

Theoretical Foundation of Language and Culture

Aisafar Murtazaeva Bazarkulovna

Uzswlu, English Philology Faculty the Department of
Theoretical Subjects of the English Language, Senior Teacher

ABSTRACT

In this article, describe the theoretical foundation of language and culture and its main role in the life. The universal goal of teaching foreign languages is effectively master useful life information and new simple information about the language through the language studied. This can be achieved by increasing the student's general level, obtaining new knowledge about the language studied and the culture of its representatives, improving the culture of communication, using mental methods of work, and developing thinking skills.

KEYWORDS: *Language, lexical component, linguistic, communicative, culture, vocabulary.*

INTRODUCTION

What is Language?

As we know, the main goal of teaching English is to teach students to speak the language fluently. For students studying management, a foreign language has considered a practical goal, and in this case, the thorough acquisition of vocabulary is of urgent practical importance in teaching students to communicate correctly and effectively in this language. Moreover, without mastering the vocabulary of the language, it is impossible to master listening comprehension, speaking, or writing skills. Language is the inseparable part of human behavior. It is the basic tool of mutual communication among peoples. Speaking persons use a language to deliver their thoughts, feelings and intentions to others, at the same time, speaking person of the other language delivers them to others. [6]

Language combines interviewers in a process in a dynamic and mutual way. We learn humans based on what they say and how they say. Language enriches itself by means of people's communication. This kind of expression of language and transmission of semiconductors show situate social and cultural meanings. Situates meanings are transmitted by the existence language forms or they are removed from the language in different contexts. Social meanings are related by linguistic alternatives, which selected by various groups in community. For example, men and women would pronounce sounds in different ways; workers, especially hosts use special terminology and jargons. Members of different social classes use more difficult sentence types. Finally, cultural meanings show themselves in symbolic meanings of words or in communicative behavioral meanings that interviewers give preference during communication.

Literatures.

Language is the medium of communication using which we express our thoughts and ideas and interact with others.

Tidbit: Over 700 languages spoken across the globe. Some of the languages evolved from the others while many languages traced back thousands of years. However, the origin of the first-spoken human language is still unknown. "Language is the Roadmap of a Culture" (Rita Mae Brown). You might find it surprising to know that the same language spoken in different regions sound a bit different. Yes, dialectical differences exist for many popular languages because of the cultural impact. For instance, the French spoken in France is different from Canadian French. Likewise, many languages have different regional dialects. It often held that language fulfills two main functions: the function of communication and that of cognition. However, the survey of literature shows that language also fulfills many other functions: emotive, phatic, poetic, etc. Along with these functions one of the essential functions of language is, in our opinion, the function of expressing and transmitting culture.

Methods.

Accordingly, D. Krech asserts that language in this sense fulfills three main functions:

- Language is the primary vehicle of communication;
- Language reflects both the personality of the individual and the culture of his history. In turn, it helps shape both personality and culture;
- Language makes possible the growth and transmission of culture, the continuity of societies, and the effective functioning and control of social groups (Krech, 1962). [2].

The universal goal of teaching foreign languages is effectively master useful life information and new simple information about the language through the language studied. This can be achieved by increasing the student's general level, obtaining new knowledge about the language studied and the culture of its representatives, improving the culture of communication, using mental methods of work, and developing thinking skills. [6].

However, the formation of the lexical component of communicative competence in a foreign language is one of the most important tasks in this discipline. More precisely, lexical competence means "knowledge of the vocabulary of the language, including lexical and grammatical elements, and the ability to use them in speech."

How Culture has related to Language?

"Changes in Language Often Reflect the Changing Values of a Culture" (Ravi Zacharias) Language and culture are interlinked and you cannot learn one of these without having a clear understanding of the other. According to the Encyclopedia Britannica, language has linked to all the human-life aspects in society, and understanding of the surrounding culture plays an important role in learning a language. Moreover, language allows the organization and evolution of cultural values. M. Wang, R. Brislin, D. Williams,

W.Wang and J. Chao in their book "Turning bricks into jade: Critical incidents for mutual understanding among Chinese and Americans" (2000) distinguish the followings as the important aspects of culture:

- culture is the human made part of the environment;
- culture reflects widely shared assumptions about life;
- culture is so fundamental that most people do not and cannot discuss or analyze it;
- culture becomes evident when someone encounters someone from another country who deviates from cultural norms;
- culture is transmitted from generation to generation;
- even in new situations, people can make a judgment about what is expected in their own culture;
- cultural values endure and changes take place over a number of generations;
- violations of cultural norms have an emotional impact on people;

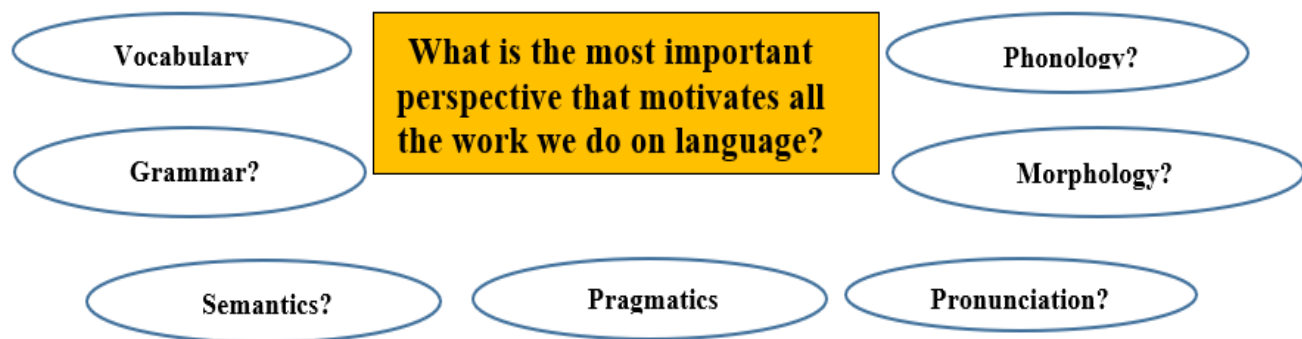
- it is relatively easy to make generalizations about cultural differences (Wang, Brislin, et al, 2000). [4].

So, various definitions of culture can be given, but none of them in our opinion can fully reveal the complex nature of culture.

Language or Culture-Which Came First?

Language is an integral part required for the establishment of culture.

Communication is a basic human need, right? From the start, human beings are communicating and interacting with each other in different ways. Thus, for obvious reasons, **the language came first**. Language is the source as well as the essence of a culture. With time, many languages evolved, and today, a large number of languages spoken across the world. Do You Know? Out of over 7000 languages, only 200 languages currently exist in both spoken and written forms while many of the languages are extinct now. It will not be wrong to say that language complexity increased over time and so did cultural diversity. The languages evolve, primarily because of their association with culture. (Pic. 1.2.)



How Do Language and Culture Influence Our Personal Identity?

Both language and culture play a significant role in shaping your personality.

Culture tells you how to interact with others and helps to shape values and ethics. Besides, it keeps you close to like-minded people and thus, the sense of belonging strengthens your bond with society. On the other hand, language is like a tool using which you express your culture. In fact, cultural ideas and beliefs has transmitted ahead via language.

Furthermore, both the culture and language allow us to peek into the past and shape our ideas. How we think, speak and interact with others around us determined by our cultural values. Likewise, language also affects human thoughts. As mentioned earlier, language and culture continue to evolve and so does our personality. As we meet people belonging to different cultures, we get to learn more and explore more, and interaction with them can influence your personality as well.

Do you want to learn a Foreign Language? Learn about Culture First!

The understanding of a culture can greatly help in learning any foreign language. If you are interested in learning one or more foreign languages, you must study the culture of the respective regions. It has rightly said that 'Action Speaks Louder than Words.

For effective communication with a foreign audience, you

must be aware of their cultural nuances. Thus, culture and language intertwined and you cannot set them apart. If you want to improve your linguistic skills for a second language, you must tackle both the culture and language side by side.

Functions of culture:

The various functions of culture are as follows:

- Culture creates a viable distinction between two organizations
- The culture encourages commitment to the workplace
- Culture boosts the stability of a social system
- Culture provides the employees with appropriate standards of behavior and attitude in the organization
- Culture provides a distinctive identity for the employees working in an organization
- Culture defines goals, values and attitude. [4].

Culture is an expression that provides information about customs, goals, morals, values, attitude and outlook shared by a society. This complex concept has a direct and indirect impact on all aspects of human life and gives us a sense of belonging.

On the other hand, language is a tool of not only communication and cognition, but also of culture, which is fixed, stored and transmitted by language. Consequently, the investigation of relationships between language and culture is of paramount importance in modern linguistics.

The role of language in culture representation is difficult to overestimate and it has evidenced by the following quotations of famous scholars:

"Absolutely nothing is so, important for a nation's culture as its language" (W. von Humboldt);

Language is 'a key to the cultural past of a society', a guide to 'social reality' (E. Sapir);

"Language is the spiritual exhalation of the nation." (W. von Humboldt);

...language does not exist apart from culture, that is, from the socially inherited assemblage of practices and beliefs that determines the texture of our lives (E. Sapir);

"The limits of my language are the limits of my world." (L. Wittgenstein);

"To speak a language is to take on a world, a culture." (F. Fanon);

"When a language dies, a way of understanding the world dies with it, a way of looking at the world." (G. Steiner); [1].

"Language is the road map of a culture. It tells you where its people come from and where they are going" (R.M. Brown);

"Language embodies the intellectual wealth of the people who use it" (K. Hale);

"Language exerts hidden power, like a moon on the tides" (R. M. Brown);

"Language and culture cannot be separated. Language is vital to understanding our unique cultural perspectives. Language is a tool that is used to explore and experience our cultures and the perspectives that are embedded in our cultures" (B. Sainte-Marie). [3].

In conclusion, the followings can outlined: a) language and culture inseparably intertwined; b) the relations between language and culture are very complex and multifaceted. On the one hand, culture is a very inclusive phenomenon and penetrates into almost all aspects of human life influencing languages too.

References:

- [1] Maslova. V. L "Linguoculturology", 2001 year Moscow.
- [2] Ashurova D. U, Galiyeva M.U "Cultural linguistics" 2019 y.
- [3] Crystal, D. (2012). English as a Global Language - Second Edition.
- [4] Pennycook, A. The cultural politics of English as an international language.
- [5] Risager, K. (2006) Language and Culture: Global Flows and Local Complexity, Clevedon, UK: Multilingual Matters.
- [6] Aisafar Murtazayeva Philology Matters / ISSN: 1994 – 4233 Uzbekistan State World Languages University 2024 Vol. 48 No. 1 FM Philology Matters / ISSN: 1994 – 4233 Uzbekistan State World Languages University Received: Accepted: Available online: METHODOLOGY DOI: 10.36078/987654980.
- [7] Bakirova H. B. Methodology of Lexical Competence Formation of Power-Engineering Students based on CBA and its Experimental Research in Teaching ESP. Pubmedia Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris. – Indonesia. 2024. – №2,1.
- [8] Samigova X., Guo T. Chjao Y. Dialogic rhetoric of English and Uzbek. Translation studies: problems, solutions and prospects, 2022. -Pp. 304–307.