«Culture is the characteristics and knowledge of a particular group of people, encompassing language, religion, cuisine, social habits, music and arts. »

«Language - a system of verbal expression of thoughts, which has a certain sound and grammatical structure and serves as a means of communication in human society. »

The definitions of culture and language, cited from classical dictionaries, convey the very essence of these concepts. From the examples it is obvious that culture, education, upbringing and language are the components of one social process - the development of civilizations. In the base of civilizational development lie the interaction, mutual relation and interpenetration, in other words dialogue of different cultures.

Issues connected with culture are very relevant at the moment, as new opportunities and forms of communication open up, and this requires mutual understanding, tolerance and respect for the cultures of communication partners. Adequate interaction of two participants in the communicative act, belonging to different national cultures, is an intercultural communication [1]. The Intercultural communication can be realized thanks to language, because language is the only carrier of national culture. Language does not exist outside of culture [2].

The complex relationship between language and culture can be reduced to three main problems:

Firstly, every language, expresses its culture more fully than other languages. The whole experience of the people finds expression in his language. Even the most developed and perfect languages are suddenly inaccurate, when it is necessary to convey the nuances of a culture.
Secondly, language represents for native speakers the very existence of a particular culture, its living development, continuity, tradition.

Thirdly, a complete picture of a particular culture cannot be obtained without the help of a language associated with it. Therefore, we can say that although the preservation of language for the preservation of culture is not enough, but the preservation of culture without preserving the language is impossible. The preservation of language provides tradition and continuity.

Summing up, we can say that the interaction of languages is socially and culturally conditioned. This is demonstrated primarily through the norms of communication. The main goal of this interaction is the transfer of semantic and evaluation information from one culture to another.

5. С.Г. Тер-Минасов. Язык и межкультурная коммуникация. – М., Слово, 2008. – С.15