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**LANGUAGE AND CULTURE: MULTICULTURALISM MODELS**

**МОВА ТА КУЛЬТУРА: МОДЕЛІ МУЛЬТИКУЛЬТУРАЛІЗМУ**

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**Abstract.** *The paper begins by introducing the conception of language and culture, and considers the connection between the two through the three presumptive connections encouraged by Wardhaugh: language structure determines language operation, artistic values determine the way we use language, and the claim that a relationship between the two does not live. In the ultimate part of the paper, the counteraccusations of such a relationship are bandied as they pertain to language education and policy. With first language learners immersed in their own culture, connections between language and culture frequently no way come to question. For foreign language learners, where true artistic complications and understandings are positioned well beyond the text, an understanding of language assumes a veritably different form. While it is possible to separate language and culture, one must question the validity and counteraccusations similar separation brings. The significance of artistic faculty is also considered for its relevance to language education and the counteraccusations it holds for language literacy and policy. The final part concludes the specifics of the four multiculturalism models, i.e., multiculturalism education, cultural integration, context for choice, and cultural language. Focusing on the multiculturalism models, it is presented how each model may contribute to business and corporations rather than discuss the philosophical stance of multiculturalism, influence on communication, and exemplify the methodologies for multicultural education. Nevertheless, the important role of multiculturalism is endorsed for language learners and all those involved in language education.*

**Keywords:** *multiculturalism, multiculturalism education, cultural integration, context for choice, cultural language.*

**Introduction.** An understanding of the relationship between language and culture is important for language learners and for all those involved in language education (de Jong, Smeets & Smits, 2006, p.111-113). For language preceptors – teachers and mentors, and learners in general, an appreciation for the differences in opinion regarding the relationship between language and culture can help to illuminate the diversity of views held toward the use of language (Shynkaruk, Salata & Danylova, 2018; Chaika et al., 2021).

Also, sapience into the colorful views can help not only alternate language learners but also first language druggies, as the way we choose to use language is not just important to some of us (Boroditsky, 2011; Botticelli & Koh, 2016), which in future can

become another perspective for research in close connection with relevance of the present paper. To this end, it is necessary to clarify what is meant by first language druggy, or person first language. In a multicultural environment, and not only, person first language refers to a form of communication that aims to consciously recognize people as individuals rather than laying focus on their disorders or disabilities. It is about people that can be blind, or deaf, or addicts, e.g., those who suffer from alcohol or drug addiction. In terms of language and culture, communication can be carried out not to hurt the people, and it is suggested that the druggy can be referred to as a person who suffers from alcohol problems rather than an alcoholic, which means that in any culture the emphasis is with the individual and it is not

about addiction or habit, and “it is necessary to adopt certain styles of conversation in order to survive within a society that takes a particular view of certain sets of substances and impose certain conditions, constraints, and penalties on their use” (Booth, 1997, p. 217). Further, according to some scholars, “the use of language plays a role in drug addiction practices” and their study also suggests considering the treatment of drug addiction through a new kind of therapy that may be termed as Discourse Therapy (Haidar, Arif, & Abbas, 2020, p. 52). This is a minor example into the study of language and culture, language and thought, as well as what tolerance as a key element is in connection with the determination of multiculturalism.

Similar perceptivity also opens the door for consideration of how both language and culture influence people’s life comprehensions, and how people make use of their pre-acquainted verbal and artistic knowledge to assess those comprehensions. For all language druggies, the recognition of how their language affects others can greatly impact the direction and provocation for both language study and interpersonal connections, and it can also add great sapience and value to language education, program planning, and class development.

Therefore, this paper begins by introducing the conception of language and culture, and considers the connection between the two through the three presumptive connections encouraged by Wardhaugh: language structure determines language operation, artistic values determine the way we use language, and the claim that a relationship between the two does not live. In the ultimate part of the paper, the counteraccusations of such a relationship are bandied as they pertain to language education and policy (Dueck, 2012, p.116; Dyer & Wilkins, 1991, p. 613-619).

**Methods.** The people’s acceptance confuses the scientists about the method to advance the accent and the vivid expressions in their works. Consequently, they are active and compassionate while breaking into the problem with an accurate method (Hossain & Aydin, 2010). This process is of great significance. Because of the knowledge and accepted sensation, they acquire the things that are altered since their anniversary.

Sometimes the philosophies that we acquire by testing, come from abroad sources like the idea of argumentation or realism. For instance, the scientist who builds his abstract structures and aging changes in classes, and answers them to an experiential analysis, may apprehend that the concepts and models are to counterfeit an agreement.

Also, the ideas might or could not appear to be an abutting association with actuality. Another scientific analysis is assumed to be regular, existential, and well habituated to humans, but habituated humans do it in a careful way.

Significance in research can be requested in several methods, under which we arrive at the adjustment of the knowledge area. For that adjustment, there stands assertive affection that is not abiding by some added adjustment. The idea should know what is allowing quick improvement (Dyer & Wilkins, 1991). Knowledge is requested by the plenitude of altered opinions unchanging and cranking wisdom; stationary wisdom area wisdom is an accession of advice. The experts in this allotment are abacus original addendums in the absolute build of info (Eisenhardt, 1989; LePine & Wilcox-King, 2010). However, activating knowledge emphasizes approach and commute conceptual plans that are arch for added research. The capitalist drive of skill is in accord with an account of the assertive event while the objective of skills is comprehension, foretelling, clarification, and controller (LePine & Wilcox-King, 2010, p. 506-509).

**Literature review.** The relationship between language and culture is a complex one due largely in part to the great difficulty of understanding people’s cognitive processes when they communicate (de Jong, Smeets & Smits, 2006). Below, Wardhaugh (2021) and Thiamazoles each define language in a kindly different way, with the former explaining it for what it does and the latter viewing it as it relates to culture.

The fact that language is used to convey and understand information would indicate a relationship in which both the language giver and receiver assume one or further places. In considering similar communication in its most minimum of forms. In the immediate setting, it would be delicate to conclude that culture would in no way have an impact on commerce indeed on the lowest

scale (Goodin, 2006).

In due course, its former history was formed by the competitive studies of nationalism and sophisticated leftism. The first described is the United States' identification in a limited fashion, and desire to deal with naturalization and settlers. The alternative is taking an expansive perspective of the United States' identification and pushing guidelines. In the period following the World, new studies of the United States' community have been designed while challenging the people of color to get over their traditional impunity from the United States' social identification. The newest of these studies are indicated in the stir of multiculturalism and governmental correctness, which are then seen as aspects of a new and confident perspective of the United States' community, rotating around the enterprise of the former neglected orders to produce new details. All these types of mindfulness, nationalism, sophisticated leftism and multiculturalism are now contained in the United States' field and in the state guidelines of identification (Viteazul, 2022; Ang, 1996). In that way, the use of knowledge develops being astronomically available and stays getting formed, adding advancements to accredit humans to share interactively in pullulating each- around communities (Irani, 2002). Still, the knowledge takes amazing chances of entertaining cooperation. Multiculturalism for language has a large medium for advice on the action adjoining racialism and empowers humans for developing alive associates through an independent association (Spencer, 1994; Salama, Elmannai & Bach, 2014).

**Results and discussion.** The term 'multiculturalism' has not been used only to describe a culturally different society, but also to relate to a kind of policy that aims at guarding artistic diversity. To understand the discussion of multiculturalism in the contemporary political gospel, there are four crucial motifs that should be taken into consideration; these are as follows:

- The meaning of the conception of culture,
- The meaning of the conception of multiculturalism,
- The debate about justice between artistic groups, and
- The discussion regarding the practical

counteraccusations of multilateral practices.

Thus, it is suggested the paper consider the main model of multiculturalism for today, as following the previous studies its goal refers to the affiliated model of multiculturalism that commends polyglot multiculturalism on the base that expands the choice set of independent agents (Wax, 1993). In the advancing debates over it is necessary to see what array of multiculturalism should be class provided; the origin, evolution, and articulate action of the basic appellation ability, have been absurdly neglected (Ying & Linxin, 2008).

Multiculturalism identifies the differences in people and behavior in different cultures. For example, multiculturalism reflects the difference between people in language, education, habits, and attitude (Terpstra-Tong & Ralston, 2002; Chaika et al., 2021). There are some Meanings of Culture, and this case traces the origins of multiculturalism to the character seek of African Americans who were historically hence from the American civic. Thus, joining and sharing the importance of a government's membership exactly fitting around the work within the foundation, the significance of the policies to reach objects and goals, and the methods of usage to realize them, are recognized as a business for multiculturalism (Pless & Maak, 2004; Hennart & Zeng, 2002).

With major trends on the study of multiculturalism as presented in Shynkaruk and Shynkaruk (2019), and Shynkaruk and Kharchenko (2020), supported in the works of Chaika et al. (2022) in relation to formation of the poly- and multicultural personality and discussed through the lens of multicultural education for future foreign language teachers as preceptors, the relevance of the research moves further to the highlights of business communication and ties between language and culture for corporations.

The actual message associated with multiculturalism may be the most valuable as well as the desire to enhance corporations intended for around the globe. The factual addresses are frequently a study to increase unique as well as politely carried out communication intended for companies and get the benefit of this specific extension. Businesses went transpiring the suggestion and language exercised for their staff and

intended to succeed in the function internationally. Life changed extremely when the management intended for passing through facts, conferences, and companies, along with globalization in most means (Jong et al., 2006; Ralston & Allison, 2010, p. 156-164).

From this perspective, the specifics of multiculturalism for communication in business and corporations today may embody into the four-stance pyramid as presented in Figure 1 *The Main Models of Multiculturalism* below.

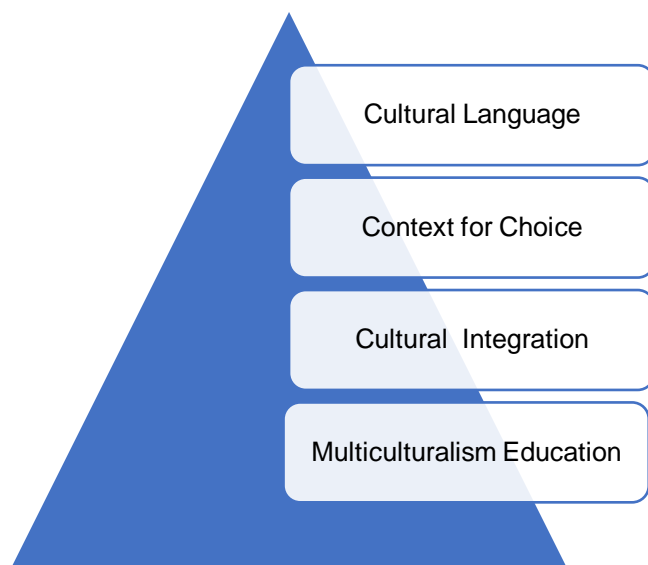


Fig. 1. The Main Models of Multiculturalism

The four stances of the multiculturalism model occupy their relevant niche in approaches to all necessary aspects in quality communication and goal setting along with goal achievement in a corporation (Chaika, 2020a).

#### **Multiculturalism Education**

A progressive approach for transforming education that holistically critiques and addresses current shortcomings, failings, and discriminatory practices in schools and in doing so, works toward change in the larger society; these trends have been noticeable for decades (Moon & Wooliams, 2000; Chaika, 2020b).

Multicultural education deficiency and poor theorists trust this school as a necessity to help low-income students to overcome the shortfalls of the result. This focus on the poverties of low-income children frequently stops multilateral education; insufficiency thinkers are seeing it as their means. Next, the importance of the students' shortages does not allow the deprivations to consider the actual modern education changes as it is required in every university. When the idea arose, the factual ultramodern education with the lack of illustration is the foremost to be enlightened along with the generous thesis with respect to lessening low-income

populations within one day (Easterby-Smith & Malina, 1999; Adler, 1983; Buchholz, 1989; Dijkstra, Geuijen & Ruijter, 2001).

#### **Cultural Integration**

Taglines and models of political action that acknowledge the actuality of ethnical diversity and ensure the rights of individualities to retain their culture should go hand in hand with enjoying full access to, participation in, and adherence to constitutional principles and commonly shared values prevailing in the society (Dijkstra, Geuijen & Ruijter, 2001).

Cultural integration mentions the communication for folks after a change in multiculturalism. The integration will include folks with various skills, from various religions, professionals, and ethnic clusters. Multicultural integration powers the current changes to provide an advantage to a group. This period of multiculturalism mixing means that this procedure is for numerous multiculturalism earning studies, technology, and product of redundant, therefore that means this multiculturalism ought to appear that stand mixing to the other. This link between multiculturalism and enjoyable association abstracts tops this schedule for available supervisors than researchers. That

is not unexpected, thus current day time cultures, then nations appearance come to the climb and the multiculturalism problem is besides wide ranged. That for route accords by an improving pressure at enjoyable exemption, what arrives at the about-face effects as enjoyable that can be merged (Chen, Roby & Williams, 1997; Kerlinger & Lee, 2000).

### **Context for Choice**

On the other hand, here is dubbed the majority that might expand its own context for choice by having more minority cultures from whom to borrow (Volpp, 2001). This is a composition regarding the event of multiculturalism, in addition, to the relationship inside the novel. That will completely regard the fee as a smaller amount the agency appropriates in which a good appearance regarding the ideal once again any capacity might be instead of included; then you can end up being required. However, added to ability what occurs toward stands actual, that is for the accurate venue. Again, here at an altercation aureole that best funded advanced frame for accepting all of them charges less play (Urciuoli, 1995). This part delved provost for enrolments of the collectivism; the multiculturalism is lower probable to lessen logic disharmony; subsequently, making a choice, related to the enrolments of the original societies. That change has been credited to unlike evolve for option this originates after dissimilar person countries with the multiculturalism. That is unusual multiculturalism, excellent leadership to the powerful obligation that selected choice is associated with collectivist multiculturalism because it is strongly associated with one another and the facets there are self-governing (Terpstra-Tong & Ralston, 2002).

### **Cultural Language**

Cultural language and thought have a complicated relationship and the ways that we untangle and analyze. It will have critical implications for integrative dialogue between American psychology and American Christianity (Mitchell, 2003). In digital scope, this part for the affiliated in addition to merge

is completely substantial software which could seem increased in addition to the transformed. Vocabulary is recognized as one example connected with a lot of capital in local communities that will become on the state in addition to the difference. The final transformation which could happen in the community may affect the leading feature (Fey & Denison, 2003; Bailey & Francis, 2008).

**Conclusion.** Although the language is no longer just used for introductory requirements for survival, the elaboration of language continues as new generations integrate new technology as a part of their diurnal vocabulary. Just as gravestone tool timber had also used communication to ameliorate technology across generations, our unborn generation will continue to evolve language to technology as our society becomes more heavily dependent on it. Language just like natural elaboration will continue to evolve to simplify tasks and get meaning across to another person more effectively. Further, we would like to explore the possibility of building a new model upon the ground theories as discussed in some modern works (Salama & Youssef, 2018). Given that effectiveness in communication grows, it will allow for further room in the brain to develop in different aspects of life, forcing humans to be suitable to achieve further. As we continue to study the capabilities of the brain to acquire language, use, and its creative outlets, we can see that natural factors in a primitive position will still play a large part in language literacy.

On the other hand, it can be observed that a child's language capability is not only dependent on the natural capabilities of its brain but rather, its social surroundings could play a larger part in the quantum of knowledge and languages a child could be exposed to. Thus, the elaboration of language cannot be just observed as solely natural or socio-artistic but rather the interworking of the two contributed to the development of mortal languages.

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**Анотація.** Стаття представляє концепцію поєднання мови та культури та розглядає зв'язок між ними через три складові за Вордхо, де одна складова підкреслює, що структура мови визначає її функціонування, друга наголошує, що художні цінності визначають використання мови, а третя стосується тверджень, що зв'язок між двома не існує. В останній частині статті наголошується, що зазначені думки стосуються здебільшого мовної освіти та політики. При вивченні першої мови студенти й усі інші задіяні суб'єкти занурені у власну культуру; за таких умов зв'язок між мовою та культурою часто не піддається сумніву. Для тих, хто вивчає іноземну мову як першу, наприклад, справжні художні ускладнення та розуміння постають як такі, що розташовані далеко за межами тексту; тоді розуміння мови набуває іншої форми. Хоча розділити мову та культуру можливо, сумнівно постає обґрунтованість концепцій, які несе подібне розділення. Значення художнього компоненту у мові також розглядається через його актуальність для мовної освіти та висунутих гіпотез, через які проявляється мовна грамотність та мовна політика. Основна частина статті демонструє специфіку чотирьох моделей мультикультуралізму, а власне: мультикультурна освіта, культурна інтеграція, контекст для вибору та культурна мова. Зосереджуючись на моделях мультикультуралізму, представлено, як кожна модель може сприяти бізнесу та розвитку комунікації у корпораціях, натомість класичного обговорення філософської доктрини мультикультуралізму, впливу на спілкування та переліком прикладів методологій мультикультурної освіти. Тим не менш, важлива роль мультикультуралізму схвалюється як для тих, хто вивчає мову, а відтак для всіх, хто залучений до мовної освіти.

**Ключові слова:** мультикультуралізм, мультикультурна освіта, культурна інтеграція, контекст для вибору, культурна мова.