

Creativity, Culture and Learning a Modern Foreign Language, Core Issues which Bring about Security in Language Acquisition

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There is no doubt that tools and platforms cut time in acquiring mechanical, sound, intonation and expression patterns rather quickly for people who have a good ear. However, it is impossible to produce culture and language learning in an authentically comprehensible manner strictly by the use of personalized translation equipment which simultaneously interprets. Are you emphasizing a specific idea, are you questioning the content or the veracity of your interlocutor's position or stance? No ear point nor any simultaneous translation or interpretation tool provides that which contact with a native speaker teacher does with intonation, gestures, facial expressions; the personal interaction present in skits alone is not answer either. Much of this is the production of dopamine, oxytocin, serotonin and endorphins, three hormones and one neurochemical associated with certain stages of human readiness regardless of languages of communication. These stages are not substitutable by mechanical, electronic, nor artificial intelligence factors because these are not human.

Dopamine, generally considered as the anticipation of happiness hormone prepares the learner with the feeling of satisfaction, feeling of positively dealing with language acquisition and adequate use. It assists in the motivation for close observation, imitation, exercises which derive from affirmative, oral as well as personal, physical, facial, gestural communication corresponding to what was said or asked by other group members, for human communication in any foreign language whatever is a sharing of the ideas, convictions, feelings, values, needs, and/or priorities. Dopamine boosts the student in the effort to continue the learning process.

Oxytocin is the neurochemical that has allowed us to become social creatures. It makes us feel empathy that allows us to feel close and bonded to others when it is released. Communication in a language, whether native or foreign is learnt, motivated by, not robotic nor manufactured. It requires, indeed, needs a learning process and it is human with all which that implies; excitement, agreement, disagreement, surprise, as well as other human reactions are heard, shown, written, read, watched, narrated, etc.

Serotonin is a hormone which improves our moods, and nothing requires a good, positive mood more than learning with gladness and satisfaction. This enables the learner to see his own language and culture compared to the foreign language he is learning. The comparisons are positive and motivating. There is a built-in reward process in acquiring different patterns of speaking, reading, listening and writing and it requires useful habits. This moves the learner to be individually and collectively creative. The learner compares sounds, pronunciation, spelling, writing, action and reaction in any whole, language communication for further reference, future and expanded use until new words, sentences, actions fall into practical, real life situations far beyond simple, daily situations. Thus, there is the importance of memory and applying learnt language to new situations, which are similar, though not identical.

Personally tried and recommended by me, is taking a quick, brisk walk – no more than 20 minutes after, up to an hour and a half of foreign language activities: reading, with the inclusion of some objective, written, fixing exercises, video watching, no longer than a minute and a half. During this walk, mentally replay of that which took place in varied forms of language learning, to put and keep the learning in your memory, involving your whole person. Learning is active, not passive and the more you practice this process, the quicker it sets itself into place, for learning is cognitive and as well as producing well-being whilst becoming better and more confident as the process is repeated. It also guarantees satisfaction and pleasure in acquired, objective communication with others during which attention to all the elements of the process is recommended.

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Learning is a whole process, involving the whole person with other persons through the media, in several forms whether personally or via virtual communication. One might say that communication in two, three or more languages has made the world dynamic, real in many senses, twenty-four hours a day. People opine, question, learn, buy, sell, produce, support, share, teach, learn, motivate others: colleagues, students, researchers, the general public, at any time or place. The brain, the senses change anatomically during the process without a doubt. Learning takes place with the growth of brain cells, so it can be seen, that this process is much more complex, secure and guaranteed, it being impossible to guarantee that shortcut paths composed of little cubed stations plugged into the ear can achieve learning as a complete process with lasting results.

Learning a foreign language which is enabled by human acts and activities instill a communication competence which exceeds problem solving alone; creativity, and critical thinking take place as well. It is not a temporal trend which assists in emergencies, perhaps unexpected, episodic situations which tend to save unusual happenings, though not sufficing other similar but definitely different angles. While communication means being able to make sense to other people of different cultures.

certain irrefutable questions such as jobs, markets, prices, timelines as well as the environment, its balanced use and protection must be dealt with at times. The use of renewable sources of energy, research in totally diverse ways of transportation: highways converting movement of transportation into energy in France, the Netherlands, solar powered cars which fly, the changes required to renew fish life and forests create new challenges for technology and communication in several languages about these and other topics. Human beings are wonderfully different, thus placing barriers and new paths, war and peace, wealth and poverty, ignorance and knowledge, science and the arts, development and sub development which challenge us to communicate clearly in foreign languages, whatever that means for each one of us. English is undoubtedly the second most spoken language in the world after Mandarin, largely due to the immense population of China. In the third place, there is Spanish, which includes the population of 23 countries outside the Spanish speakers living in non-Spanish speaking countries such as the United States as well as so many countries which have accepted refugees, workers, scholars, thus adding more culture and creativity to foreign language learning and communication, in the ever-changing world.

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