

**THE IMPACT OF LANGUAGES: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE BEHAVIOUR
AND PSYCHOLOGY OF PEOPLE WHO SPEAK IN EUROPEAN AND PEOPLE
WHO SPEAK IN ASIAN LANGUAGES**

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Abstract: The objective of this article is analyzing people how to behave and think. As languages are different, people's character are various and most of the time language and national culture can affect people's behaviour. As a result most of the times people judge other people's character and outlook depending on their national language. Additionally, there is one Uzbek Proverb "Til-millat ko'zgusi". And this research work gives information depending on some methods which are online survey and observation. Overall 48 people who are students and teachers participated in survey. 36 participants are Asian language speakers (Mostly, Uzbek) and rest of them are European language speakers (Mostly, Russian). The result of methods showed that there are significant contrasts in psychology, behaviour, self-esteem and outlook between Asian language speaker and European language speakers.

Key words: psychology, behaviour, outlook, self-esteem

Introduction.

From child was born, his behaviour, psychology and mindset start to shape due to some factors, for examples, parents' attitude and genetic factors. And some of people have thought that culture and national traditions have significant impact on people's character and the way of thinking. However, in globalization era, different countries' culture are being the same or most of traditions are being extinct. Therefore, scientists and linguistics have started to think about the impact of languages and by the now many researchers have made research and experiments on people who were from different nationality (usually western and eastern nations) and they achieved sufficient results. For example, James W. Pennebaker, Mathhias R. Mehl and Kate G.

Niederhoffer claimed this opinion with their review work.[1] And the languages can affect us in terms of cultural context, communication style, cognitive patterns and self-identity.

Cultural context

According to Lee Su Kim who made research on this topic, language is not only fixed procedure, it is the main tool to describe, spread and adjust culture. therefore language is used to save one nation's culture[2]. additionally, most of people have thought that western speakers usually emphasize individuality while eastern speakers highlight collectivism or group. The research work of Scott Saft claims this opinion with some evidence. For instance, English language, one of western languages and in its grammar, the prevalent of the first singular person is "I" and the second person is "you" is considered proof that English speakers distinguish themselves from others. However, Eastern people do not emphasize individualism as much as Western people. They think that identification of self or other are not always exact. As a result they adopt the situation, for example, Japanese outlook about individualism is that relationship between self and others is temporary and always changes. [3]. Furthermore you can see this situation in grammar of Uzbek language which is non-Western language. Uzbek people use the suffix [-lar] used for plurals or people instead of person in terms of respect to elder or unknown person. For example, "Buvim aytdi^{lar} (My grandmother said)" instead of "Buvim aytdi (My grandmother said)". You can see with only one suffix they avoid individualism, However, English and other western language have not this type of rule.

Communication Style

Communication style is one of the main aspect of language, so of course you can face some contrasts in the way of communication of Western and Eastern speakers. The main difference between them is that western language speaker often use direct communication and self-confident in their speech can be seem clearly. However, in terms of elegance and bashfulness, non-Western language speakers are dominant. In the book called "Outliers" of Canadian journalist, author and public speaker, Malcolm Gladwell, the opinion above is proven by evidence. In the chapter 7 called "The Ethnic Theory of Plane Crashes", the terrible crash of Korean Airlines Flight is described in detail. On that day, everything is ok but during landing process, the fuel in the plane started to be over because of delay of landing by controller. However, at that time the main captain of plane said about the situation in indirect communication style and controller did not pay attention. As a consequence, the fuel became over and plane fell down. On other crash, the plane crashed to the hill called Guam because of the disappearance of beacon at the airport. The further cause for this accident can be the

bashfulness communication manner of second pilot. This is because although the main pilot was experienced, second pilot said his confusion in indicating landing place in too indirect manner. However western pilots, especially, New York pilots could manage to avoid this type of problem by their direct communication style, although their communication manner can be seen a bit rude.[4].

Cognitive patterns

“More than a billion people in the world today claim intellectual inheritance from ancient Greece. More than two billion are the heirs of ancient Chinese traditions of thought. The philosophies and achievements of the Greeks and Chinese of 2,500 years ago were remarkably different, as were the social structures and conceptions of themselves. And the intellectual aspects of each society make sense in light of their social characteristics.” Richard E. Nisbett (2003, p. 1)

As every nation has their own language, every nation's people are different in terms of cognitive patterns. And people's cognitive skills are similar in neighbour countries so whole of continent have similar the way of thinking. In the chapter 4 (by Minkyong Koo, Jong An Choi and Incheol Choi) of the book called “ The Psychological and Cultural Foundation of East Asian countries” by Oxford University Press, Western speakers have analytic thinking and non-western speakers have holistic thinking. The analytic and holistic thinking are two systems of thinking. Analytic thinkers often pay attention directly on objects and their characteristics and they give an explanation depend on evidence of symmetrical reason and they and they classify objects in taxonomy style. In contradistinction to holistic thinkers, they are characterized to focus on the relationship between objects and they interpret something depend on based-experience and categorize objects based on thematic relations. [5]. Additionally, the research paper of Nisbett Richard E, Peng Kaiping, Choi Incheol, Norenzayan Ara claims the opinion mentioned above [6]

Self-identity

According to Hye K. Pae's book called “Script Effects as the Hidden Drive of the Mind, Cognition, and Culture”, Asian countries are characterized as collectivistic society, as a result, Eastern language speakers are considered interdependent and eager to work for group's success. Additionally, they have ability to work with group. In contrast, western speakers are belong to Individualistic society is situated around self-determination, self-expression, freedom and independence. You can see adjectives and nouns which are used to describe Western people have suffix (*self*). [7] Furthermore, the result of Spike W. S Lee, Daphna Oyserman and Michael

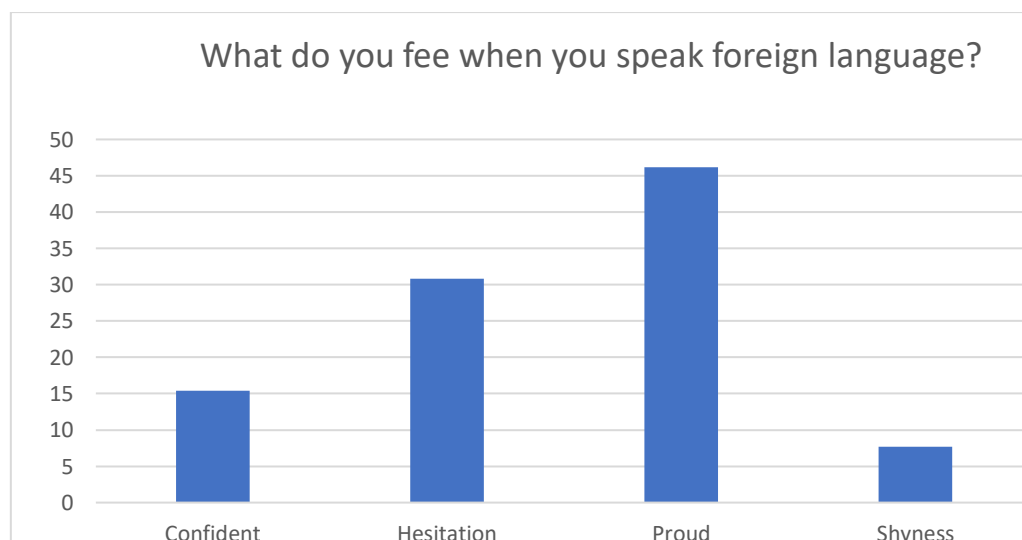
Harris Bond's research western language speakers are more self-confident than non-western language speakers because of individualistic society and they think everybody has own uniqueness. However, in contrast, Eastern language speakers tend to compare themselves with others due to collectivism and they try to avoid group when they underperform tasks, as a result the level of shyness is higher than western language speakers.[8]

Methodology

The method of this article is survey with 48 participants. Who are teachers and students. 36 students of them are Asian language speakers and rest of them are western language speakers although they are Asian. They were asked overall 10 questions related to this topic and all of questions has their own aim . for example, the first question "*What do you feel when you speak foreign language?*" must to analyze and find differences related to self-identity of Eastern and Western language users. Additionally, the questions and answers which were contributed to this research work considerably for this research work are given In next paragraph.

Findings and Discussion

The result shows the significant contrast between them. The first question in survey is that "*What do you feel when you speak foreign language?*" And in bar chart you can see the differences between answers.

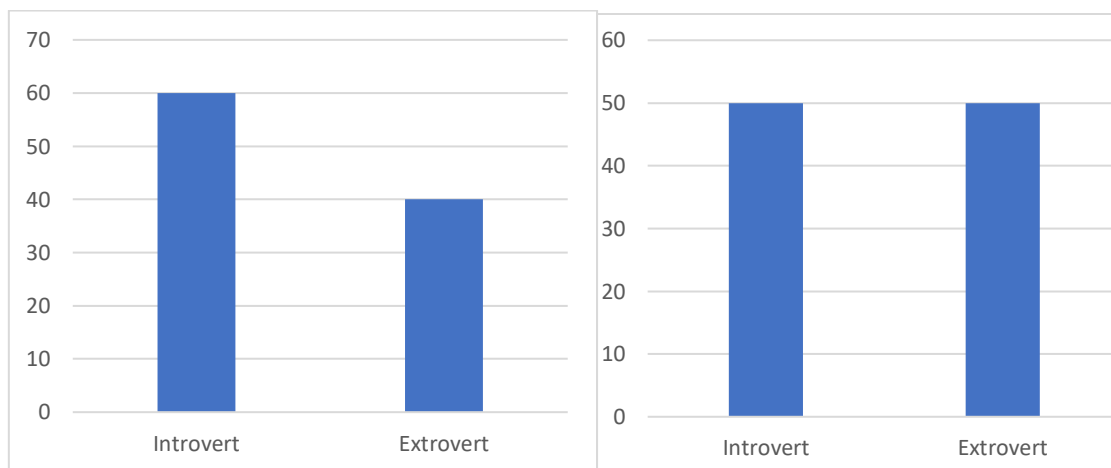


It is the chart of Asian language speakers' answer. And this chart proves the opinion mentioned above. It means Asian people often compare themselves with others because their traditions, culture and even their language are based on collectivism. So, 45% percent of participants are proud to speak in foreign language. This is because they may try to find their place and reputation in their society and they try to contribute its volume.

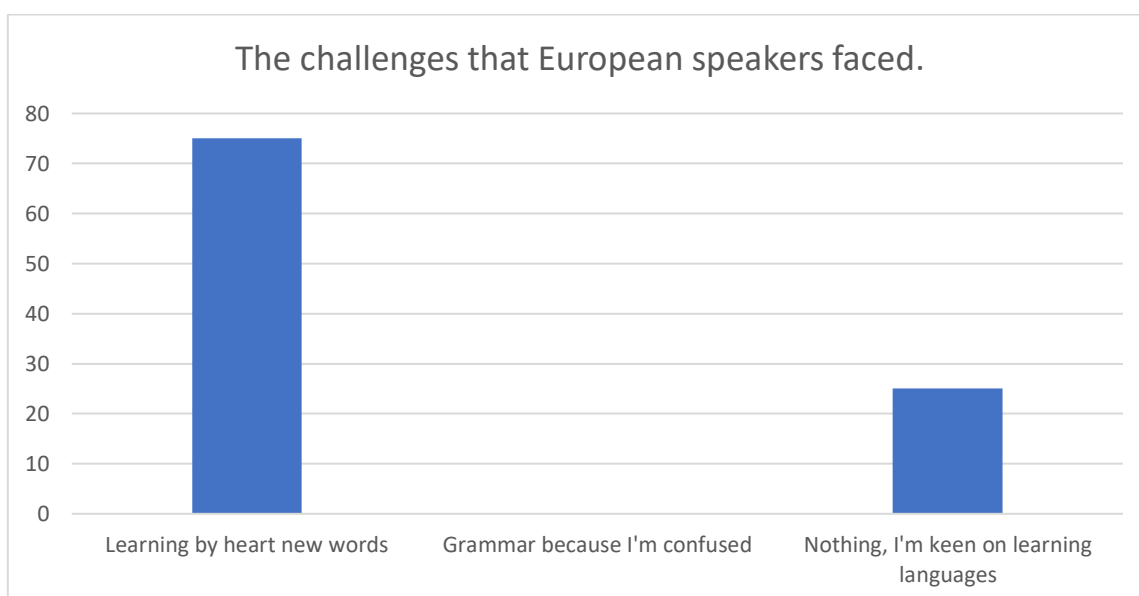
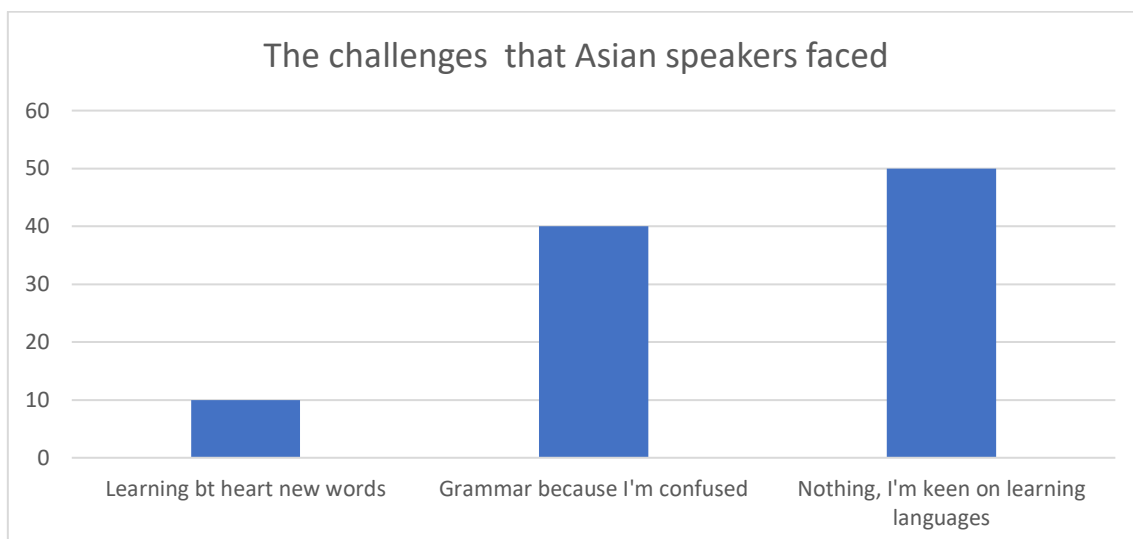


The chart given above is belong to West language speakers, in the bar chart, the answer “Confident” is dominant. Because Western speakers focus on themselves, not society or others. As a result, the level of their self-confident is higher than Eastern people.

And next question is “Are you introvert or extrovert?”



First of people’s character may not depend on their language. However, sometimes the language may have impact. For example, the first chart is belong to the participants who speak western language shows that these participants are tend to be introvert and they have their own imaginary world. Eastern language speakers answers are in second chart and they have usually both characteristics above.



Additionally, in terms of learning new language, they face different challenges. For example, participants who speak non-western language often encounter with problems related to grammar because the grammar of Asian languages differentiate significantly from the grammar of Western language. And also it is easy to encourage Asian language users because they have already the sense of pride and commitment in society. Learning new words can be difficult for Western students, because they are analytic thinkers, as a result, they focus on only one word while students from Asian language users learns new words easily because of thematic classification.

Conclusion

According to information, evidences and the result of survey above, Western and Eastern nations have notable contrasts in terms of cultural context, cognitive patterns, communication style and self identity and the language can be one of main factors for these differences. People who want to study at themselves or teachers, even anybody can use this information and understand their self-identity and learn something, learning foreign languages, for instance, can be so easy to learn and its way can be smooth for these people.

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