

AN INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE LANGUAGES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES IN CONTACT: THE
CHALLENGES OF INTERDISCIPLINARITY

ENGLISH AS A LINGUACULTURAL CODE FOR COMMUNICATION

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INTRODUCTION

- Official institutional curriculum and study materials.
- Textbooks – reading, writing, speaking, listening.
- Grammar vs. Vocabulary
- Social factors: social distance, social status of interlocutors.
- Contextual factors: setting, topic, form, style, purpose etc.
- Different type of competence.

COMPONENTS OF LANGUAGE FLUENCY

1. Linguistic competence

- Produce grammatically correct speech.
- Rich vocabulary.

2. Discourse competence

- Use language in different types of forms.
- Produce coherent and cohesive speech.

3. Strategic competence

- Use different strategies for expression for successful communication.
- Navigate different communication problems.

4. Sociolinguistic competence

- Use socially appropriate language;

COMPONENTS OF LANGUAGE FLUENCY

5. Pragmatic competence

- Ability to express the intended message.
- Ability to comprehend the intended message.

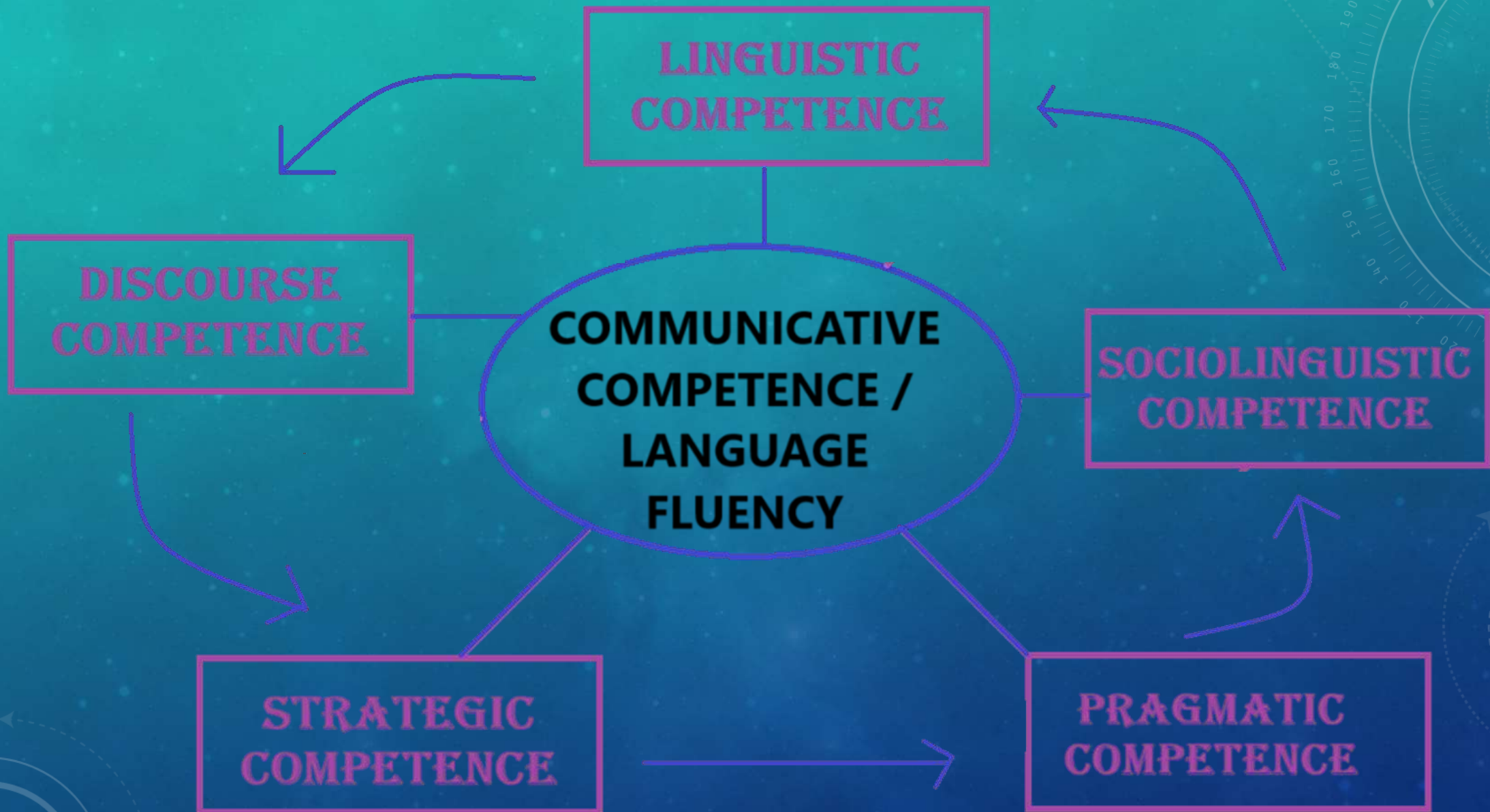
6. Intercultural competence

- Respect and knowledge of other cultures.
- Ability to express yourself,

- prevent miscommunication and
- interpret language in a variety of societal contexts.

❖ **Communicative competence includes:**

- Linguistic,
- Social &
- Cultural knowledge.



THE INTERRELATIONS OF: LANGUAGE & CULTURE

Language

- a communication tool
- tool for cultural expression
- “language can be perceived as a component of culture and as an instrument of culture” (Boltayevna, 2020)

❖ language as a cultural feature.

Culture

- “the customs, civilisation and achievements of a particular time and people” (Oxford Dictionary);
- the characteristic features of everyday existence shared by people in a place or time (Webster Dictionary);

❖ engraved in our native language.

THE INTERRELATIONS OF: LANGUAGE & CULTURE

- ❖ We need language to express our culture and maintain the sense of belonging to a certain culture,
- ❖ We shape the language in accordance to certain specific cultural traits.
- Culture affects communication due to the cultural norms that are conveyed through language.

THE CULTURAL CODE

- system of meaning for the members of a culture or subculture that are used to convey contextually bound messages.
- it includes both verbal and **nonverbal ways of expression**.
- language is also part of the cultural code of a certain social group.
- Language = **verbal code for communication**

THE LINGUACULTURAL CODE

- studies the interaction and influence of language with culture.
- the representation of cultural concepts through the peculiarities of different languages.
- Linguaculture focuses on the verbal aspects of culture
- **The linguacultural code** or the linguistic-cultural code:
- the verbal embodiment of the cultural code

THE LINGUACULTURAL CODE

- Language is considered a linguacultural code because it serves as both a means of communication and a reflection of the cultural context in which it is used.
 1. Language is a primary marker of **cultural identity**.
 - It reflects the history, traditions, and values of a community.
 - Different languages can carry specific cultural connotations that shape how speakers perceive the world.
 2. Language encodes **shared meanings** and symbols that are specific to a culture.
 - Certain phrases, idioms, or expressions may only make sense within a particular cultural context.

3. Language is intertwined with **social practices**, norms, and behaviors.

- How language is used can indicate social hierarchies, relationships, and cultural practices, such as politeness strategies or forms of address.

4. Language influences thought and **perception**.

- The structure of a language can shape how its speakers think about concepts like time, space, and relationships.

5. Language is a key vehicle for the **transmission of culture**.

- Through storytelling, literature, and oral traditions, language conveys cultural values, beliefs, and knowledge from one generation to the next.

6. Language evolves with culture, **reflecting changes** in society, technology, and cultural interactions. New words and expressions emerge as cultures interact and evolve.

CONCLUSION

- ❖ Language is a vital component of human experience and social interaction.
- ❖ Three main influences on fluency:
 - the contextual factors of the speech situation,
 - the social relations between the interlocutors,
 - **cultural background of the interlocutors.**
- ❖ Language acts as a code that encapsulates and transmits:
 - cultural knowledge,
 - identity,
 - social practices.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR TEACHERS & LEARNERS OF EFL

- Learning a foreign language mustn't be excluded from culture, but it should be included in the essential English skills.
- Educate learners about language as a linguacultural code.
- Raise awareness - > help learners anticipate and prepare more on how they can express their thoughts and how they can perceive language from other speakers.
- Include pragmatic lessons at the beginning of the educational process.
- Incorporate lessons on intercultural communication.

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