

Developing learners second language

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The cultural context and background of a language have a bearing on the forming of language. There is no distinction between acquiring a language and acquiring a culture. The first reason to support the above contention/claim/assertion/protest is that culture influences the evolution and formation of a language. Learning a culture can help learners understand many aspects of a language, wording, syntax/sentence structure, and so forth. For example, word order, the order in which words appear in sentences, differs from language to language.

In some languages, object normally comes ahead of the subject, as opposed to/rather than the word order in the English language. It mirrors/reflects the disparity/discrepancy in ways of seeing things and ways of thinking between people who speak different languages. Learning a culture can draw the attention of learners to these differences and therefore lead them to use a foreign language appropriately. Familiarity with a culture is also known as the prerequisite/precondition of communication with native speakers.

Effective communication relies not only on reading, pronunciation and sentence construction but also on physical gesture, body language and facial expressions. In fact, non-verbal messages sometimes tell people more than verbal messages do. For example, silence in the English-speaking country might indicate the agreement of the speaker on something, but in some Asian countries, silence might convey/deliver/pass on/communicate/ a message to the contrary, disagreement or even resentment/hatred.

There is no denying that by learning the cultural dimensions/perspective of a language, language learners can make themselves acquainted with the skills

and habits involved in cross-cultural communication. Although the Importance of studying the cultural aspect of language is indisputable, indisputable as (though) the importance of studying the cultural aspect of language, it should not be over-emphasized. For most learners, especially for those at an elementary level, the cultural elements of a language are remote and incomprehensible/perplexing/beyond understanding.

Intrusion of these messages will create confusion. Learners will flounder when the progress toward success is 100% acquisition requires a high commitment of time and effort, so new learners are advised to concentrate on the language itself at the first stage. From what has been discussed, one can make it clear that culture is an element that determines the difference between languages. Failing to recognize this would impede language learning. However, for new learners, acquiring a culture is less practical, for it requires great effort and produces little outcome.