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# THE CONNECTION BETWEEN LANGUAGE AND CULTURE

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### Abstract

To being a means for information interchange, language is a symbolic system that has the capacity to construct and mold symbolic realities through discourse, including identities, values, and perceptions. One way to think of language is as a linguistic manifestation of culture. It serves to preserve and communicate culture and cultural ties.

**Key words:** Behaviour, culture, identity, language, communicative events.

### Introduction

Language is essential to the creation and upkeep of what is known as culture, which includes customs, behaviors, and ways that people and communities interpret the world. We construct and communicate identities, classifications, attitudes, values, and belief systems to others through language. Important facets of sociality and behavior, such as how individuals plan events, acclimate new members, establish or challenge power, use literacy skills, worship, dispute, and envision, can be revealed by studying how a specific culture employs language. Every kid in the society learns language, which is both a rule-governed system with its own internal laws and logic and a system of instruments for the construction of social life and culture.

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Greetings are among the first seemingly straightforward skills to be learned by anyone learning a new language and interacting with a foreign culture. However, since greetings perform intricate social "work" and reflect and create complicated, multifaceted relationships, there are sophisticated skills needed to use greetings correctly, including when to say them, to whom, and in what way. Encounters' beginnings and ends provide abundant opportunities to examine how social relationships and other social labor are established in the building of society, as well as how these communicative occurrences differ in form and meaning among cultures.

Because language is an essential tool for the formation of situations and objects, it does more than just depict an existing situation or object; it also makes the situation or object possible. Language has a normalizing and regulating role when people adopt specific views and postures and express themselves through language. Speakers use language to create reality by naming and providing meaning to components of experience from a particular perspective. This is a difficult procedure that calls for ongoing effort and compromise. Close examination of language in specific cultural contexts reveals how these meanings are socially and culturally constructed. For instance, speakers may have very distinct and regional conceptions of themselves and methods of interpretation.

### **What Is Language Exactly?**

Humans communicate using a system of "speech, manual, or written symbols" called language. It allows us to play, communicate, and interpret. We may convey who we are and communicate with others through language.

The origins of human language are yet unknown. Linguists concur that spoken language was utilized by the earliest humans, the homo sapiens. However, there is no documentation of this primitive language to demonstrate the origins of speech.

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### **What Is Culture Exactly?**

The traits and behavioral patterns of a group of people characterize its culture. The fundamental categories we use to describe culture are language, the arts, and conventions.

But culture is much more than that. We learn how to think, interact with people, and view the world through culture. This is your cultural viewpoint.

### **What Connections Exist Between Language and Culture?**

Changes in language frequently reflect shifting cultural norms. Culture and language are closely intertwined. Additionally, you cannot learn one without first understanding the other.

Every aspect of human existence in society is connected to language. Learning a language requires an understanding of the local culture. Cultural values can also grow and change thanks to the language.

### **Which came first, culture or language?**

Language use is essential to the formation of culture. Isn't communication a basic human need? Humans have been interacting and communicating with each other in a variety of ways from the beginning.

Since communication is a basic human need, it is frequently suggested that language developed as a way to construct civilization.

Numerous languages changed over time. Additionally, many languages are still spoken all across the world. Out of more than 7000 languages, just 200 are still spoken and written. Additionally, a large number of the languages are now extinct.

It is reasonable to argue that linguistic complexity and cultural variety have grown over time. Because of their cultural connotations, languages evolve over time.

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### How Do Culture and Language Affect Our Personalities?

Your personality is greatly influenced by the language and culture you encounter throughout your life. Culture impacts ethics and ideas by dictating how you should interact with other people. It also helps you stay in touch with like-minded individuals. It also makes you feel more a part of society. Conversely, language is a tool that enables you to express your culture. In actuality, cultural concepts and beliefs are communicated through language. It also influences the way we think.

The way we see, speak, and interact with people is influenced by our cultural values. Human mind is also influenced by language.

Language, culture, and our personalities are all still changing, as was already mentioned. When we interact with people from different cultures, we learn more. Additionally, how we connect with them might influence our personalities.

### Conclusion

Language is employed as a symbolic system with the ability to build and influence symbolic realities, such as identities, values, and perceptions, through discourse, in addition to being a tool for information interchange. Therefore, as a communicative event encompasses all forms of human communication, a work of art could also be regarded as a communicative event because it encompasses a semiotic concept that is interpreted differently by various audiences. Language and culture are related in that they share human values, realities, and social group behaviors.

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