

Language as a basic feature of ethnos uniting within the conditions of modern challenges

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Abstract

Every language of the world this or that ethnos speaks, seems to be a treasury of the people's thought, mentality, traditions, literature and culture. Ruining this treasury equals to demolishing the ethnos itself because the language loss often means full assimilation with some other language, washing its semantic limits - which, on the one hand, may enrich the language with new idioms and borrowings, but on the other - may get totally dissolved in a strange language structure. Any language is a living matter with certain grammar rules, semantic rows, pronunciation background, unrepeatable vocabulary storage. Nowadays the language environment is weaved in such a way, that many people of different languages and cultures tend to speak their language just on the slang-level, not bothering to learn the language deeper through the best samples of literature. The age of one-use plastic crockery, devices and gadgets which make our life easier, one-window document service, fast decisions and ultimate overworking, even relationships which have also become less partnerdemanding - all this spreads a huge influence on the language which grows to be word-shorter, phrase-saving and less challenging semantically. Meanwhile, each language has inner peculiarities which challenge its learners along with its native speakers. These special features draw a unique picture of the language, its ethnos outstanding traits and even the ethnos humour (which - and it is a well-known fact - is not always understood properly by another ethnos. There is even a saying that if you want to discover other people's sense of humour, you should learn their language first). In some countries, f.i., in India and Japan, some young people are willing to speak English rather than their own language for a number of reasons: it is world-popular, Internet-based, easier and - in their opinion, more prestigious. In many countries English is taught in most schools (like in Russia) again because of its popularity in the world. Governments should support foreign language learning - but on a rigid condition of developing an interest towards a native language as well. Younger generations should have a great respect for their own language because it directly means having respect for their past, their ancestors, their roots in culture, art, unique traditions that must not be forgotten. If people remember their background, their language, their national identity with a simultaneous tolerant attitude to other nations and languages.

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