

*The Diversity of Languages and Cultures, Bridge or Barrier?*

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"No historical narrative can help us understand the evolution of a people, their social organization, their beliefs and feelings, as an analysis of its language. "- MARTIN ALONSO.

What concerns us in our work is not the origin of the diversity of languages. We deliberately chose not to stay away too locked into a kind of linguistic history. We approach preferably consequently. And then the question becomes more fascinating. And we will confirm or infirmers the assumption of one or the other, whether the diversity of languages and cultures remain a barrier. We would like to also mention that we do not necessarily talk about communication barrier or answers seem very obvious, which does not require an analysis analysis of the second degree. So our approach is to see how the diversity of languages can lead us to the knowledge of the Other. The diversity of languages and cultures is it reveals the identity of the other, his humanity that we often want to destroy or ignore. When is it the sudden meeting of two languages and two different cultures?

The results of the linguistic and cultural events

"Colonization, trade and even the concentration camps are the contexts in which people have felt the need to bridge the language gap between them. So they started using a form of restricted language, or simplified, while avoiding the complications grammar, using fewer words and limiting their lexical field in areas of common interest. "This is the way birth to various forms of pidgin language, beyond its apparent simplicity has its own linguistic system. However, if the need that gave rise disappears, it may end up dead language. "

The need for communication is so obvious between humans naturally a common communication tool to create to meet this need. But it happens, however, that languages tend to be prioritized over another. It is from there that the culture becomes crucial. So when two or more cultures come into contact `if one is not strong enough to dominate the other, the birth of a creole becomes more obvious. What is a Creole? This concept is our focus because it gives us the first issue of cultural diversity.

We offer this simple definition: "creolization is the process that explains initially passing a state language A to language B state C in specific circumstances, but it is also a general process work in all languages Spoken that says A / blends-is-presence is partially coinclusif / B while distinguishing. Not only // Creole is the French - French is creolised - the French and Creole are separate languages // but // the formerly dominant languages emit myriad variations that are organized into systems that s' away from each other at the speed of energy cosmos to better meet. "It is true that this definition must be read with great caution and eyes more and more critical. Because it should not be seen in the Creole languages of the former French colonies. But all languages derived from one or more other languages. Thus the French itself is a creole. And all these languages have followed the same process that begins with a

kind of pidgin. "When the pidgin becomes the main language of a population, new words are added and the grammar is reorganized. We then obtain the Creole, compared to pidgin, expresses the culture of a people. Today, we are talking tens of pidgins and creoles in the world, based on English, French, Portuguese, Swahili and other languages. Some have even become the main language in some countries, such as Tok Pisin in Papua New Guinea and Bislama in Vanuatu. "

If you can believe this approach the diversity of languages and cultures can not in itself constitute a barrier. The men were sentenced to understand and accept with their difference. We spot we follow the process that led to the creation of a language. It all starts with what we call the francas liguas.

"The lingua francas are another kind of gateway facilitating communication. A lingua franca is a common language used by groups whose native languages are different. In the Central African Republic, for example, speakers of local languages can communicate with Sango. In the field of diplomacy, English and French are also used as lingua francas. Pidgin is considered as such, and Creole may also be used.

It sometimes develops, even within a country, regional or local variations of the national language and are called dialects. More area is isolated, the greater the difference is likely to be marked. Over time, some dialects of the language so away they are from they become a full-fledged language. Sometimes, though linguists have difficulty distinguishing one dialect of a language. In addition, as the languages are constantly changing, dialects may disappear because of speakers, and with them a history "page.

The diversity of languages is an inexhaustible wealth allows humans to use their perfectibility (I mean the human capacity to adapt to a situation, as found in animals). Consequently if the diversity of languages would stand as an obstacle, this obstacle should be a short duration.

"Language is a gift from God that proves malleable, as evidenced by its intriguing possibility of evolution. Moreover, the language shows that no ethnic group is superior to another, because there is no rudimentary language. Like all other gifts of God, it is accessible to all people, regardless of their culture or where they live. Since the dawn of time, the languages of all peoples were sufficiently complete to achieve their goal, each of them deserves respect, regardless of the number of people who use it. "

The meeting of two cultures does not destroy the language of the other immediately. Language reveals the gregarious side of man, his natural ability to live together. So no man can pretend to live alone. Therefore between men weave relationships of all kinds.

Language is another benefit of this fact it carries light revealing the category of each. "Just as we can identify the country or region of origin of an individual through his

mother tongue, and we can associate a person to a profession, a cultural or sporting group or a criminal organization the words it uses. The list is almost endless. Linguists call these particular variations of jargon or slang, and even dialect. "Where the sociological aspect to consider in addressing the issue of diversity of languages and cultures. In a different way the language is a bridge. "However, when there are animosities between nations, ethnic or cultural groups, language ceases to be a gateway. It can become a barrier that increases the divisions between peoples. "

The question of the diversity of languages is becoming increasingly difficult to address. But it is also interesting to understand that "the modern trend is towards the collapse of language barriers, mainly through the mass media: According to the Encyclopædia Britannica, 1 in 7 people now use English as their first or second language. Therefore, it is the lingua franca of the most widely used around the world. The use made of it has led to greater communication and facilitated the exchange of useful information. "This trend must be subject to a set of questions. This is what we call it, past the screens of rational criticism. From what consensus we agreed to make English a common language to facilitate communication between people? It seems likely that it is obvious from the economic, technological and its anglo-Saxon countries. Hence the issue of language diversity is endangered.

And yet there are many who try to justify this approach by trying to show that: language barriers have contributed to divisions, hatred and war. The World Book Encyclopedia says: "If all people spoke the same language, [...] nations have less trouble to show good feelings. "Of course, this would require much deeper changes than the mere use of a lingua franca" And on the other hand the people who see it is difficult to bring all men to the same language without political motivation and laments: "Only the Creator of language could make all the inhabitants of the earth speak the same language. And they only add faith in these words: "The Bible, the primary means of communication between God and men, soon clear that it will eliminate the present wicked system of things and replace it with a government that will lead the earth shows from heaven: his kingdom (Daniel 2:44). This government will unite all mankind into a new system of things just when peace will reign here on earth. - Matthew 6:9, 10; 2 Peter 3:10-13. "

It is interesting to note that a group of people trying to climb the language barrier when trying to speak a language they call the pure language. And we read in one of their articles:

Now, a pure language - the truth about Jehovah God and his purposes - unites millions of people of all languages, nationalities and faiths old (Zephaniah 3:9). Therefore, it seems logical that in the new world God strengthens the unity of humanity by giving it a common language, in contrast to what he made at Babel. "

But companies Creole plantation (in the Caribbean) we do not they already allowed to live opposite to that of BABEL event?

