

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ  
НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ БІОРЕСУРСІВ  
І ПРИРОДОКОРИСТУВАННЯ УКРАЇНИ



*Матеріали Міжнародної науково-практичної конференції*

**ПРОДОВОЛЬЧА ТА ЕКОЛОГІЧНА БЕЗПЕКА  
В УМОВАХ ВІЙНИ ТА ПОВОЄННОЇ ВІДБУДОВИ:  
ВИКЛИКИ ДЛЯ УКРАЇНИ ТА СВІТУ**

*присвяченої 125-річчю Національного університету  
біоресурсів і природокористування України*

**Секція 4. Якість освіти та гуманітарна наука в умовах війни  
та глобальних викликів**

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**LANGUAGE AS A NATIONAL IDENTITY TOOL**

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Language is the most important mean of communication and knowledge between people. Language is a part of spiritual life and the greatest treasure of the nation. According to various studies, the total number of languages in the world varies from 3 to 6 thousand. According to many researches, language is considered the most important for national identity. The majority in each of the 14 surveyed countries believe that in order to be a true member of the nation, it is very important to know one`s native language [1].

Language with which a person enters the world, joins universal human values in their national identity. A person becomes conscious by mastering the language of their parents. In the fiction – poetry and prose – of all nations, the concept of native language appears alongside the concept of native land, parental home, mother's warmth, homeland: the native language is perceived not only as a means of communication, a tool for forming opinions, but much closer – as one of the main sources of patriotic feelings, as a receptor of the spiritual and emotional sphere of a person. Writers poeticize their native language in the same way as their native land, its landscapes, as their people.

Indeed, language is a vivid indicator of the country`s national identity. It is also part of the nation and the heritage of mankind. Fluency in the state language really allows a person to fully understand the special nuances and cultural aspects of the community. The state language is the driving force behind the unity of people and nations, it is also what makes them identical and different from others [4]. Thus, communication strategies in speaking the mother tongue and adopting other linguistic means of communication become the intermediate stage in transmitting the message, in which the influence of parental values predominate [2; 3].

Language and nation are an integral organic whole is an identifier of nationality. A person`s cultural traditions and the language he speaks identify him as a representative of a particular nation.

Language, like traditional behavior, tends to develop and become established over hundreds of years. It gives a person a sense of his own identity, regardless of where he is.

In some territories or countries that were previously colonized, such as Algeria, language can be perceived as a tool of domination with marked social and psychological effects. In this sense, adopting the "dominant" language is a way of separating from the dominant group, protecting the individual from it. It is because of this that the dominance of the language over the minority language has a significant impact on the identity of the population, as well as on the possibility of building a collective national identity.

It is language that distinguishes us from others, it is language that unites us, it is language that is the "symbolic key to national culture". Human consciousness and self-identification begins with language. Language is genetically embedded in a person. It is a code that binds generations. Language determines a human national character. And I think that a human self-awareness begins with mastering his native language, or rather with the first words, even sounds, because modern electronics record the peculiarities of the national cry of a newborn.

Therefore, it can be concluded from the above that language is a means of communication, identification and self-identification of the nation. From this point of view, it emphasizes the separation of one nation from another, performing a symbolic function. A national language can also be an official language that serves utilitarian purposes. Language is the most important basis on which every nation grows spiritually and culturally. Language is what separates nations and makes their culture unique. Each country has its own official language. It is she who outlines the borders between states, dividing territories.

Language is a generator and the highest form of patriotism, the key to studying culture, history, traditions, the creator of culture. It represents people in the world, is the halo of the nation and the ethnic border.

Therefore, the native language is an important element of the cultural consciousness of every person. It accumulates the traditions and experience of previous generations and allows them to be passed on to descendants. Language is the history of a people, its worldview, the intellectual and spiritual result of multi-thousand-year evolution of each ethnic group. There is no nation without its own language, its own unique culture.

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