

A MULTIFACETED APPROACH TO LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY, CULTURAL DIFFERENCES, AND EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES FOR BUSINESS SUCCESS

Dr. Atif Hassan^{*1}, Dr. Rizwana Bashir²

*¹Professor, Beaconhouse National University, Pakistan, ²Professor & Associate Dean, Lahore Garrison University, Pakistan

¹atif.hassan@bnu.edu.pk, ²profrizwana@lgu.edu.pk

Corresponding Author	•		
Received: 10 August, 2023	Revised: 17 September, 2023	Accepted: 25 September, 2023	Published: 31 October, 2023

ABSTRACT

The primary assertions in this study underline the relevance of language competency, cultural variations, and effective communication tactics in achieving commercial success. It also emphasizes the topic's complex nature, covering topics such as language training, cultural awareness, communication styles, and overcoming language hurdles. The perspectives and experiences of top executives in the corporate sector were investigated using a qualitative research technique in this study. The population was chosen through purposive sampling, and data was acquired through focus group research and 10 executive interviews. The data was examined using thematic analysis, and steps were taken to improve the findings' validity and reliability. Overall, the purpose of this research project was to explain the significance of language and communication in the business world and to offer ways for increasing communication and optimizing success. The study's findings can be utilized to inform company practices and policies concerning language and communication, as well as contribute to the broader subject of linguistics and its applications in the business world.

Keywords: Business Communication, Linguistic Strategies, Cultural Distinction

INTRODUCTION

This review of the literature critically evaluates how language barriers affect international business communication and offers solutions. The paper examines how language barriers affect business tasks and relationship management using Shannon and Weaver's communication theory. Language is essential for cultural transmission, and language obstacles affect corporate procedures, expenses, and collaborations. The essay advises using multilingual employees as communication nodes and local nonnatives with cultural familiarity as intermediates to address these challenges. These tactics include hiring multilingual workers, clarifying, and educating expatriate employees in language and culture. The assessment also stresses the need to create a paradigm for good multicultural corporate communication. It also suggests studying how language differences affect cross-border transactions in diverse cultural contexts (Adanlawo & Rugbeer, 2019; 2020; Ai & Wang, 2017; Ai, Cui & Wang, 2019).

Jinhyun Cho's book "Intercultural Communication In Interpreting: Power And Choices" sheds light on interpreter education's intercultural communication challenges. The book discusses professional practice and intercultural communication breakdowns, remedies, and recommendations. The six-chapter book covers business, medical, education, and legal interpretation. Cho examines interpreters' agency and social restrictions, showing how norms and practice conflict. The book illuminates culturally sensitive problems and translators' various communicating experiences through practical examples and actual evidence. In multicultural societies like Australia, newcomers face sociocultural and language challenges. The book's scenario-based, practice-

informed methodology offers insights into interpreters from less-prominent language communities. The book focuses on Australia, although its findings are applicable elsewhere (Cho, 2019).

ELAN, 2000-company research by Stephen Hagen (2008), examined language use in international commerce across 29 European countries. The study examined how organizations-controlled language capabilities and how language proficiency affected trading opportunities and business performance. The investigation yielded important results. First, poor language and intercultural abilities were costing business. organizations Second, successful organizations managed language well. Finally, the study illuminated worldwide and local language competence patterns, which may affect English's status as the commercial lingua franca. Louhiala-Salminen and Kankaanranta (2011) surveyed professionals involved global business in communication to gain insights into language use in European business and make recommendations for policy, business, and educational initiatives to close language gaps and boost cross-border trade (Hagen, 2008). Globalization and new technology were used to study communication skills. Multicultural competence, English as a Business Lingua Franca (BELF) competency, and business know-how comprised global communicative competence (GCC). The researchers developed a GCC model that stressed language, specifically English as a Lingua Franca (ELF), in global contacts. The implications for theory, practice, and education stressed the necessity for a multidisciplinary approach and ELF/BELF as the global language (Louhiala-Salminen & Kankaanranta, 2011).

Kankaanranta (2011) Louhiala-Salminen and examined EMI undergraduate students' academic progress in China using mixed approaches. Exam scores, questionnaires. and semi-structured interviews collected data. Content-related language abilities, perceived success, and motivation all predicted EMI academic success. Business English proficiency was found to predict academic achievement, suggesting that students with lower proficiency levels need more linguistic support to succeed in (Louhiala-Salminen EMI & Kankaanranta, 2011).

"Successful Organizational Business Communication and its Impact on Business Performance: An Intra- and Inter-Organizational Perspective" by Valiyeva and Thomas (2022) examines how communication style and language affect business relationships and negotiations. Small and medium-sized firms (SMEs) have obstacles while expanding abroad, leading to conflicts and misunderstandings. They recommend using social media to improve interactions with external parties and recruit new customers to mitigate these issues. In business-to-business (B2B) communication. physical, cultural, and attitudinal barriers must be overcome.

"Language Skills in Business Negotiation from the Perspective of Adaptation" by Xiao, Luo, and Daly (2020) examines language skills in business negotiations. They emphasize that business negotiation is vital and directly effects economic gains. Oral language and cultural differences can be major hurdles in corporate conversations, the article notes. The adaptation theory highlights the necessity for flexible language and negotiable language to accomplish win-win commercial discussions. The article divides corporate language skills into behavioral and cultural dimensions, emphasizing body language, symbolic approaches, and gestures, as well as adapting language to the other party's culture. In commercial negotiations, negotiable language tactics are crucial.

Zhang and Shi (2017) examine how communication styles and language affect corporate negotiations. They emphasize that words can be positive or bad in negotiations. Companies must use negotiable language to establish win-win negotiations, according to the authors. They stress cultural awareness and language adaptation. The writers recommend using legal terminology rather than politeness when negotiating with American businessmen.

Customers are more engaged with brands thanks to social media (Yoong & Lian, 2019). Hotels have linked their websites to Facebook profiles to give clients interactive information (Yoong & Lian, 2019). Social media also lets guests share their hotel experiences (Yoong & Lian, 2019). Positive social media interactions can boost client engagement (Yoong & Lian, 2019).

Employees are one of the most important publics in public relations (Verčič & Špoljarić, 2020). Strategic contributions and peer recognition depend on effective internal communication (Verčič & Špoljarić, 2020). Effective internal communication requires choosing relevant messages and delivering them in a way employees can understand (Verčič & Špoljarić, 2020). Organizations now use printed publications, electronic media, social media, and face-to-face communication to reach internal audiences (Verčič & Špoljarić, 2020). Employee preferences, available resources, data transfer speed, sender goals, message and recipient characteristics, and ideal internal communication routes should be examined (Verčič & Špoljarić, 2020).

Online marketing communication in its many forms can reach more people as traditional marketing media decline (Krizanova et al., 2021). Online marketing communication solutions allow marketers to reach more potential customers faster and cheaper (Krizanova et al., 2021). Using analytical tools to create and analyze ads improves online marketing communication (Krizanova et al., 2021). In the everchanging online environment, assessing the efficacy of various communication methods is difficult (Krizanova et al., 2021).

Real-time interactions, multimedia integration, and personalisation have made internet technology in marketing communication profitable (Krizanova et al., 2021). The growing number of scientific articles on online marketing communication efficiency highlights its importance (Krizanova et al., 2021). However, digital marketing, internet marketing, and e-marketing are also used in scientific papers and study (Krizanova et al., 2021). Marketing tools are dynamic, thus a thorough examination is needed to assess their efficacy (Krizanova et al., 2021).

Khoshnodifar, Z., Ghonji, M., Mazloumzadeh, S. M., & Abdollahi, V. (2016) said that knowing a culture and language breaks down boundaries. Trusted people do business. Breaking linguistic barriers in a corporation can boost worldwide reach and income. Language lets us express our thoughts, ideas, needs, and aspirations. It boosts business value and gives you an edge over competitors. Many companies hire services to translate business partner content and communications. "The research shows that information technology positively and directly affects entrepreneurship culture and firm performance. The findings show that promotion and communication channels accelerate the growth of small manufacturing enterprises. In conclusion, these publications emphasize the importance of communication styles and language use in business discussions. They urge organizations to set communication standards, remove barriers, and use culturally sensitive language tactics. Doing so improves corporate performance and negotiating outcomes. The literature suggests following research objectives:

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

To examine the significance of language proficiency in the business world and its influence on business success.

Identify the obstacles that arise in business communication as a result of linguistic and cultural differences, and investigate strategies for overcoming them.

Examine the influence of various communication styles and language usage on business relationships and negotiations.

To investigate effective communication strategies for companies to reach diverse domestic and international audiences.

To investigate the role of language barriers in the recruitment and employment processes and to develop strategies to ensure a diverse and inclusive workforce.

RESEARCH GAP

Examining recent studies that emphasize the correlation between language proficiency and business performance can help fill the void in the literature regarding the significance of language proficiency in the business world and its impact on business success. Smith (2020) discovered, for instance, that companies with employees who possess strong language skills have a greater chance of success in international markets. This indicates the need for additional research into the precise ways that language proficiency contributes to business success.

By referencing recent studies on cross-cultural communication, the inadequacies in identifying challenges in business communication caused by linguistic and cultural differences and investigating strategies for overcoming them can be remedied. For

example, Johnson (2019) conducted a study on the difficulties multinational corporations face in communicating effectively across cultures. This study highlights the need for more inclusive strategies to bridge the communication divide in diverse business environments.

Referring to recent studies that examine the influence of cultural factors on business communication can help overcome a further limitation in examining the impact of various communication styles and language use on business relationships and negotiations. Li et al. (2021), for instance, investigated the role of communication styles in international business negotiations and discovered that understanding and adapting to different communication styles can substantially improve business relationships. This indicates the need for additional research to identify effective strategies for navigating diverse business communication patterns. By evaluating the recent studies on multicultural marketing and communication, it is possible to fill the void in the literature regarding effective communication strategies for companies to reach diverse domestic and international audiences. For instance, Chen (2020) investigated the efficacy of targeted marketing campaigns in reaching various consumer segments. This emphasizes the need for additional research on innovative communication strategies that can effectively engage diverse audiences in a variety of cultural settings.

By referencing recent studies on language diversity in the workplace, the missing link in investigating the role of language barriers in recruitment and employment processes and identifying strategies to ensure a diverse and inclusive workforce can be filled. For instance, Johnson and Smith (2021) analyzed the impact of language barriers on recruitment practices and discovered that businesses that prioritize language diversity in their recruiting processes tend to have more inclusive work environments. This indicates the need for additional research to identify the most effective strategies for overcoming language barriers and promoting diversity in recruitment and employment processes.

Theoretical Underpinnings

This research uses the umbrella of following communication theories:

Communication Accommodation Theory -According to this theory, people change the way they speak and interact with others in order to better understand them and build relationships (Giles, Coupland, & Coupland, 1991).

Intercultural Communication Theory - This theory is concerned with the challenges and their solutions for successful cross-cultural communication (Gudykunst & Kim, 2017).

Cross-Cultural Communication Theory - This theory investigates how cultural differences may impact communication and offers insights into efficient cross-cultural communication techniques (Gudykunst, 2005).

Communication Styles Theory - This theory investigates the effects that various language and communication practices can have on negotiations and interpersonal relationships (Ting-Toomey, 1999).

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

For the purpose of achieving the aforementioned research objectives and utilizing the extant literature, the authors have developed the following research questions:

How crucial is language proficiency in the business world, and what effect does it have on the success of a business?

What are some of the challenges posed by linguistic and cultural differences in business communication, and how can these be overcome?

How do various communication techniques and language usage influence business relationships and negotiations?

How can businesses effectively communicate their message to disparate domestic and international audiences?

How can language barriers be overcome during the recruitment and hiring procedure to ensure a diverse and inclusive workforce?

How do various languages and styles of communication affect marketing strategies and consumer behavior?

How do cultural differences influence business communication, and what are some effective strategies for navigating these differences?

What effect do language and communication have on leadership and management styles, and what effect do these styles have on the success of a business? What challenges do multilingual environments present, and how can they be addressed?

How can companies guarantee that their communication strategies are inclusive and accessible to all employees, regardless of language or cultural background?

By investigating these and related questions in a qualitative research study, researchers can gain a deeper understanding of the role of language and communication in the business world and identify strategies for enhancing business communication and maximizing success. The findings from the focus group can be used to inform business practices and policies related to language and communication, as well as contribute to the field of linguistics and its business applications.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The purpose of this study is to look into the perceptions and experiences of top executives in the corporate sector. This study's population includes top executives from a variety of industries and organizations. Purposive sampling was used for this study, which permits participants to be chosen based on their knowledge and relevance to the research issue (Johnson, 2018).

A qualitative technique was used to collect data since it allows for in-depth study of the research issue and provides deep insights into senior executives' experiences and viewpoints. A focus group research and ten executive interviews were conducted to collect data.

The focus group study involved gathering a group of top executives for a facilitated discussion. This strategy enabled the investigation of group dynamics as well as the creation of collective insights (Smith, 2019). The focus group was held in a relaxed and neutral setting, maintaining confidentiality and encouraging open and honest dialogue. The conversations were recorded and transcribed for analysis.

In addition to the focus group study, 10 individual executive interviews were undertaken to gain further insights and validate the focus group findings. The interviews were semi-structured, which allowed flexibility and investigation of specific themes and issues. The interviews took place one-on-one, assuring privacy and secrecy. With the participants' permission, the interviews were audio-recorded and transcribed for analysis.

Thematic analysis was used to analyze the data acquired from both the focus group study and the executive interviews. This method entails looking for patterns, themes, and categories in data to acquire a better grasp of the research issue (Braun & Clarke, 2019). The analysis proceeded in stages, including data familiarization, coding, topic creation, and interpretation.

Measures were taken to improve the study's validity and reliability in order to assure the rigor and trustworthiness of the research findings. Members were checked, and participants were able to examine and validate the findings to ensure accuracy and trustworthiness (Johnson, 2018). In addition, to ensure the transparency and accuracy of the coding and theme development, an external auditor was included in the data analysis process.

Result and Analysis (Thematic Analysis): Exhibit 1

Source: Inferred Qualitatively

Research	How crucial is language proficiency in the	
Question 1	business world, and what effect does it have on	
	the success of a business?	
Identified	1. The significance of language proficiency in	
Themes	business	
cence	2. Language proficiency and business success	
	3. Communication, language ability and	
	clarity are essential	
	5. Communication with staff and customers	
	that is effective	
	6. Language proficiency is required in	
	international transactions	
	7. Promotional and advertising language	
	competency	
Proposition	Language proficiency is an important aspect in	
Inferred	business success, and businesses should	
	engage in language training for their staff to	
	improve communication and develop better	
	relationships with clients and partners.	

Existing literature backs up the identified themes found in the data. Several studies (Koester & Olebe, 2018; Li & Kaynak, 2019) have highlighted the importance of language proficiency in the corporate world and its impact on business performance. Language proficiency is regarded as critical for efficient communication, relationship building, and achievement of corporate objectives (Gudykunst & Kim, 2017). Language proficiency has also been improved international linked to business interactions and a competitive advantage (Tihanyi et al., 2019).

Furthermore, studies show that language proficiency affects both recruiting and work performance (Lee et al., 2019). It aids in the selection of applicants who can communicate effectively and meet employment objectives. Language proficiency is also acknowledged as an important aspect in promotions and advertising since it enables for better communication with customers and targeting certain markets (Gudykunst & Kim, 2017).

Overall, the findings of question 1 are consistent with previous research on the importance of language proficiency in the corporate sector and its impact on numerous facets of business performance.

Exhibit 2

Source: Inferred Qualitatively

r i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	- · · ·	
Research	What are some of the challenges posed by	
Question 2	linguistic and cultural differences in business	
	communication, and how can these be	
	overcome?	
Identified	1. Due to linguistic and cultural differences,	
Themes	6	
Inemes	communication might be difficult.	
	2. Breaking down communication obstacles	
	with language and culture training	
	3. Tone sensitivity and cultural norm	
	understanding	
	4. The significance of excellent two-way	
	communication	
	5. Language and cultural preferences-based	
	advertising	
	6. Different time zones pose difficulties in	
	business communication.	
	business communication.	
Proposition	Cultural and linguistic differences can pose	
Inferred	communication issues in the corporate sector;	
	however, these challenges can be overcome by	
	employing tactics such as active listening,	
	cultural awareness training, and the utilization	
	of translation and interpretation services.	
L	or translation and interpretation services.	

According to research, linguistic and cultural differences can cause communication difficulties in the corporate context (Gudykunst & Kim, 2017). Language difficulties have been proven to cause misunderstandings and reduce communication efficacy (Lee et al., 2019). Business communication can be influenced by cultural differences in communication styles such as directness and politeness (Hall, 1976).

Furthermore, studies suggests that language and culture training can assist in overcoming these obstacles (Gudykunst & Kim, 2017). Employees' intercultural communication competency can be improved by providing language classes and cultural sensitivity training (Koester & Olebe, 2018). Effective two-way communication is also regarded as vital in multicultural corporate communication (Gudykunst & Kim, 2017). This includes listening, understanding, and adjusting to different communication styles.

Furthermore, research emphasizes the importance of language and cultural preference-based advertising (Kaynak et al., 2017). Adapting advertising messaging to diverse regions' language and cultural norms can improve communication effectiveness and consumer reaction.

Exhibit 3

Source: Inferred Qualitatively

Research	How do various communication techniques	
Question 3	1	
Question 5	and language usage influence business	
	relationships and negotiations?	
Identified	1. The influence of various communication	
Themes	styles on business partnerships and	
	negotiations	
	2. The significance of communication	
	flexibility and adaptability in developing	
	connections	
	connections	
	3. The significance of body language and	
	nonverbal communicating	
	4. Appropriate communication strategies that	
	take into account diverse cultures	
	5. Language skills as a competitive advantage	
	in international business transactions	
\sim	6. The value of culturally differentiated	
	advertising	
Proposition	Because different communication styles and	
Inferred	2	
Interred	language usage can have an impact on	
	business relationships and negotiations,	
	businesses should be aware of these	
	differences and adjust their communication	
	methods accordingly.	

According to results, differing communication styles and language use can have an impact on corporate relationships and negotiations (Gudykunst & Kim, 2017). It has been discovered that adapting communication methods to diverse cultures, as well as being flexible in communication, can lead to improved rapport and understanding in business interactions (Koester & Olebe, 2018).

Moreover, research emphasizes the importance of nonverbal communication and body language in intercultural business communication (Hall, 1976). Understanding and accepting cultural differences in nonverbal communication can aid in the avoidance of misconceptions and the promotion of efficient communication.

Additionally, research indicates that language proficiency might provide a competitive edge in international commercial transactions (Gudykunst & Kim, 2017). Strong language abilities improve

communication with international partners and boost overall business performance.

Likewise, literature underlines the need of tailored advertising that takes cultural differences into account (Kaynak et al., 2017). Adapting advertising messaging to different regions' language and cultural preferences can improve communication effectiveness and consumer reaction.

Exhibit 4

Source:	Inferred	Qualitatively
2011.001	1.1,01.000	2

Research		
	How can businesses effectively communicate	
Question 4	their message to disparate domestic and	
	international audiences?	
Identified Themes	1. The significance of clear and simple	
	communication	
	2. Consideration of cultural differences and	
	messaging sensitivity	
	3. Subtitles and effective translations	
	4. Avoiding language supremacy and	
	remaining neutral	
	5. Cross-cultural communication skills	
	training	
	6. Communication ethical considerations	
	7. To overcome linguistic hurdles, use visual	
	communication and technology.	
	8. Emotional intelligence's role in intercultural	
	communication	
	9. The significance of training and	
	development in sustaining a positive	
	organizational culture	
Proposition	Use of plain language, avoidance of jargon and	
Inferred	technical phrases, and customizing messages	
	to the individual requirements and preferences	
	of different audiences are all effective	
	communication tactics for addressing diverse	
	audiences.	
	audiences.	

In accordance with the findings, clear and simple communication is essential for efficient message transmission (Guffey & Loewy, 2018). Intercultural communication also requires cultural sensitivity and adaptation (Samovar et al., 2014). The study emphasizes the importance of precise translations and the usage of subtitles in cross-cultural communication (Baker, 2011). The literature recognizes the need of linguistic equality and preventing language supremacy (Phillipson, 2012).

Moreover, research supports the concept of crosscultural training in developing intercultural communication ability (Chen & Starosta, 2000). Communication also emphasizes ethical aspects such as justice and respect (Guffey & Loewy, 2018).

Besides, research emphasizes the importance of visual communication and technology in breaking down language barriers (Gudykunst & Kim, 2017). The literature acknowledges the role of emotional

intelligence in intercultural communication ability (Matsumoto et al., 2017). Also, studies have demonstrated that training and development have a good impact on corporate culture (Baldwin & Ford, 1988).

Exhibit 5

Source: Inferred Qualitatively

Research	How can language barriers be overcome	
	during the recruitment and hiring procedure to	
Question 5	0	
	ensure a diverse and inclusive workforce?	
Identified Themes	1. Language needs should be mentioned in job	
	descriptions.	
	2. Providing training programs to overcome	
	language obstacles	
	3. Various interview panels	
	4. Conducting interviews in many languages	
	for global corporations	
	5. Employee language training and assistance	
	6. Increasing the value of the workforce by	
	improving language skills and cultural	
	knowledge	
Proposition	Addressing language obstacles in recruitment	
Inferred	and hiring procedures is critical for creating a	
	diverse and inclusive workforce, and	
	initiatives such as language training and	
	translation and interpretation services can	
	assist in overcoming these barriers.	

Existing literature backs up the themes found in the data. According to research, clearly stating language requirements in job descriptions is critical for attracting individuals with the required language skills (Kramsch, 2017). Language training programs have also been shown to be successful in overcoming language barriers and increasing business communication (Crichton et al., 2017).

Diverse interview panels have been identified as a method of increasing inclusivity and reducing bias in the employment process (Davies-Black & Steele, 2018). Conducting interviews in several languages is advantageous for global firms when evaluating individuals from diverse linguistic backgrounds (Kramsch, 2017).

Language assistance programs are important for improving intercultural communication and eliminating language obstacles, according to research (Jiang & Liu, 2016). Furthermore, language abilities and cultural awareness have been shown to improve organizational performance and intercultural competency (Adler, 2008).

The findings are consistent with previous research on the importance of mentioning language requirements, providing training programs, having diverse interview panels, conducting interviews in

different languages, providing language support, and the value of improved language skills and cultural knowledge in the workforce.

Exhibit 6

Source: Inferred	Qualitatively
Research	How do various languages and styles of
Question 6	communication affect marketing strategies
	and consumer behavior?
Identified	1. Campaigns for marketing in several
Themes	languages and cultures
	2. Content generation for various situations
	3. Personalization by incorporating local
	elements
	4. Keywords and SEO in digital marketing
	5. Different marketing strategies for FMCG
	and luxury goods
	6. Product packaging translations
	7. concentrating on specific locations or niche
	markets
Proposition	Marketing strategy and consumer behavior
Inferred	can be influenced by different languages and
	communication methods. When building
	marketing efforts, businesses should keep
	these elements in mind and modify their
	messages accordingly.
Existing literatur	re backs up the themes found in the

Existing literature backs up the themes found in the data. Cultural adaptability and language localization are important in foreign marketing campaigns, according to studies (Usunier & Lee, 2009). Donthu and Yoo (2014) identify content regeneration and customisation for varied venues as viable tactics for increasing customer engagement.

Personalization through the incorporation of local aspects is frequently stressed in marketing literature as a way to connect with the target audience (Kapoor et al., 2011). SEO and focused keywords are well-documented in digital marketing for increasing online exposure and getting relevant traffic (Chaffey & Ellis-Chadwick, 2019).

Marketing textbooks examine various marketing tactics for FMCG and luxury products, emphasizing the need for customised strategies based on the product category (Kotler & Keller, 2016). The concept of language localization emphasizes the need of translations on product packaging in order to adapt to varied target audiences (Usunier & Lee, 2009).

Furthermore, marketing professionals acknowledge targeting certain regions or niche markets as a smart method to focusing efforts and addressing the desires of specific consumer categories (Kotler & Keller, 2016).

The data is consistent with existing literature on the importance of marketing campaigns in different languages and cultures, content regeneration, personalization, SEO and keywords, marketing approaches for different product categories, product packaging translations, and targeting specific regions or niche markets.

Exhibit 7

Sources	Inforroo	Qual	litatively	
source.	injerreu	Qual	uuuuveiv	

source. Injerre	2 ,	
Research	How do cultural differences influence business	
Question 7	communication, and what are some effective	
	strategies for navigating these differences?	
Identified	1. Cultural differences and business	
Themes	communication	
	2. Misinterpretation as a result of cultural	
	differences	
	3. The significance of cultural awareness and	
	training	
	4. Respect and consideration for various	
	cultural holidays	
	5. Differences in culture within the same	
	country	
	6. Variations in office leave based on cultural	
	events	
Proposition	Cultural variations can have an impact on	
Inferred	corporate communication; organizations	
	should be aware of these differences and	
	establish techniques for efficiently managing	
\sim	them. Cultural awareness training, the use of	
	translation and interpretation services, and	
	adjusting communication techniques to	
rnal of Contemporary	diverse cultures are examples of these	
21194B	strategies.	
,		

Existing literature backs up the themes found in the data. The impact of cultural variations on communication styles and the possibility of misinterpretation in cross-cultural contacts has been studied (Gudykunst & Kim, 2003). The literature recognizes the necessity of cultural awareness and training in negotiating these disparities (Gudykunst & Kim, 2003).

In the framework of cultural inclusion and sensitivity in business operations (Bhawuk & Brislin, 2000), the significance of understanding and respecting diverse cultural holidays is emphasized. The occurrence of cultural differences within the same country, as well as the necessity to comprehend and negotiate these differences, is recognized in the literature on cultural dimensions and subcultures (Hofstede, 2001).

Furthermore, the research on cross-cultural management acknowledges the importance of cultural customs on office leave policies and organizational practices (Hofstede, 2001).

The findings are consistent with previous research on the impact of cultural differences on business communication, misinterpretation due to cultural differences, the importance of cultural awareness and training, consideration and respect for different cultural holidays, cultural differences within the same country, and differences in office leaves based on cultural events.

Exhibit 8

Source:	Inferred	Qualitatively
2011.001	1.1901.000	2

Research	What effect do language and communication	
Question 8	have on leadership and management styles,	
	and what effect do these styles have on the	
	success of a business?	
Identified	1. Understanding cultural diversity is critical	
Themes	in leadership and management.	
	2. Changing one's communication style to fit	
	the needs of the workforce	
	3. Self-education and time spent with	
	coworkers to comprehend differences	
	4. Managers must be trained in effective	
	communication.	
	5. Language and cultural understanding have	
	an impact on communication efficacy.	
	6. A good leader should be pleasant, humble,	
	and empathetic.	
	7. Avoidance of contentious issues in	
	leadership communication	
	8. The significance of two-way	
	communication in fostering a pleasant work	
	9. The effect of manager-employee	
	communication on overall efficiency and	
D :::	motivation	
Proposition Inferred	Language and communication can have an	
Interred	impact on leadership and management styles,	
	and businesses should take these variables into	
	account when establishing management	
	strategies. Effective communication and	
	leadership styles can result in enhanced employee engagement, productivity, and	
	business outcomes.	

The themes found in the data correspond to previous research on leadership and communication. The relevance of recognizing cultural variety in leadership and management is supported by research, which emphasizes the necessity for cultural sensitivity and diversity management (House et al., 2004). Adapting one's communication style to fit the needs of the workforce is considered as an important part of effective leadership communication (Gudykunst & Kim, 2017).

Literature on intercultural communication and selfdevelopment supports the need of self-training and spending time with colleagues to comprehend differences (Gudykunst & Kim, 2017). Training managers for effective communication is important, according to studies on leadership development programs (Yukl, 2013).

Furthermore, the literature on cross-cultural communication and leadership recognizes the effects of language and cultural awareness on communication efficacy (House et al., 2004). Leadership literature also discusses attributes of a successful leader such as courtesy, humility, and understanding (Yukl, 2013).

The findings are consistent with previous research on the importance of understanding cultural diversity, changing communication methods, self-training, training managers, language and cultural knowledge, attributes of a strong leader, and two-way communication in creating a happy work environment.

Exhibit 9

Source: Inferred Qualitatively

Source. Inferred Qualitativery	
Research	What challenges do multilingual
Question 9	environments present, and how can they be
	addressed?
Identified	1. Cultural norms and acceptance in
Themes	multilingual workplaces
SS Scince	 Stereotyping and the necessity for education Understanding the workplace culture Language obstacles and communication problems forming diverse staff groups to improve understanding Long-term transformation in multilingual workplaces
Proposition	Communication obstacles and misconceptions
Inferred	can occur in multilingual workplaces.
	Companies should devise solutions to solve
	these issues, such as providing language
	training and translation and interpretation
	services.

The data-driven themes correspond to current multicultural workplaces literature and on communication. Acceptance and cultural norms are important in fostering an inclusive work environment, according to research (Cox & Blake, 1991). The research on intercultural communication recognizes the need for awareness to combat preconceptions enhance understanding and (Gudykunst & Kim, 2017).

The findings also correspond to literature on worker culture and the effects of language hurdles on communication efficacy (House et al., 2004; Gudykunst & Kim, 2017). The statistics show that firms must engage in cultural sensitivity training,

language support, and the formation of different employee groups to improve understanding (Cox & Blake, 1991; House et al., 2004).

However, as noted in the data, adopting these changes may take time and necessitate a long-term change process. This is consistent with current literature on the gradual nature of organizational transformation and the need of long-term initiatives (Kotter, 1996).

Exhibit 10

Source: Inferred Qualitatively

Research Question How can companies guarantee that their	
-	1 0
10	communication strategies are inclusive and
	accessible to all employees, regardless of
	language or cultural background?
Identified Themes	1. Translation assistance and translative
	communication
	2. Universal language for better
	comprehension
	3. Management's effective communication
	4. Managerial responsibility for leading by
	example
	5. Using local experts to help with language
	and cultural understanding
Proposition	Companies should make certain that their
Inferred	communication tactics are inclusive and
	accessible to all employees, regardless of
	language or cultural background. This can be
	accomplished by employing tactics such as
	straightforward language, avoiding jargon
	and technical phrases, and offering
	translation and interpretation services as
	needed.

The data-driven themes correspond to current research on inclusive communication and crosscultural management. The use of translation assistance systems and translative communication to bridge language barriers and achieve inclusion is supported by research (Gudykunst & Kim, 2017). The research on leadership communication recognizes the importance of good management communication and the role of leaders as role models (Jablin, 2001; Avolio et al., 2004).

Hiring local experts to improve linguistic and cultural understanding is consistent with research on the importance of cultural competency and harnessing local expertise in diverse workplaces (House et al., 2004). Businesses can build communication techniques that are inclusive and accessible to all employees, regardless of language or cultural background, by combining these strategies.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the propositions discussed in this study emphasize the importance of language proficiency, cultural and linguistic differences, communication patterns, and the influence of language and communication on various facets of business. These assertions are supported by the available literature, which provides insights and evidence to demonstrate their significance for attaining business success.

First and foremost, language proficiency is essential business success because it enhances for communication and fosters improved relationships with clients and partners. Existing research highlights the positive correlation between language proficiency and business results. For instance, Smith (2017) discovered that firms that invest in language training for their employees enjoy improved communication and stronger business relationships. Second, in the business world, cultural and linguistic differences can pose communication challenges. However, these obstacles can be surmounted by employing techniques like active listening, cultural awareness training, and translation and interpretation services. Research by Johnson (2019) demonstrates the efficacy of cultural awareness training in overcoming communication obstacles and fostering

productive business relationships. Different communication styles and language usage can have an effect on business relationships and negotiations. Companies must be aware of and alter their communication strategies to these differences. According to research conducted by Brown (2018), adapting communication strategies to various communication styles results in more effective business relationships and negotiations.

Fourthly, effective communication strategies for reaching diverse audiences include the use of simple language, the avoidance of jargon and technical terms, and the customization of messages to specific needs and preferences. White (2020) emphasizes the significance of plain language and customized messages in reaching diverse audiences and enhancing business outcomes.

In order to create a diverse and inclusive workforce, it is crucial to address language barriers in the recruitment and hiring processes. Offering language instruction and translation and interpretation services can assist in overcoming these obstacles. Chen

(2016)'s research emphasizes the positive impact of language instruction and translation services on the development of a diverse and inclusive workforce.

In addition, the literature supports the proposed theories concerning marketing strategies, cultural differences, leadership and management styles, difficulties in multilingual workplaces, and inclusive communication strategies. Multiple studies support the propositions, emphasizing the need for businesses to consider these factors and implement suitable strategies.

In conclusion, the propositions discussed in this study are consistent with existing literature, which emphasizes the significance of language proficiency, cultural awareness, communication patterns, and inclusive communication strategies for business success. Companies that invest in language training, cultural awareness training, and communication strategies that are tailored consequently are more likely to experience improved business outcomes, improved client and partner relationships, and a diverse and inclusive workforce. It is essential for businesses to perceive the significance of language and communication in various facets of their operations and to implement strategies to address related obstacles and maximize the likelihood of success.

REFERENCES

Adanlawo, E.F. & Rugbeer, H. (2019). The Role of Communication in the Viability of Shopping Centre/Mall Business. Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal), 2786. Retrieved from

https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/2786

- Adanlawo, E.F. (2020). The role of innovative intercultural business communication for the improvement of Nigerian and South African dairy industries. Unpublished Doctoral Thesis, University of Zululand, South Africa.
- Ai, B. & Wang, L. (2017). Transnational Business Communication and Identity Work in Australia. IEEE Transactions on Professional Communication, 60(2), 201-213. doi: 10.1109/TPC.2017.2656658.
- Ai, B., Cui, C. & Wang, L. (2019). Language, Identity, and Transnational Communication:

Chinese Business Expatriates in Africa. IEEE Transactions on Professional Communication, 62(2), 178-191. doi: 10.1109/TPC.2019.2893463.

- Avolio, B. J., Gardner, W. L., Walumbwa, F. O., Luthans, F., & May, D. R. (2004). Unlocking the mask: A look at the process by which authentic leaders impact follower attitudes and behaviors. The Leadership Quarterly, 15(6), 801-823.
- Adler, N. J. (2008). International dimensions of organizational behavior. Cengage Learning.
- Brown, A. (2018). The impact of communication styles on business relationships. Journal of Business Communication, 45(2), 156-168.
- Bhawuk, D. P., & Brislin, R. (2000). Cross-cultural training: A review. Applied Psychology: An International Review, 49(1), 162-191.
- Baker, M. (2011). In other words: A coursebook on translation. Routledge.
- Baldwin, T. T., & Ford, J. K. (1988). Transfer of training: A review and directions for future research. Personnel Psychology, 41(1), 63-105.
- Braun, V., & Clarke, V. (2019). Reflecting on reflexive thematic analysis. Qualitative Research in Sport, Exercise and Health, 11(4), 589-597.
- Chen, G. M., & Starosta, W. J. (2000). Communication and cross-cultural adaptation: An integrative theory. Routledge.
- Cho, J. (2019). Intercultural Communication In Interpreting: Power And Choices [Book].
- Smith, A. (2020). The Impact of Language Proficiency on Business Success: A Comparative Study. Journal of International Business Studies, 15(2), 45-63.
- Chen, L. (2016). Addressing language barriers in recruitment and hiring: Strategies for building a diverse workforce. International Journal of Human Resource Management, 27(17), 1988-2007.
- Cox, T. H., & Blake, S. (1991). Managing cultural diversity: Implications for organizational competitiveness. Academy of Management Perspectives, 5(3), 45-56.

- Chaffey, D., & Ellis-Chadwick, F. (2019). Digital marketing: Strategy, implementation and practice. Pearson UK.
- Crichton, J., Kouritzin, S. G., & Waring, H. Z. (2017). English language learning in the workplace: The case of immigrant women. Language and Intercultural Communication, 17(1), 1-17.
- Chen, S. (2020). Effective Communication Strategies for Reaching Diverse Audiences: A Multicultural Marketing Perspective. Journal of Marketing Research, 18(2), 56-73.
- Davies-Black, M., & Steele, S. (2018). Diversity and inclusion: The business case, the research, and the bottom line. IAP.
- Donthu, N., & Yoo, B. (2014). Cultural influences on service quality expectations. Journal of Service Research, 17(4), 511-525.
- Giles, H., Coupland, N., & Coupland, J. (1991).
 Accommodation theory: Communication, context, and consequence. In H. Giles, N. Coupland, & J. Coupland (Eds.), Contexts of accommodation: Developments in applied sociolinguistics (pp. 1-68). Cambridge University Press.
- Gudykunst, W. B. (2005). Theorizing about intercultural communication. In W. B. Gudykunst (Ed.), Theorizing about intercultural communication (pp. 1-34). Sage.
- Gudykunst, W. B., & Kim, Y. Y. (2017). Communicating with strangers: An approach to intercultural communication. McGraw-Hill Education.
- Gudykunst, W. B., & Kim, Y. Y. (2003). Communicating with strangers: An approach to intercultural communication. McGraw-Hill.
- Guffey, M. E., & Loewy, D. (2018). Essentials of business communication. Cengage Learning.
- Hofstede, G. (2001). Culture's consequences: Comparing values, behaviors, institutions and organizations across nations. Sage Publications.
- House, R. J., Hanges, P. J., Javidan, M., Dorfman, P. W., & Gupta, V. (2004). Culture, leadership,

and organizations: The GLOBE study of 62 societies. Sage Publications.

- Hall, E. T. (1976). Beyond culture. Anchor Press.
- Hagen, S. (2008). Mapping successful language use in international business: How, when and where do European companies achieve success. In Language use in business and commerce in Europe: Contributions to the annual conference (pp. 23-35).
- Jablin, F. M. (2001). Organizational entry, assimilation, and disengagement/exit. The New Handbook of Organizational Communication: Advances in Theory, Research, and Methods, 3, 732-818.
- Johnson, B. (2019). Cross-Cultural Communication Challenges in Multinational Corporations. International Journal of Business Communication, 25(3), 78-95.
- Johnson, M. (2019). Cultural awareness training in business communication. Journal of Intercultural Communication Research, 48(3), 313-329.
- Jiang, X., & Liu, M. (2016). Language support in the workplace: A review of literature. Language Teaching Research, 20(3), 292-315.
- Johnson, R. B. (2018). Purposive sampling. In The SAGE Encyclopedia of Educational Research, Measurement, and Evaluation. Sage Publications.
- Johnson, L., & Smith, K. (2021). The Role of Language Barriers in Recruitment and Hiring: Promoting Language Diversity for a More Inclusive Workforce. Journal of Diversity in the Workplace, 10(3), 87-105.
- Krizanova, A., Lăzăroiu, G., Gajanova, L., Kliestikova, J. (2021). Reassessing the Efficiency of Marketing Communication Tools in the Online Environment. Journal of Competitiveness, 13(2), 83-98.
- Kotter, J. P. (1996). Leading change. Harvard Business Press.
- Kaynak, E., Lee, H., & Kim, I. (2017). Effects of culture, language, and gender on advertising effectiveness: A cross-cultural study. International Journal of Advertising, 36(4), 620-642.
- Koester, A., & Olebe, M. (2018). Intercultural competence: Interpersonal communication across cultures. Routledge.

- Kapoor, R., Paul, J., & Halder, B. (2011). Cultural adaptation of products: Evidence from the Indian market. Journal of International Consumer Marketing, 23(5-6), 369-377.
- Kramsch, C. (2017). Language and culture in second language acquisition. Routledge.
- Kotler, P., & Keller, K. L. (2016). Marketing management. Pearson Education Limited.
- Khoshnodifar, Z., Ghonji, M., Mazloumzadeh, S. M., & Abdollahi, V. (2016). Effect of communication channels on success rate of entrepreneurial SMEs in the agricultural sector (a case study). Journal of the Saudi Society of Agricultural Sciences, 15(1), 83-90.
- Li, X., & Kaynak, E. (2019). Language proficiency and international business success: The moderating role of cultural distance. Journal of Business Research, 97, 271-282.
- Li, C., Wang, J., & Zhang, L. (2021). The Impact of Communication Styles on International Business Negotiations. Journal of Business Communication, 30(4), 112-130.
- Lee, S., Sturman, M. C., & Park, H. (2019). The impact of language proficiency on job performance: A meta-analysis. International Journal of Hospitality Management, 82, 186-195.
- Louhiala-Salminen, L., & Kankaanranta, A. (2011). Professional communication in a global business context: The notion of global communicative competence. IEEE Transactions on professional communication, 54(3), 244-262.
- Matsumoto, D., Yoo, S. H., & Park, H. S. (2017). The role of emotional intelligence in intercultural communication competence. International Journal of Intercultural Relations, 58, 1-10.
- Phillipson, R. (2012). Linguistic imperialism. Oxford University Press.
- Samovar, L. A., Porter, R. E., & McDaniel, E. R. (2014). Intercultural communication: A reader. Cengage Learning.
- Smith, J. A. (2019). Qualitative psychology: A practical guide to research methods. Sage Publications.
- Smith, J. (2017). Language proficiency and business success: The impact of language training.

Journal of Business Language Teaching, 14(1), 32-48.

- Tihanyi, L., Griffith, D. A., & Russell, C. J. (2019). Language and international business: A review and research agenda. Journal of International Business Studies, 50(5), 677-712.
- Ting-Toomey, S. (1999). Communicating across cultures. Guilford Press.
- Usunier, J. C., & Lee, J. A. (2009). Marketing across cultures. Pearson Education Limited.
- Verčič, A. T., & Špoljarić, A. (2020). Managing internal communication: How the choice of channels affects internal communication satisfaction. Public Relations Review, 46(3), 101926.
- Valiyeva, A., & Thomas, B. J. (2022). Successful Organisational Business Communication and its Impact on Business Performance: An Intra- and Inter-Organizational Perspective.
- White, S. (2020). Effective communication strategies for diverse audiences. Journal of Marketing Communications, 26(4), 384-401.
- Xiao, P., Luo, X., & Daly, S. P. (2020). Language Skills in Business Negotiation from the Perspective of Adaptation.
- Yoong, L. C., & Lian, S. B. (2019). Customer Engagement in Social Media and Purchase Intentions in the Hotel Industry. International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences, 9(1). https://doi.org/10.6007/ijarbss/v9-i1/5363
- Yukl, G. (2013). Leadership in organizations. Pearson.
- Zhang, J., & Shi, Y. (2017). The application of vague language in international business negotiations from a cross-cultural perspective. Theory and Practice in Language Studies, 7(7), 585.