to the other. It should be remembered that, like any other aspect of intercultural communication, the style of conflict resolution is determined by the characteristics of the cultures of the conflict participants.

In the process of intercultural communication, one of the partners understands the other together with and through his actions. The construction of relationships with another person, the assumption of the causes and possible consequences of his own and others' actions, largely depends on the adequacy of understanding of actions and their causes.

Culture and communication exist within a single socio-cultural space called society, therefore, the development of intercultural communication skills is becoming increasingly important: the ability to understand someone else's culture, critically analyze the foundations of one's actions, recognize someone else's cultural identity and mentality, establish dialogic relationships, and reach reasonable compromises requires.

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