

TIL VA MADANIYAT

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Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada til va madaniyat o'rtasidagi munosabatlar qanday murakkab va o'zaro bog'liq ekanligi, madaniy qadriyatlar, e'tiqodlar va an'analarni yetkazish va saqlash vositasi bo'lib xizmat qiladi va odamlar o'z jamiyatlari Ichida qanday qilib muloqot qiladi, o'zligini ifodalashini taqdiqotlardan foydalanib aniqlanadi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *til, madaniyat, muloqot, shaxs, tushunish, ifodalash, millatlararo munosabatlar, saqlash, o'zaro munosabatlar, xilma xillik.*

LANGUAGE AND CULTURE

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Annotation: *In this article, how the relationship between language and culture is complex and intertwined, with language serving as a means of transmitting and preserving cultural values, beliefs, and traditions and how people communicate, express their identity, and interact within their respective societies will be investigated by using world researchers' works.*

Key words: *language, culture, communication, identity, tradition, values, diversity, society, cross-cultural, understanding, interaction, preservation, expression.*

ЯЗЫК И КУЛЬТУРА

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Аннотация: *В этой статье будет исследовано, насколько сложны и переплетены отношения между языком и культурой, при этом язык служит*

средством передачи и сохранения культурных ценностей, верований и традиций, а также то, как люди общаются, выражают свою идентичность

Ключевые слова: *язык, коммуникация, культура, традиция, ценности, понимание, сохранения*

Language and culture are fundamental to the formation of human identities, the promotion of human identities, the promotion of social cohesiveness, and the generational transmission of customs. Here are some important things to think about:

1. Identity and belonging: Language is a symbol of cultural identity that facilitates a person's connection to their ancestry, community, and roots. Speaking a specific language allows people to express and strengthen their sense of belonging to a particular cultural group.

2. Communication and expression: Language serves as a medium for the expression of feelings, opinions, and worldviews in addition to being a tool for information transmission. Language has cultural nuances that enable people to communicate social hierarchies, subtle meanings, and emotions that may be difficult to translate.

3. Cultural transmission: Knowledge, values, and customs are primarily passed down from one generation to the next through language. A society's collective memory is shaped by the language used to maintain and transmit conventions, rituals, myths, and moral norms.

4. Social interactions: Etiquette, conventions, and social interactions within a group are influenced by language and culture. Acquiring knowledge of suitable linguistic codes and cultural customs is vital for proficient communicating and fostering connections with others.

5. Influence on thought and perception: Language influences people's thoughts and perceptions of their surroundings in addition to reflecting culture. Our ability to think clearly, solve problems analytically, and even perceive relationships, time, and space can all be impacted by the language we use.

6. Globalization and language diversity: The growth of dominant languages and the reduction of linguistic diversity are results of globalization and technological progress in today's interconnected globe. Safeguarding cultural heritage and promoting mutual understanding need concerned efforts to promote multilingualism and preserve endangered languages.

7. Cultural adaptation and integration: Learning a language is frequently necessary for people to integrate, communicate, and engage in society when they move to a new cultural setting. Multilingualism and bilingualism can improve cross-cultural interactions and dissolve barriers.

It has been observed that language is considerably more than just a vehicle for communicating and expressing ideas that are internally generated and verbalized on

their own. Attention has already been drawn to the manner in which one's native language is intricately and in many ways tied to the rest of one's life in a community and to smaller groups within that community, illustrating the insufficiency and inappropriateness of such an interpretation of language. This is a universal truth about language that applies to all people and languages.

Linguists discuss the connections between culture and language. In fact, thinking of language as a component of culture is more realistic. As it is used throughout this article, the term "culture" here refers to all facets of human existence that are influenced or defined by a person's affiliation with a particular community. People must eat and drink because it is biologically necessary for life to survive; it is not a cultural practice in and of itself. The fact that people consume specific meals and abstain from others, even if those substances are perfectly edible and nourishing, as well as the fact that they eat and drink at specific locations, are cultural practices that were acquired by man as well.

A learner's understanding of the language and culture relationship is essential. Culture and language are inextricably linked. You can not understand a culture without first learning a language. A specific language is usually associated with a particular group of people. You interact with the culture of the language's speaker when you communicate in their language. [1] Anthropologists speak of the relations between language and culture. It is indeed more in accordance with reality to consider language as a part of culture. Culture is here being used, as it is throughout this article, in the anthropological sense, to refer to all aspects of human life insofar as they are determined or conditioned by membership in a society. The fact that people eat or drink is not itself cultural; it is a biological necessity for the preservation of life. That they eat particular foods and refrain from eating other substances, though they may be perfectly edible and nourishing, and that they eat and drink at particular times of day and in certain places are matters of culture, something "acquired by man as a member of society".[2]

Complex is one term that you can use to describe human communication since paralanguage is used to transmit messages. Paralanguage is specific to culture, therefore communication with other ethnic groups can lead to misunderstandings. When you grow up in a specific society, it is inevitable to learn the glances, gestures, and little changes in voice or tone and other communication tools to emphasize or alter what you want to do or say.[3] Language is the medium of communication using which we express our thoughts and ideas and interact with others. Some of the languages evolved from the others while many languages are traced back thousands of years. However, the origin of the first-spoken human language is still unknown.[4]

Language pervades social life. It is a primary means by which we gain access to the contents of other's minds and establish shared understanding of the reality. Meanwhile,

there is an enormous amount of linguistic diversity among human populations. Depending on what counts as a language, there are 3,000 to 10,000 living languages in the world, although a quarter of the world's languages have fewer than 1,000 speakers and half have fewer than 10,000.[5] Language is key to understanding a culture. It is what people use to communicate with each other, and it can provide insight into how they conceptualize the world.[6] Language and culture are closely related to one another. In fact, they are intrinsically linked to one another.

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