

HISTORICAL FACTORS OF FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION AS A SCIENCE

Kinjaeva Gulbokhor Sattarkulovna*

*Associate Professor,
Head of the Department of Applied German Language,
Uzbek State World Languages University,
UZBEKISTAN
Email id: gkenjayevawsu@mail.ru

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ABSTRACT

This article reveals the historical factors of the formation and development of intercultural communication as a science, the fact that the term intercultural communication has been given different definitions by world scientists, but the communication between representatives of two cultures is at the center of them. The fact that intercultural communication is a collection of knowledge, skills and competences requires students not only to learn about other cultures, but also to develop the skills, skills and competence to successfully communicate with representatives of other cultures as in the brochure. Intercultural communication is a communication between two or more people from different countries and related to different cultures.

KEYWORDS: *Intercultural Communication, Linguistics, Linguoculturology, Psycholinguistics, Ethnolinguistics, Country Studies, People, Nation, Society, Humanitarianism.*

INTRODUCTION

In today's 21st century, when the processes of globalization are accelerating in the world, the acquisition of several foreign languages has risen to the level of demand not only for specialists, but also for all subjects of society. By the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-5117 of May 19, 2021, teaching foreign languages was defined as a priority of the educational policy, the introduction of a continuous educational chain based on the principle of "kindergarten-school-higher education organization-enterprise" and highly qualified and competitive personnel of state bodies in order to fill it with the state authorities, it is determined that the employees of the state bodies should also learn foreign languages. At this point, intercultural communication first appeared in the world of science in the 1960s as a separate discipline in the United States of America, and efforts to deal with the theory of intercultural communication began in 1947 for the practical interests of US businessmen, diplomats, and politicians. In order to prepare its citizens for foreign trips, the government of the United States of America established the Foreign Service Institute, and famous scientists and anthropologists Edward T. Hall, Rhea Birdwistella, and linguist George Tredger were involved in this work.

These scientists, in the process of working on the educational program in this direction, founded a new science called "Intercultural communication". Initially, the purpose of training in

intercultural communication was to prepare diplomats and politicians, businessmen and military professionals for successful activities abroad, to help foreign students who come to America to adapt to the country, and to help resolve conflicts between different races and ethnic groups in the country and facilitate communication with them. In addition, according to the sources, thousands of volunteers are sent to 3rd countries to help with development within the framework of the "Peace-Corps-Programs" of the USA. Another factor that led to research on intercultural communication is the human rights movement that demanded racial equality in the United States of America. This situation in America in the late 1960s and early 1970s led many scientists and practitioners to call it "Intercultural Communication". is the main reason for regularly engaging in science.

The term "intercultural communication" gained the attention of the scientific community for the first time when it was mentioned in the book "The Silent Language" (Сукупатли жим тил/ Molchalivyy yazyk) (1959) by the American anthropologist, ethnologist Edward Taylor Hall. The emergence of this book plays an important role for the study of intercultural communication as a science. In his book, Hall revealed that culture is closely related to communication, on the one hand, and on the other hand, he showed scientists that it is necessary to study not only culture as a whole, but also its internal system related to moral norms. Here, Hall compares the study of foreign culture to the study of foreign languages, and, according to his analogy, it is necessary to study a culture in its parts, just as a language is divided into grammatical categories.

If we look at the stage of development of the science of intercultural communication, it is initially characterized by its orientation to practice, because for the purpose set by the US government, practical instructions about intercultural communication, rather than an abstract theory, a comparative characterization of cultures according to various parameters were needed. For this reason, trainings are developed in order to familiarize with the culture of other peoples and ethnic groups, their cultural norms and to teach effective communication with them. released The founders of intercultural communication created three main directions for the study of intercultural communication: Proxemics (intimate, personal, social and collective distance) was introduced by Edward Hall, a direction that studies the distance in communication between people. Ray Birdwhistle introduced the theory of non-verbal language (the language of kinesic body movements) which became part of linguistic and anthropological theory. And linguist George Trager founded paralinguistics, which studies the influence of prosodic language devices on the meaning of a sentence. In this way, the science of intercultural communication was initially formed on the basis of descriptive theory.

Serious efforts to study intercultural communication that began in the United States in the second half of the last century neglected Europe, especially Germany. In the 1960s, the lack of emphasis on the study of intercultural communication in the development policy of the government of the FRG proved to be a mistake. This was particularly relevant when there were many difficulties in communication with representatives of other nations who came to Germany as guest workers. It was only in the 70s that they realized that it is impossible to carry out development reforms without having knowledge about the culture of other nations. Therefore, by 1977, the first seminar-training on intercultural communication was organized in Bad Honnef (Bad Honnef) by the German Foundation for International Development, the Central Office for Foreign Studies (Deutsche Stiftung für Internationale Entwicklung, Zentralstelle für Auslandskunde (DSEZA)),

and for the first time In Germany, the training methods used in practice in the USA ("Edward Stewart's Contrast-Culture-Methode" (Edward Stewarts Contrast-Culture-Methode)) were introduced to the scientific community. Five years later, the first German-language cross-cultural studies were developed.

In the sister countries of the Russian Federation, the study of intercultural communication as a science began in the mid-90s of the last century. The study of intercultural communication in the world of science and in the educational system was first proposed by foreign language teachers. They realized that knowing a foreign language alone is not enough to effectively communicate with representatives of other cultures. "The practice of communicating with foreigners has proven that even a person who has a deep knowledge of a foreign language can encounter misunderstandings and conflicts when communicating with a native speaker."

For this reason, an additional subject of "Country Studies" was included in the teaching of foreign languages in many higher educational institutions. In the framework of this subject, the goal is to familiarize students with the history, customs, traditions, and social structure of the country where the language is being studied. However, practice has shown that theoretical knowledge of foreign culture alone is not enough for language learners to learn to communicate smoothly and effectively with representatives of other cultures. For this reason, a new subject called "Intercultural communication" was included in the curriculum in a number of higher educational institutions of Russia. According to Ter-Minasova, the most famous Russian scientist in this field, in 1996, with the decision of the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education of the Russian Federation No. 1309 "On additions and partial changes to the Classification of Higher Vocational Education Areas and Specialties" "Foreign languages" the specialty was changed to the specialty "Linguistics and intercultural communication" (022600).

The Faculty of Foreign Languages of Moscow State University named after M. V. Lomonosov was one of the first in the country to study in depth the issues related to the communication of cultures and peoples in the teaching of foreign languages. In addition, in 1992, the Center for the Study of Cultural Cooperation (Tsentr po izucheniyu vzaimodeystviya kultur) was established, where linguists, historians, philosophers, psychologists, sociologists work together to this day. Since 1994, on the initiative of this Center, the international conference "Russia and the West: Dialogue of Cultures" has been held. Based on the materials of this conference, seven sets of scientific reports were issued. In 1993-1994, departments of comparative study of languages and comparative study of national literatures and cultures (kafedry sopostavitelnogo izucheniya yazykov i sravnitel'nogo izucheniya natsionalnykh literatur i kultur) were established at the Faculty of Foreign Languages of Moscow State University. Since 1996, the Scientific Council has been working on the defense of candidacy and doctoral theses in culturology. In 1997 and 1999, collections of training programs on "Intercultural communication" were published. Ter-Minasova regularly organizes lectures for students on intercultural communication, anthropology of cultures, "Language and culture" courses. In fact, the word "Kultur", which originated from the Latin language, was first used in the field of agriculture in the 3rd century BC.

In the case of *gan*, over the centuries, its meaning has been associated with human beings, and later with human spirituality and civilization. Although the word "culture" entered the Uzbek language from Arabic in the 7th century, it is not observed that it passed through various stages of development like the word "Kultur". The word culture has always been interpreted with the

concepts of development, being literate, educated, and enlightened, and it has always been recognized in the works of scientists and thinkers.

Today, in the science of our country, the concept of anthropological culture based on the theory of relativism is used in such fields as intercultural communication, linguo-culturology, psycholinguistics, ethnolinguistics. Understanding culture as a part of a person (Boas, Benedict, Lévi-Strauss), recognition of culture as an external phenomenon that affects and shapes a person shows once again how closely culture is connected with language, the need to study them together. The study of intercultural communication as a science began in the middle of the last century in the United States, and the scientific research on the study of its linguistic aspects developed in Germany by the 80s of the last century. But in order to understand the problem of intercultural communication and scientific research, the main idea "Culture is language, language is culture" presented in Hall's famous work "The Silent language" determined the importance of intercultural communication in teaching foreign languages.

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