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POLYCULTURAL SOCIETY AND INTERNET RESOURCES TO HELP LINGUISTS

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Abstract

The paper deals with polyculture and Internet resources to help linguists. The Internet is a way to study polyculture in the conditions of global education. Introduction of information and communication technologies into polycultural education opens and unites the world of understanding between representatives of different nationalities, cultures and religions. As you know, the Internet is the largest library in the world. With the help of the Internet, we can find the necessary information in a few seconds. Scientists can communicate with each other, post their works and get acquainted with the works of scientists from all over the world in this field of research. Follow bibliographical data, discuss and quote colleagues from around the world. This is a polycultural society united by digital resources. Inter-resources make it easier for students and doctoral students to work, save time and provide more information. In our study we conducted a social survey of including undergraduate, graduate and doctoral students and teachers. We believe that additional information in the form of trainings, articles and links to different internet resources depending on the language of the specialty serves as a kind of platform to help the linguist.

Keywords: Internet, Inter-resources, polycultural society, Linguist.

1. Introduction

Polyculture in the positive sense of the term - a culture that absorbed the best of foreign cultures, so that each of its elements enrich, enrich the new consumer. Polyculture means multilingualism, i.e. polyglothness, both social and individual. At the same time, there is not only an understanding of a given language, but also a feeling of the need to move freely to another language in certain situations.

In all conditions of existence, people use language, adapting their speech to these conditions. This speech activity is coloured with light or dark shades of the culture that the individual represents. And appropriate terminology is created in the positive sense of the term, multiculturalism is a culture that has absorbed the best of foreign cultures so that each of its elements enriches and ennobles the new consumer. Polyculturalism also means multilingualism, i.e. multiculturalism, both social and individual. At the same time, there is not only an understanding of a given language, but also a feeling of the need to move freely to another language in certain situations.

About multiculturalism has been written about by scientists such as Morris, Chiu, and Liu (2015), Grishaeva (2012, pp. 916-922), Almazova, Baranova, and Khalyapina, (2019, pp. 145-156). etc.

1.1. IT and the role of English

The Internet as the largest library in the world. With the help of the Internet, we can find the right information in a few seconds. Scientists can gaze at each other, post their work and learn about the work of scientists from around the world in this field of research. Follow bibliographical data, discuss and quote colleagues from around the world. This is a polycultural society united by digital resources.

Very interesting work was written by Khurum (2017) ''Use of information and communication technologies in linguistics as a factor of formation of information competences'' (pp. 133-138). The author has analyzed the methods of using modern information technologies in linguistics as a factor of formation of information competences.

More than half of the websites on the Internet are in English. English is the leader in the Internet space. This is followed by Russian and German.

English is the language of international communication.

Scientists from Xue and Zuo, (2013) believe that with the development of globalization and information technology, if you want to become a successful scientist you must be able to use English.

English is chosen as the official language of the United Nations, the Olympic Games, the language of international conferences, computer technology, business correspondence and much more. How much information you can learn and use with knowledge of English and information technology.

About how the Internet changes our language with examples of e-mail and online chatting David Crystal in his interesting work ''Language and the Internet'' (Cristal, 2006).

2. Problem Statement

First of all, let us try to explain what, in our opinion, should be understood by the term "polycultural society" - a mechanical, eclectic combination of elements of different cultures or something qualitatively new, which emerged as a result of long contact of two or more cultures created by different

peoples in different epochs or approximately simultaneously. At the same time, of course, not within decades or even centuries. In the modern world, as authoritative sources suggest, more than a thousand peoples and nationalities, or rather no one can say, because the terms are interpreted differently: people, nationality, ethnicity, tribe and another term we need - culture. Disputes and terms: language, dialect, speaking, adverb. This can be clearly seen at least in a careful reading of the capital work "Peoples of the World". There are still a lot of controversies in the understanding of terms language and dialect, because the achievements of culture are closely related to the language, compared to which the dialect is something like a by-product. So, when we understand questions about language, we also understand questions about culture. This is even the case when we are not dealing with words, but with, say, architecture, music, etc. Long gone are the times when tribes that roamed the land in search of food rarely met each other, and if they did, the meetings ended in conflicts. However, meetings left their traces - tribes got to know each other, got to know each other kindly or hostilely, took something from each other, enriched themselves with something and enriched others. Primitive "polycultural societies" arose. From century to century, from epoch to epoch, they expanded, gained knowledge and experience about the world around them, enriched with features and signs that others did not have, and above all this was expressed in terms of language. Large language units were crushed into small units, small units either disappeared or merged with others, and languages now commonly referred to as dead appeared. Centuries went by, civilizations changed, and people changed with them. This is how we imagine the emergence of a society that we consider ourselves representatives of and think about when we use the term "polycultural society".

3. Research Questions

The question of this research is to know to what extent our respondents (in this case, linguists from Georgia) are informed about the existence and practical application of scientific and social Internet resources in their scientific and pedagogical work.

And another question that interests us is whether people without knowledge of English and information technology can get the information they need and communicate with foreign colleagues.

How well do they know English in Georgia? According to EF Education First, Switzerland, and News Georgia for 2018, Georgia was ranked 45th in the global ranking of English proficiency.

4. Purpose of the Study

The purpose of our work is to analyse linguistic digital resources. To identify how the Internet affects polyculture in the context of global education.

Conduct a social survey of linguists with the goal:

1.   To find out what age people use the Internet for scientific purposes

2.   What internet search engines do you use?

3.   Do those interviewed use the National Corps and other resources in their scientific work?

4.   Are linguists registered on international research social networks to communicate, discuss, quote each other and more?

5.   Do respondents need help with training or articles detailing these resources?

5.   Research Methods

Empirical research methods observation, comparison, measurement, experiment. Interview, self-completion questionnaires.

6.   Findings

We conducted a survey of 100 people (including undergraduate, graduate and doctoral students and teachers).

The result of the survey showed:

Question 1

Respondents aged 18 to 40 years - 98% use the Internet.

Respondents aged 41-50 years - 70% use the Internet.

Respondents aged 51-65 years -50% use the Internet

Question 2

Respondents aged 18 to 40 years - 98% use the Google search engine.

Respondents aged 41-50 years - 70% use the Google search engine.

 Respondents aged 51-65 years - 50% use the Google search engine

Question 3

Respondents aged 18 to 40 years - 50% use digital libraries

Respondents aged 41-50 years - 20% use digital libraries

Respondents aged 51-65 years -15% use digital libraries

Question 4

Respondents aged 18 to 40 years - 7% use the National Corps

Respondents aged 41-50 years - 5% use the National Corps

Respondents aged 51-65 years - 4% use the National Corps

Question 5

Respondents aged 18 to 40 years - 30% use Scientific Social Networks

Respondents aged 41-50 years - 20% use Scientific Social Networks

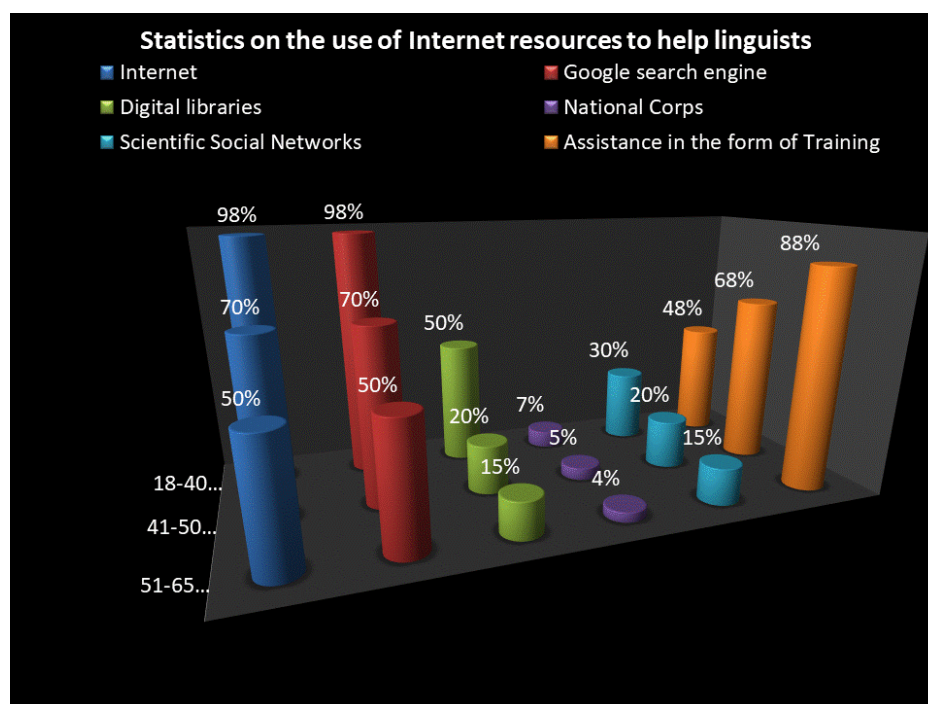   Respondents aged 51-65 years -15% use Scientific Social Networks

Question 6

Respondents aged 18 to 40 years - 48% want assistance in the form of training

Respondents aged 41-50 years - 68% want assistance in the form of training

Respondents aged 51-65 years -88% want assistance in the form of training.

This survey is in the diagram indicated in Figure 01:

Figure 01. The results of our survey in Diagram

7. Conclusion

Internet resources for students and doctoral students make work easier, save time and provide more information.

We believe that additional information in the form of trainings, articles and links to various Internet resources, depending on the language of the specialty, serves as a kind of platform to help the linguist.

Based on our own practice, we consider it necessary to use information technology in science, in our case in linguistics.

In our article we tried to describe linguistic resources. This is a kind of help for a linguist in finding the necessary digital information.

The resources we have collected and researched will help philology students, doctoral students, linguists and all those who are interested in languages to use digital resources for practical purposes. Information technology in linguistics is a modern approach to work and teaching.

We believe that additional information in the form of trainings, articles and links to various Internet resources depending on the language of the specialty serves as a kind of platform to help the linguist.

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