

CULTURE AND LANGUAGE

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ANNOTATION

I propose that both culture and language are about how human beings make meaning in the world. I briefly introduce various cognitive mechanisms that human beings use in making sense of their experiences. Given such mechanisms as categorization, framing, and metaphor, and so on, I discuss three examples of meaning making.

**Key words:** culture, culture-language relationship, framing, categorization, image schemas, metaphor, meaning making.

АННОТАЦИЯ

Я полагаю, что и культура, и язык связаны с тем, как люди придают смысл миру. Я кратко представляю различные когнитивные механизмы, которые люди используют для осмысления своего опыта. Учитывая такие механизмы, как категоризация, фреймирование, метафора и т. д., я рассматриваю три примера создания смысла.

**Ключевые слова:** культура, культурно-языковые отношения, фрейминг, категоризация, образные схемы, метафора, смыслообразование.

ANNOTATSIYA

Bu maqola shuni xulosa qiladiki, madaniyat ham, til ham inson dunyoda qanday ma'no yaratishi haqida muhokama qiladi. Men inson o'z tajribalarini anglashda foydalanadigan turli xil kognitiv mexanizmlarni qisqacha tanishtiraman. Bunday mexanizmlarni toifalash, ramkalash va metafora va boshqalarni hisobga olgan holda, ma'no yasashning uchta misolini muhokama qilaman.

**Kalit so'zlar:** madaniyat, madaniyat-til munosabatlari, ramkalash, turkumlash, tasvir sxemalari, metafora, ma'no yasash.

**The many interconnections between culture and language**

Culture and language are connected in a myriad ways. Proverbs, politeness, linguistic relativity, cooperative principle, metaphor, metonymy, context, semantic change, discourse, ideology, print culture, oral culture, literacy, sociolinguistics, speech acts, and so forth, are just some of the areas in the study of language that deal

with some obvious connections between culture and language. Several disciplines within the language sciences attempt to analyze, describe, and explain the complex interrelations between the two broad areas.

A group of people's characteristics and patterns of behavior define their culture. Language, arts, and customs are the basic categories we use to characterize culture. **Culture**, on either side, is much more than that. Culture teaches us how to think, communicate with others, and perceive our surroundings. This is your cultural perspective. Culture comes from the Latin word "colere," which means "to produce something out of the earth." In specific ways, our history is what brings us closer together. Culture is often used to identify or separate people into groups. Western culture, Eastern culture, and African culture, for example. However, much like language, everybody has their own distinct culture. Even though two people living in similar situations will share characteristics. However, they are unable to share the same cultural experiences or ideas.

**Language** is a system of "speech, manual, or written symbols" that humans use to communicate. It enables us to communicate, interpret, and play. Language helps us to share with others and identify ourselves. The roots of human language remain a mystery. Linguists agree that the first humans, the homo sapiens, used some spoken language. Yet, there is no record of this early language to show us how the speech started. Within a social community, culture and language share human beliefs, realities, and actions. As a result, there is a relationship between culture and language. Whether it's national folklore or everyday conversation, language and culture go hand in hand. Paralinguistics is the non-lexical portion of any culture's language. It's a broad word that encompasses things like body language and voice pitch or sound. Depending on where you grew up, the paralinguistics will be different. We pick up on those behaviors, expressions, and intonations from the people around us.

### **What come first, language or culture?**

The establishment of culture entails the use of language. Isn't communication an essential human need? Since the beginning, humans have been communicating and engaging one another in various ways. As a result, the language came first, for obvious reasons. Language is both the source and the essence of a culture. Many languages evolved. And there are still many languages spoken around the world. Just 200 languages remain in both spoken and written form out of over 7000 languages.

### **What role do Language and Culture play in our personality?**

The language and culture you experience in life have a significant impact on your personality. Culture shapes beliefs and ethics by telling you how to deal with others. Furthermore, it keeps you in touch with like-minded people. Also, it strengthens your sense of belonging to society. Language, on the other hand, is a resource that allows you to communicate your culture. In reality, language uses to convey cultural ideas and

beliefs. Culture and language are deeply intertwined aspects of human society, shaping the way we communicate, interact, and understand the world around us. Language is not only a means of communication but also a reflection of the values, beliefs, and customs of a particular culture.

Language also plays a crucial role in preserving cultural heritage. Many indigenous languages, for example, are closely tied to traditional knowledge and practices that have been passed down through generations. When a language dies out, valuable cultural knowledge is lost as well. Furthermore, language shapes our perception of the world and influences our thought processes. Different languages have different ways of categorizing and conceptualizing the world, leading speakers to perceive and interpret things in unique ways. For example, some languages have specific words for emotions or concepts that may not exist in other languages, leading to differences in how those emotions or concepts are understood and expressed.

Overall, culture and language are inseparable aspects of human identity and play a crucial role in shaping our understanding of the world and our interactions with others. By recognizing and valuing the diversity of languages and cultures around us, we can foster greater understanding, empathy, and appreciation for the richness of human experience.

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