

THE CONNECTION BETWEEN CULTURE AND LINGUISTICS

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Abstract: Language and culture are intertwined. There is a close connection between language and culture, because without language, culture cannot be understood and is backward. People living in a particular area share their common beliefs, cultural values and language, even if it is a small dialect. This article discusses the role and importance of culture and language.

Key words: multifaceted nature, geographical region, traditions, religion, cuisine, art and fashion, symbols, rules, grammar, speech community, imitation, repetition, socialization

СВЯЗЬ МЕЖДУ КУЛЬТУРОЙ И ЛИНГВИСТИКОЙ

Аннотация: Язык и культура взаимосвязаны. Между языком и культурой существует тесная связь, потому что без языка культура непонятна и отстала. Люди, живущие в определенной местности, разделяют общие убеждения, культурные ценности и язык, даже если это небольшой диалект. В данной статье рассматривается роль и значение культуры и языка.

Ключевые слова: многогранность природы, географический регион, традиции, религия, кухня, искусство и мода, символы, правила, грамматика, речевая общность, подражание, повторение, социализация.

What is culture?

It is difficult to define what culture is. There are many definitions in world dictionaries that try to show this phenomenon on a scale, because it has a wide and multifaceted nature. Generally, people believe that culture consists of the basic assumptions, values, behaviors, attitudes, and beliefs of a particular group of people. They are usually limited to a certain geographical region and have specific characteristics for individual members, who may act as a group or adopt the culture individually. Individuals learn culture from the group they are born into and pass it

on to other members of society. We can say that culture is constantly created by each of its members who have a set of patterns.

The word "culture" itself has a Latin origin. It comes from the word "colere" which means to grow from the ground. Thus, some cultures also "grow" from the land and the people who created it. Language and culture are important because culture can create traditions, religion, cuisine, art and fashion. However, its innate factors are most important because culture tells people who they are through an implicit code of behavior and a set of shared beliefs. But it should be noted that culture can be different for people in a certain group. Because people have different personality traits, they view culture through different lenses, which still means they are members of the same cultural group.

Why is language an important part of culture?

On the other hand, language is more material than culture. It is the system that people use to communicate. It consists of sound and written elements that people in a particular area use to communicate with each other. Language seems to be a more precise science because it has certain symbols, rules, grammar, etc. Nevertheless, there are extensive connections between language and culture. Language is first learned from the surrounding language such as parents and peers, and later some aspects of it, such as writing or rules, are learned in schools. Specific teaching is important for a language, because even if it is a mother tongue, it must be learned. To fully master it, you need to write, listen, speak and read using the language. With the help of language, we exchange ideas and communicate with each other. The history of languages is very extensive and interesting because some of them evolved from others many years ago, which can be seen in their patterns and constructions today. However, it is difficult to say which was the first and how exactly it was formed. If we look at the Spanish language in Spain and Latin America today, we can see how the languages have evolved into each other. This is different because the people who brought the Spanish language to South America developed their settlements and started living in the new area, which caused the language to change. Therefore, choose a reliable Spanish translation company for accurate translation.

What is the relationship between language and culture?

Rita Mae Brown said, "Language is the road map to culture." In fact, language and culture are closely related to each other, as in some cases they mean the same thing. There is a complex relationship between them because they are interconnected. A child learns culture at the same time as language, so it is the

same for them. They are integral parts, because it is easy to recognize people of a certain culture even when they go abroad, if they speak the local language or vice versa. Another point is that people learning a new language also means learning a new culture. For example, there may be words for events that do not exist in the learner's country. There is a Japanese word for komorebi, which refers to the phenomenon of sunlight filtering through leaves. So with this word, the reader gets the Japanese approach to nature and beauty. In this example, the relationship between language and culture is very strong.

Why is language a key component?

It is impossible to experience culture without knowing the language, because they are closely related to the way people think. That's why when people learn a new language, they often read authentic texts, visit countries, and talk to local people. They read about the country, its customs and beliefs. Such students are usually high achievers because they have a comprehensive approach to the culture and language they constantly encounter. The same is true for translation, as a good specialist always knows the culture of the target country, for example translating French documents requires a different approach than Arabic. Usually, translators are strict about cultures because the smallest remark or "innocent" joke can offend target language people.

What came first, culture or language?

It is difficult to say how the language is related to the culture in terms of the period of its creation. There are reasons to say that they appeared at the same time. For example, scientists say that people did not develop language overnight, and the most advanced theories say that words came from simple sounds designed to express the essence of things. Therefore, the language is filled with words created by onomatopoeia. The process of language creation was steady and slow. On the other hand, culture was not formed quickly. People who lived together in the same area began to exchange ideas, create things, clothes, believe in the same gods. At the same time, the language developed and became more developed, which triggered a new wave of cultural development.

How do language and culture interact?

Because people often don't know what came first, culture or language, they don't know what is more important to them, language or culture. But if you understand the culture, it can help you learn and bounce back. When a traveler goes to another culture, he learns basic customs and traditions, as well as a few words. It's the same when we all want to experience a new culture or language, so it

doesn't matter which aspect comes first. It is difficult to imagine that they evolved independently, because they have so much in common.

The problem lies in what happens when cross-cultural interactions take the problem is what happens when cross-cultural interactions have a complex, homologous relationship between language and culture. Language is intricately intertwined with culture (they co-evolved, influencing each other in the process, ultimately shaping what it means to be human). In this context, A.L. Kroeber (1923) said: "Culture therefore begins when speech exists, and the enrichment of both from this point on means the further development of the other."

When the message producer and receiver are from different cultures. Communication between cultures is increasing, and intercultural communication is essential for anyone who wants to get along and understand people whose beliefs and backgrounds may be radically different from their own.

Language can define a cultural identity, but it is also used to refer to other phenomena and to refer outside oneself, especially when a particular speaker uses it to explain intentions. A particular language refers to the culture of a particular social group. Therefore, we believe that language learning is cultural learning, so language teaching is cultural learning because of the interdependence of language and cultural learning.

Culture is an implicit set of attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors shared by a group of people that influence each member's behavior and each member's interpretation of the meanings of other people's behavior. set of rules, basic assumptions and values. Language is a means of expressing and embodying other phenomena. It represents the values, beliefs and meanings shared by the members of a particular society due to their socialization. Language also refers to objects specific to a certain culture, which is confirmed by specific names that embody these objects. Byran argues that "a piece of bread" evokes a specific culture of objects in Britain unless there is a conscious effort to purge it of this reference and introduce a new one. Therefore, language is a part of culture, through which we can express cultural beliefs and values, and we can conclude that specific uses of a certain word are characteristic of language and its relationship with culture.

Indeed, teaching a language inevitably means teaching a language and a culture. According to Buttjest, "Cultural learning is actually a key factor in the use and acquisition of a foreign language system." The Bellagio Declaration of the European Cultural Foundation and the International Council for the Development of Education states: "For effective international cooperation, knowledge of other

countries and their cultures is as important as knowledge of their languages, and such knowledge depends on foreign language teaching."

So, learning a language is learning the behavior of a particular society and its cultural traditions. Language is a product of society's thinking and behavior. A native speaker's fluency in a foreign language is directly related to his or her understanding of the culture of that language (Taylor, 1979), and culture can be taught to learners of a particular language through their own language. a way of interpreting another culture (Ager).

Finally, we can conclude that immersion teaching accelerates the acquisition of cultural knowledge: "...the integration of language and culture learning by using language as a tool for the continuous socialization of students is an opportunity for imitation and repetition of this socialization "It is an unplanned process. It is the development of the cultural competence of native speakers, but also of students, from its existing stage by changing it to intercultural competence" (Fengping Gao).

How culture and language affect our personality

What role does language play in cultural identity? Scientists believe that language affects the way we think because it shapes our thoughts in other ways. If we think of language as a puzzle, we have to make our speech out of small matching pieces. However, for another language, the parts will be different and we will create a different picture. Thus, language can influence our behavior and our choice of words. Some studies show that our personality can change depending on the language we speak. We associate a language with its associated culture, which greatly influences us.

Intercultural communication is an example of this phenomenon. When people from different cultures meet and try to speak each other's languages, they expand their worldview by acquiring and sharing culture. Intercultural relations are especially powerful in the era of globalization, because they enrich each of the participants and mutually change each other's worldviews. Culture and languages tell us how to relate to other people and also tell us what morals and values to spread. We don't say it with words, but language helps us formulate what we have to say. It is easy for us to translate our inner values that are dictated by culture. The combination of culture and language determines how we speak, think and interact with other people.

Importantly, culture forces us to differentiate socially. It is part of our personality, but personality can change over time. Language and culture are

intertwined and can change. For example, people who immigrated to the United States from Europe began to speak American English because they wanted to be part of the larger American community. However, they lived in closely related groups of the same origin, for example, the Irish settled and lived together. They continued to speak their mother tongue at home to avoid assimilation.

Such behavior produced interesting results, for example, the best pharmaceutical or technical translation company could start from a family business of representatives of a certain nationality. Indeed, culture defines who we are, and it hurts to lose even the smallest part of our identity.

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