A Universal Panorama of Foreign Travel with Derived Significance of its Peripheral Occasions for Language Approach

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Abstract

Purpose: The purpose of the article is to explore the impact of foreign travel on language and cultural exchange. It aims to understand the linguistic involvement that occurs when people travel to foreign countries, examining interactions, expectations, values, norms, co-learning, and culture change.

Methodology: The article utilizes a qualitative approach to investigate the relationship between foreign travel and language acquisition. The methodology involves analyzing the experiences of individuals who have traveled abroad, and examining the impact of meeting foreigners, particularly in a multilingual setting.

Main Findings: The main findings of the article suggest that foreign travel has a significant impact on language acquisition and cultural exchange. The article highlights that traveling to foreign countries, especially in a multilingual setting, facilitates better and faster language learning. It emphasizes the importance of exposure to the target language and how motivation derived from meeting locals can accelerate language acquisition.

Implications: The article concludes by discussing the implications of foreign travel on language and cultural stance. The article suggests that the effects of foreign travel on language and cultural exchange have far-reaching implications for individuals and societies, fostering intercultural understanding and global perspectives.

Novelty: While there have been previous studies on the topic, this research offers a distinctive approach by considering various aspects such as interactions, expectations, values, norms, co-learning, and culture change in the context of linguistic involvement during travel.

INTRODUCTION

There has been a massive increase in travel in the last few decades, especially after the normalization of using airplanes as transportation emphasizing its accessibility for ordinary people. Technology is ubiquitously striving to ease life. It has perfectly contributed to the travel area. With its role, there are currently widespread ways to both travel in a tiny or let us say small budget plan or meeting foreigners in your own country if unable to travel due to any reason. Travel blogs, wikis, websites, and applications not only increase our pre-knowledge about traveling to certain countries but also help us meet locals and follow their perspective which is seen as "the sense of place" and even staying with them (Robinson and Tazim, 2009; Lohmann and Pearce, 2012; Pradhan, Oh and Lee, 2018; Mouton, 2015; Agnew, 1987). When we say foreign countries, we should not rely on its syntactic stance which means all the other countries apart from your country mean a foreign country; instead, we should know each country is different in fields from other ones. How language acquisition can be targeted somewhere like Malaysia with plenty of opportunities to speak English with its people, acquire, follow, and understand is different than Turkey or Russia which are more domestic-oriented or let us say do not have a related history with the English language as Malaysia has (Darmi and Albion, 2013; Sofronov, 2018; Gonza´lez Cruz and Gonza´lez de la Rosa, 2006). It is neat to mention the beliefs of the famous Greek historian, Herodotus, in the "cultural relativism" concept that said, "if a person chooses another country to live in, s/he would inevitably, after careful considerations of their relative merits, choose that of his/her own country" (Rachels, 1999). Nevertheless, we have a new era nowadays. When people from different countries gather and start to collaboratively learn together implicitly, it is not only a lever to boost the language acquisition process but also a possibility to have cultures transmitted gradually, let us say unwanted (Kumi-Yeboah, 2018). On the other hand, a rational mind would not guide you in that you can get both language acquisition and cultural affection within a short travel period (Esmaeil Zaei, 2013; Sofronov, 2018). Additionally, the American linguist, Krashen, believed language acquisition happens after competence is acquired and we know it can be by following sources interesting to us (Solé, 1994; Ute, 2020).

A GLANCE AT OUR WORLD, FOREIGN ATMOSPHERE AND LANGUAGE

When we realize who we are, where and how we are inhabiting a shared planet, at least most of us, we notice it would not go that easy that we used to have the imagination of. Our world is diverse in different perspectives. As humans are different in many fields despite all the similarities, the surrounding factors they are intertwined with like ethnicity, gender, education, age, religion, status, and languages are also different. I did not mention countries at first because there were no boundaries someday long time ago; however, we are exposed to this fact today that there are numerous countries that existed and nobody can deny it (Jabeen and Sultan, 2020; Boehm, Armstrong, Hunkins, Reinhartz and Lobrecht, 2001; MacCannell, 2002; Clark and Council of Europe, 2010).

The world is forever in our hands now.

Discovering the neighboring and far countries is not only interesting for a human being but also something scientific. When we say discovering, we do not mean finding them since they are already established, but many of our contemporary world inhabitants do not have enough knowledge or even nothing at all about some or most other countries in many aspects. Traveling or meeting people from other countries makes it easy for us both to cope with this approach and boost language acquisition which we will elaborate on in this article (Sofronov, 2018; Xamaní, 2015; Nunemaker, 2016). During the improvement process of a new language, it is important to be aware of its cultural aspects, because the knowledge of other cultures helps a learner to learn a certain language and to assess the cultural values of that language (Luka, 2007). Traveler explores the world to discover their differences building a level of international understanding which can sharply improve the atmosphere for world peace (Molz, 2010). It is not as difficult nowadays as it was before which excluded only the rich and/or aristocratic families who were placed strength in the hands of the affluent ruling class. We cannot disregard the terrific inequality in visa policies as complementarily traveling documents which sometimes work in a personalized way which means it would not be an identical balance for all the people to privilege from visa exemption entries; nevertheless, traveling gives immense opportunities to the people to get in touch with their surrounding world (Pradhan, Oh and Lee, 2018; Hanlon, 2004; Neumayer, 2009).

Countries differ from each other.

World countries ultimately follow an ideal goal for their citizens which is welfare and is divided into three parts: Education, health, and income (Veltmeyer and Rushton, 2012). Of course, extending it is what they intend to do; but, what the outcome becomes is different. Some countries do these parts simultaneously, while others are prioritized. The inquisitive-minded human being is interested to know this progress like a witness. Let us open the discussion of how one person from one part of the world can visit somebody from the other part. Today, answering this question is simple and can be done either by traveling or meeting them in your own country. Most patriots are merely fond of their own countries' legacy, whether it is perfect, or they contrive; but, for many ordinary people getting in touch and even informed with other countries in terms of lifestyles, music, cuisine, dances, art, social habits, and languages is way interesting (MacCannell, 2002). Mistakenly, many people, especially from less touristy countries think traveling is the only way to meet foreigners. We know traveling is expensive at all and would be more expensive when it comes overseas. Later on, in this article, we will show how to deal with such difficulties.

Language role in our world

We endeavor to continue this article like we are not writing a linguistic article; nevertheless, mentioning necessary concepts in languages and especially in the learning process would be desirable.

People learn a language to use or teach it. A language is a system of communication that consists of a set of sounds and written symbols (Collins). The first available cuneiform inscriptions are from 3,200 BC and spoken form coming back from 60,000 to 100,000 years ago (Feldherr and Hardy, 2011; Anderson, 2012). It is surprising to know there are between 5,000 to 7,000 languages that are currently in use. Perhaps, the language in which this article is being written is the most impacting which is currently widespread from international news channels to a standard format for most music, movies, books, and communication with foreigners, it is not the first language chosen by most native people of the world. It is not even the second and as being the third, there is a roughly one billion differences between English and Chinese at the first (Dorrell and Henderson, 2019; McCarthy, 2020; WorldData.info). Latest academic surveys inform us that something between 50% to 90% of languages spoken at the beginning of the 21st century will be extinct by the year 2100 (Moseley, 2010; Austin and Sallabank, 2011; Graddol, 2004).

GROWTH IN TRAVEL IN RECENT DECADES

The number of countries has increased due to the latest discoveries, geological and political conditions together with any kind of independence in societies. More countries could mean more trade, business, and multilateral relations which spontaneously emerged as technology expanded and time went on. Thereafter, more people found themselves traveling to other countries than others (Ristovska and Ristovska, 2014). Besides, some of those people merely had recreational purposes for leisure.

We have reached some data representing that until the year 2018, travel has increased by 1,300% compared to the year 1950 and 677% compared to the year 1970 and just twice comparing 2008 to 2018. Some readers may come to this unwanted thought that the world population is increasing so that is obvious to have the travel reciprocally increased; however, the answer is that is wrong. Let us clarify, the notion of believing travel is increased is not wrong itself, but to be saying reciprocal is wrong. Having the previous statistics about travel in our mind refreshed, our population has a roughly 204% increase compared to the year 1950 and a 105% increase compared to the year 1970 and only less than 1.2 times comparing 2008 to 2018 (UNWTO, 2019; UN Secretariat, 1999).

Travel statistics

Table 1 below gives us a statistically comprehensive outlook of the history of travel in the world and regions by region since 1950 in different decades. What we notice the first look is that until 2018, the parameter of travelers has been endlessly increasing while the change in % decreased after its last surge in 1960. The next impression comes from destinations with successive growth all over regions besides which the highest change in % competitively dedicates to

Asia & Pacific and Middle East, despite Europe being the current leader in total number of visitors with 713 million in 2018 (UNWTO, 2019). Finally, we can observe the unsystematic change in our statistics coming after the year 2020 which is due to the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic forcing the industry to see a 66% decrease in the number of travel carried out worldwide equalling only 475 million most to restrain the transmission of the virus coming from non-essential trips. This circumstance is slightly recovering since 2021 and the number of travelers almost reached 1 billion once again in 2022 (Herre, Roser, and Samborska, 2023; Statista, 2023).

Table 1: History of Travel since 1950

Year	Traveler	Change in %	Destination	Change in %
1950	25 million		Africa: 500 thousand Middle East: 200 thousand Asia & Pacific: 200 thousand Americas: 7.5 million Europe: 16.8 million	
1960	69 million	176% ↑	Africa: 800 thousand Middle East: 600 thousand Asia & Pacific: 900 thousand Americas: 16.7 million Europe: 50.4 million	Africa: 60% Middle East: 20% Asia & Pacific: 350% Americas: 464% Europe: 200%
1970	165 million	139% ↓	Africa: 2.4 million Middle East: 1.9 million Asia & Pacific: 6.2 million Americas: 42.3 million Europe: 113 million	Africa: 200% Middle East: 216% Asia & Pacific: 588% Americas: 153% Europe: 124%
1980	278 million	68% ↓	Africa: 7.2 million Middle East: 7.1 million Asia & Pacific: 23 million Americas: 62.3 million Europe: 178.5 million	Africa: 200% Middle East: 273% Asia & Pacific: 200% Americas: 270% Europe: 57%
1990	439 million	57% ↓	Africa: 15.2 million Middle East: 9.6 million Asia & Pacific: 56.2 million Americas: 92.8 million Europe: 265.6 million	Africa: 111% Middle East: 35% Asia & Pacific: 144% Americas: 48% Europe: 47%
2000	682 million	55% ↓	Africa: 27.9 million Middle East: 24.4 million Asia & Pacific: 110.6 million Americas: 128.2 million Europe: 391 million	Africa: 83% Middle East: 154% Asia & Pacific: 96% Americas: 38% Europe: 47%
2010	950 million	39% ↓	Africa: 50.4 million Middle East: 55.4 million Asia & Pacific: 205.5 million Americas: 150.1 million Europe: 489.4 million	Africa: 80% Middle East: 127% Asia & Pacific: 85% Americas: 17% Europe: 25%
2018	1.4 billion	47% ↑	Africa: 67 million Middle East: 64 million Asia & Pacific: 343 million Americas: 217 million Europe: 713 million	Africa: 32% Middle East: 15% Asia & Pacific: 66% Americas: 44% Europe: 45%
2020	475 million	-66% ↓	Africa: 12 million Middle East: 13 million Asia & Pacific: 55 million Americas: 70 million Europe: 325 million	Africa: -82% Middle East: -79% Asia & Pacific: -83% Americas: -67% Europe: -54%
2021	505 million	7% ↑	Africa: 11 million Middle East: 19 million Asia & Pacific: 27 million Americas: 84 million Europe: 364 million	Africa: -8% Middle East: 46% Asia & Pacific: -50% Americas: 20% Europe: 12%

Reasons behind the increase in travel

It is thought-provoking why have the travel area been that drastically plunging into change. The travel and tourism industry is one of the world's greatest industrial sectors. It drives economic growth, creates jobs, improves social development, and promotes peace. The growing volume and complexity of tourism services have generated the development of a real tourist industry that justifies treating the phenomenon of tourism as a distinct branch of the growing economy in the world (Sofronov, 2018). International tourism is considered part of the export industry to the

home country since it creates foreign currency revenue in the country's economy. This leads to a favorable balance of payments for the country (Faladeobalade and Dubey, 2014).

Several reasons are impressively in direct relation to the influx of travel. First, affluence is growing for the middle class in developing countries like China, India, Turkey, Eastern Europe, Southeastern Asia, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, and most other parts of South America. It means, there are now more travelers from these countries apart from travelers from developed countries like France, USA, and Germany. We should not forget that Africa is still very young with a surprising median age of below 18, in some parts like Nigeria and its people possibly have not started travel that significant yet. Second, demographic shifts made the millennial generation travel more than the previous ones. This feature has nothing to do with being prosperous, it is rather the more open-minded mentality of the new generations aside from their abilities to be smarter and more intellectual. Third, convenience which is resulted from the advancement of transportation accessibility meaning there are abundant vehicle types like flights, trains, buses, and ferries with competitively cost-effective prices and technology which makes today travelers use nearly two-thirds of their affairs online whether it is booking transportation and accommodation or even searching for a proper destination. Fourth, a huge portion of awareness that travelers have today comes from those well-rose websites reviewing destinations, introducing sights, and providing opportunities for people to find each other. Awareness also means advice coming from your country's government on whether it is safe to travel somewhere that is easily accessible online in most countries (Palmer, 2019). Fifth, the need to travel has an important value since it tells us the reason behind traveling. It can be going for business, meeting friends or relatives, serving diplomatic duties, participating in international conferences or externships, attending music concerts or other festivals, and finally traveling as a main purpose (Ramvie, 2007). Sixth, visa policy is nowadays way easier than how was before. We have pointed out earlier that it is still unequal between one country to another, but we are still satisfied since most of the world is in peace and many countries have multilateral agreements in the tourism industry. Considerably, if there is a strict visa, it is obtainable unless the entry is banned whether individually or against the whole citizens of the two countries (Neumayer, 2009).

ROLE OF TECHNOLOGY

We started to initially elaborate on the role of technology in previous topics. Technology comes to the branch of knowledge that deals with the creation and use of technical means and their interrelation with life, society, and the environment (Dictionary.com). It has spontaneously penetrated our routine life. Technology has changed society throughout history. Teachers of the 21st century must adjust to the technological revolution changing classical classrooms into modern places to study. Over the last few decades, cellular devices, iPads, iPods, computers, and most importantly, the internet have completely overhauled the way people interact in society (Sutton, 2013).

Information technology is a close branch to travel areas that comes to the use of computers to create, process, store, and exchange all kinds of electronic data (Daintith, 2009). The World Wide Web can provide instantaneous access to websites in other countries. Learners can find resources written in the target language and learn about other countries cultures (Kuo and Lai, 2006). All indications are that technological progress and the use of information technology will continue at a rapid pace (Konsbruck, 2001). Since the 1980s, Information Technology has transformed tourism business operations, distribution, and management (Buhalis and Law, 2008; Navío-Marco, Ruiz-Gómez, and Sevilla-Sevilla, 2018). The tourism and hospitality industries have widely adopted information technology to reduce costs, enhance operational efficiency, and most importantly improve service quality and customer experience (Law, Leung and Buhalis, 2009).

Tourism is experiencing momentous changes in operational approaches and processes with the introduction of online businesses through information and communication technology. Various tourism facilities are founded on their infrastructure and systems capabilities to provide an amazing traveler experience and to sustain market competition. In addition, new services (e.g., Airbnb, Uber, Velocity, Hotels.com, and Google Trips) have been developed to help smart travel and these have caused the behavior of travelers to evolve (Pradhan, Oh, and Lee, 2018).

Travel without technology

To understand the authentic role of technology, we should write down the functionality of travel without it. We bring typical examples that could exist in the itinerary of random travelers. Starting with a position before the existence of technology, we can assume how impossible, or at least, arduous, travel could be. Destinations are limited to a few ones which can be found possibly in magazines or offered by agencies. Ways to maximize pre-knowledge are finite. You cannot thoroughly search the food, sights, norms, and behaviors of your interests online. Right from the airport on the first day, your site is supposed to fetch you, but might not reach you due to any reason. Of course, the information center might announce the name so could be heard across the airport, but maybe your side could not notice that. Arriving at the hotel, you are asked to show the print of your reservation, but you have missed it unintentionally.

Some of them may accept you by your passport, but still, a waste of time which is more apparent in the case of hostels that do not give you many alternatives. Besides, you may enter your room but do not like that and you want to change the hotel at all. It is neither easy to search for somewhere else at such a tight time nor possible to see their photos and reviews without technology. Moreover, you want to leave for the city on the next day after your rest noticing it is heavily raining so that you cannot check when it gets over. Finally, you went shopping the other day and the salesperson does not well know your language or English and you have a kind specific question about the item. There are no translating apps without technology. Some dictionary books could help, but you cannot translate a sentence or change the dictionary

that easily in case not reaching your word. We even did not regard the ambient atmosphere over there, if or not lighting was enough, or if the sky was dry letting you open the book.

Technology in different areas of travel

Technology lets us do plenty of services in the easiest ways. It has entered the travel area by smart tourism which refers to the ubiquitous tour information service received by tourists during a touring process (Li, Hu, Huang, and Duan, 2017). Smart devices (e.g., smartphones and tablet PCs) in smart tourism have contributed to making people's travel easier and more enjoyable (Liu and Wei, 2015). Smart devices help tourists acquire necessary information, save costs, and ensure their safety; these benefits are achieved with greater flexibility and a more personalized itinerary through smart devices (Wang, Li, Zhen, and Zhang, 2016). Here we are going to survey each travel phase in detail respecting plausible conditions or states which individuals may expect.

Transportation

We can reserve tickets for trains, buses, and ferries or pay them in advance beside flights regarding our desirable time, seats, airlines, and aircraft, with or without layovers and even special in-cabin meals. Of course, some of the services may meet additional costs. Furthermore, we can get informed instantly if the flight is delayed or canceled with SMS messages or pop-up notifications via our mobile phones. If we decided to change the time or cancel the flight, it is not more than a few clicks on our devices. Knowing from which terminal we are being departed and arrived at with approximate timing. Some of these futures could exist without technology; nevertheless, incomplete, or time-consuming. Related servicing websites are Kayak, eDreams, Skyscanner, Expedia, etc.

Food

Technology gives us a tremendous amount of knowledge about food varieties in the country we are traveling to. We cannot expect to have everything written in detail by just relying on old paper magazines like before. One type of food might not be brought there, as well as we cannot keep that confidence with just a few sources. What we mean is we can easily scroll to the experiences of different people after tasting that food provided by their reviews, while those magazines are poor in such scenarios. This circumstance will be more noticeable when we are merely travelling for food which is becoming a relevant and developing trend in the industry of tourism. Consumers nowadays travel to explore and get acquainted with cultures and realities they have not experienced, and a substantial part of this discovery is played by food. Mark Wiens who established his social channel in 2009 is one of them. He has millions of subscribers, publishing videos that last around twenty-five minutes every Wednesday and Sunday and he mainly covers Southeast Asia as he is based in Bangkok, Thailand (Lobato, 2019).

Attraction

As we are not biased in writing this article striving to reflect the realities, there is not much difference in the absence and presence of technology for knowing the sights or attractions of a country. Most of the travelers go to common or let us say most-visited places which are not that difficult to reach. Possibly, there are available in most tourist magazines and locals would tell us not only the names and locations but also brief information about them.

In-city Move

What technology can help us here is to guide us on how to reach a certain location. Hiring a taxi with high fares is the easiest way; however, most travelers avoid doing that as they go on a low budget. In such cases, technology can show us the walking route if the sights are nearby, or it can illustrate to us a whole graph of our needed transportation type whether solo or combined to that location.

Accommodation

There are a few possibilities to accommodate travel. They vary by the traveler's aim and desire. Hotels, hostels, home rentals, homestays, and camping are commonly among them. Technology helps us think, search, compare, and book our place.

Hotels are known for a short stay as a safe, well-accessible, and even a meeting hub. With the help of technology, it is more than easy to search for it depending on the budget we would spend. Looking at the pictures is available, whether exterior parts like the building's design, surrounding atmosphere, services, and ambient distraction, interior parts like a restaurant, swimming pool, spa, dry and steam saunas, retail shops, billiards, computer rooms and such amenities or in-room parts like beds, lights' sufficiency, view through windows if available, floor material if preferably makes a difference, TVs, temperature controlling systems if spotted, bathroom with related toiletries and the overall glamour of the accommodation which can be targeted from pictures. Related servicing websites: Agoda, Booking.com, Trivago, Wimdu, Airbnb, Couchsurfing, etc.

EXCLUSIVE OCCASIONS COMING FROM OTHER COUNTRIES IN TRAVEL

Traveling to a foreign country enables you to elevate your general knowledge, personal growth, new relationships, and understanding of the world in a boosted way (Thompson, 2019). With every journey, you are experiencing diverse ways of living in the world and thinking outside of the box (Conde, 2019). An adventurer has an eager desire to learn from people belonging to different nationalities, cultures, and religions and nothing compares to the feeling of establishing

friendships across borders (Serban, 2021). In your travels, you learn valuable life skills that will come in handy in any situation: cross-cultural communication, budgeting, research, time management, and adaptability to name a few (Conde, 2019).

When you travel somewhere out of your country, you will be thrown into brand new situations and settings that might seem exotic, intimidating, and scary at first, but such happenings are the ideal circumstances to grow as an individual (Thompson, 2019). This is not like homework, but trying to find a suitable way to communicate when you are in a foreign country and there are no other alternatives.

Destination and changes in achievements

There are 249 countries in the world currently, 194 of which are independent (ISO). These countries have similarities and differences in close and far extents. In the travel area, such conditions will change the achievements gained by travelers. To figure this out adequately, we need to bring casual examples of countries in detail. We could also find out the dominant purpose of people traveling to countries.

Traveling for general and leisure purposes

Most of the travelers choosing different parts of Europe are culture enthusiasts who like to discover this undeniably gorgeous and compact-geography continent with all belonging to mountains, cuisine, festivals, and dances accompanying the help of its convenient transportation. Trips can be either short or long, but short is more frequent (Expat Explore, 2021). When we change to Asia, we should take it apart into different areas. Far East is more known as a place for history, culture, trade, technology, and a land of mysteries. Southeastern Asia is where travelers spend time beyond its tropical weather, street food, fascinating beaches, vast marine life, diving, and snorkeling together with its exotic massages' odds, friendly locals, and UNESCO World Heritage Sites (Cindy, 2021; Traveloka, 2021). Trips to this mesmerizing evergreen are mostly long and traveling is quite cost-effective; nevertheless, airplane tickets are not cheap from far places. The Middle East is where adventure-demanding travelers like to explore different traditions, coziness, new tastes of food, friendship, and authentically rich history. Africa is still unknown to many travelers despite abundant efforts and advertisements. It is reputable for its prolific wildlife engaging the minds of photographers and conservation fans around the world (African Mecca, 2017). The traditional African tribes and glamorous wetlands along with the coasts add to its stance likewise (Bronwyn, 2020; Kabii, 1996). North and South America are full of astonishment amid its spectacular natural wonders, diverse landscapes, and celebrities zone in the north and life in full color that can be noticed by buildings, clothes, items, and food beside vibrancy together with archaeological sites and lush jungles in the south (Real World, 2013). The lack of sufficient information and reviews about South America made it an uneasy choice.

Traveling for language exposure purposes

For people seeking to improve their English, the most obvious choices are the United Kingdom, the United States, Australia, and New Zealand. We can also include Canada, Ireland, Singapore, the Philippines, South Africa, Nigeria, and Ghana where English is one of the official languages, and India, Namibia, and Zimbabwe where it is used as a lingua franca. For readers who may not know what a lingua franca is, we briefly explain it as a language used to make communication possible between groups of people who do not share a native language. Opportunities to acquire other popular languages like French, German, Spanish, Chinese, Arabic, and Russian are also widespread. People speaking these languages can be found either in their native language country or somewhere else influenced by that country. For example, that is surely better to go to France to improve your French, but you can also do it in Belgium, Monaco, Switzerland, Canada, Luxembourg, and abundant in Africa, western Middle East together with Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos in southeast Asia. German can be acquired in Liechtenstein, Austria, and Switzerland aside from Germany; nevertheless, prevalent in Slovakia, Poland, Hungary, Czech Republic together with Namibia in Africa. Spanish which is sourced from Spain is popular throughout both South and North America except in a few countries like Brazil and Canada along with Andorra and Gibraltar in Europe, Equatorial Guinea in Africa, and the Philippines in Asia. Chinese are merely found in mainland China despite being the largest speaking language of the world alongside Singapore, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Macau, Brunei, Malaysia, and Thailand; however, travelers from China are everywhere circulating different countries. Arabic is reached all over the Greater Middle East alongside Eritrea, Chad, Niger, Mali, and Senegal in Africa and the Philippines. Russian is fairly distributed in Belarus, Ukraine, Moldova, Poland, Slovakia, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, Finland, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, large parts of the Caucasus, and many autonomous states in Eurasia (WorldData.info).

Is Relocating to another country superior to travel for language proficiency?

Some hypothesize relocating to another country instead of traveling makes you overcome language weaknesses; however, we indicate that it is not that likely. First, there is not much challenge for language if living since the daily affairs may be limited to a few commutes, grocery shops, and occasional hangouts and that is over, while travel puts you in a position in which you do not have stable and routine affairs so that you can expect different moment in using vehicles, talking to locals, visiting museums, eating out, going to information centers, visiting shopping malls, promenading with friends and new flurries. Second, countries are different, and you cannot learn all the languages you intended in one country. You could probably limit your wishing languages to just one, therefore your choice of countries will be limited in such a condition as well. Third, a language might be spoken in multiple countries, so you can learn it

all there because a new country with new culture, tradition, rite, idea, and look will indirectly push you forward to a learning atmosphere so that you feel like you have more willpower to meet your needs. Additionally, one major reason for educational travel is the opportunity to learn and interact with other cultures (Byrnes, 2001).

LANGUAGE LEARNING IN TRAVEL

Language learning can be done in different positions individually, in private lessons by a teacher, in a shared classroom, and newly by travel as we have been describing all over this article. The first three ways are quite prevalent these days so most of us are familiar with them, whereas, improving language during travel is something unprecedented in large numbers.

Traveling gifts, your enormous occasions coming from different perspectives of a particular country enable you to find out your potential language aptitude which you could be beforehand listless to realize and subsequently flourish (Xamaní, 2015; Nunemaker, 2016). Foreign language has significance in the tourism and hospitality industry. Future tourism and hospitality professionals have to acquire foreign language competencies to excel in the globally competitive industry (Tziora, Giovanis, and Papacharalabous, 2016). Proficiency in multiple foreign languages is a basic prerequisite for successful communication in the tourism industry. In today's globalized world, the importance of knowing foreign languages is a necessity, and multilingualism is viewed as an investment in the future (Eurydice, 2005).

How can co-learning occur during travel?

Most of the people meeting during travel are language enthusiasts and seek to improve their known languages and/or learn new languages at all. Perhaps, you know a language that somebody else does not know, so you can start teaching and the other way round, as well as either you or s/he, has a similar or different but incomplete level of a certain language which intends to develop through each other contribution.

Co-learning enhances communication skills, cultural awareness, and thinking skills. Learners can learn from each other while being able to communicate effectively. Working together towards a common goal develops collaboration, communication skills, critical thinking, and creativity (Inventionland Institute, 2018). Co-learning promotes interaction which involves group members encouraging and facilitating each other's efforts as they work together. This occurs when they listen to each other, exchange ideas, offer explanations to assist understanding, provide constructive feedback to improve performance on a task, and facilitate access to resources and materials. These reciprocal exchanges make learners feel more accepted and valued, less anxious, and more willing to reciprocate and help others in return (Johnson and Johnson, 1990). The occurrence of co-learning during travel is not limited to a certain place, time, condition, and instructor. Everybody can be seen as a rich source of language transfer so spending even a little time with locals while doing travel affairs will end in implicit co-learning. Of course, our targeted language must exist within that country and society, as well as we should not forget that not all people are language fans despite knowing that language; nevertheless, the chance to reach willing language fans is more than unwilling language fans.

CULTURAL TRANSMISSION IN TRAVEL

The unique element which every nation is proud of is culture. It refers to society and its way of life which is defined as a set of values and beliefs or a cluster of learned behaviors that we share with others in a particular society giving us a sense of belongingness and identity (Lebrón, 2013). To understand cultural diversity, we need to know the peripheral proportions like how unconventional the opinions, lifestyles, social habits, music, values, cuisine, dances, art, and languages are. One culture is not right and the other is wrong. They are just different, and these key differences are culturally rooted. When behavioral scientists discuss self-concept, they also consider the ethical implications of self-esteem (Lu, 2006).

The voluntary movement of people from country to country is taking place on an expanding scale (Genesee, 2008). Tourism is believed to be an element of community enrichment by meeting different cultures (Esmaeil Zaei, 2013). The increase in travel to small-scale societies that are unindustrialised and recently emerged or are now in the process of emerging from colonial rule like native people of the Upper Amazon, East Africa, and the Pacific Islands is something important to note because the primary process of cultural change sources from here (Mansperger, 1995). The indigenous communities are the most exposed to imminent cultural change by tourism which can be considered as either a force for cultural enrichment and rejuvenation or the loss of cultural integrity (Carter and Beeton, 2004). Tourism may have many different effects on the social and cultural aspects of life in a particular region or area, depending on the cultural and religious strengths of that region. The interaction between tourists and the host community can be one of the factors that may affect a community as tourists may not be sensitive to local customs, traditions, and standards. The effect can be positive or negative on the host community (Mathieson and Wall, 1982).

Cultural understanding is becoming even more important because of the call to interact with many individuals from other countries and other cultures (Lee, 2006). This mix often gives minority young people multiple cultural competencies, communication styles, and interpersonal relationship norms that may differ from most young people, when and if the majority is defined as people who are either greatest in number or have the most political and economic power (Clark and Council of Europe, 2010).

When you first enter a new country, a phenomenon known as culture shock may happen to you which can be triggered by anything, but the usual culprits are the differences in living situations, food, transportation, and social mannerisms

that can be extremely intensified when you are going too far from your home country, especially on your first ever trip. Culture shock may cause great waves of homesickness to you; nevertheless, a logical way to cope with such ill-sorted conditions is to flexibly adjust yourself as more as possible to the available norms, systems, rules, habits, and culture of that country (Thompson, 2019). When you have more travel, you gradually start to keep out of your instinctive culture. Thereafter, you will be a part of culture change somewhere else which you will be affected too since parts of that culture will be inherited by you upon staying there. These happenings tell us how delicate culture which is can be feasibly transmitted by different causes.

CONCLUSION

What we observed throughout this article is that it is endeavoring to tell us that our world is expanding in different areas, and these are a part of such progress. Nowadays, joint awareness and the necessity to have a fair understanding of our distinguishable global neighbors with all their recognizable elements like cultures, languages, cuisine, and art besides a way to communicate with them are perceived indispensable and can be gained effectively by travel. The advantages that traveling makes for language learning will be discovered or let us say revealed more to the public enabling it to be a mere way for authentically approaching a language. We assume this flow will continue in a rising line, especially as technology is advancing day by day and the inevitable fortune to see a multinational town known as our world is more than imminent.

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