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The below manuscript discusses the binding and separating function of language referring to the relation between the majority and minority. Not knowing each other's language obviously hinders the normal cohabitation and collaboration.

In principle there are three ways of understanding each other: a. Only one side learns the language of the other; b. both sides make steps to one another, try to understand the other part's language; c. the two sides communicate on a third, neutral language. In our case the third possibility is just theoretical. Along the history the language relations developed not only based on numeric relation of the majority and minority(es), but mostly based on the power relations. In the circumstances of the ideology and practice of an ethnocratic nation-state the majority never showed inclination to learn the minority language, and in contrast a part of the minority learned the majority language in their own interest. Modernity implies especially in the present circumstances that minority certainly must learn the majority language if they don't want themselves in a disadvantaged situation. But a consequent democratic public life demands from those majority representatives who are in contact with minority members during their professional, political or intellectual activity not to withdraw from accepting the minority language as a tool of the efficient communication, or at least to try to understand it.

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