## **Slide 3---**

## Culture and language have often been described as inseparable and the relationship between them is highly complex. Language isn’t just the sum total of words, grammatical principles and sentence construction, but also unique cultural norms, social systems and cognitive processes. Understanding these cultural-specific contexts along with linguistic principles of a particular culture is central to effective language acquisition.

The evolution of language is often shaped by the culture of the particular group who speak it. If you truly want to master a second language, knowledge of cultural contexts that underpin the language you’re learning can provide you with invaluable insights into certain phrases that are often spoken by natives of a particular cultural group.

## **Slide 4--**

The same could also be said for learning about other cultures. Take the ancient Egyptians for example. It would be a challenge to gain a deep understanding of ancient Egyptian culture without learning about their native language and Egyptian hieroglyphics, in tandem. The two are always connected no matter what side of the coin you look at.

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## **Slide 5--**

**[What is culture?](https://image1.slideserve.com/1704650/1-what-is-culture-l.jpg%22%20%5Co%20%221%20what%20is%20culture%22%20%5Ct%20%22https%3A//www.slideserve.com/varick/_blank)**

Culture is a defining feature of a person’s identity, contributing to how they see themselves and the groups with which they identify. Culture may be broadly defined as the sum total of ways of living built up by a group of human beings, which is transmitted from one generation to another. Every community, cultural group or ethnic group has its own values, beliefs and ways of living.

The observable aspects of culture such as food, clothing, celebrations, religion and language are only part of a person’s cultural heritage. The shared values, customs and histories characteristic of culture shape the way a person thinks, behaves and views the world. A shared cultural heritage bonds the members of the group together and creates a sense of belonging through community acceptance.

In a broad sense, culture means the total way of life of a people, including the patterns of belief, customs, objects, institutions, techniques, and language that characterizes the life of the human community.

## **Slide 6--**

**[In a narrow sense, culture may refer to local or specific](https://image1.slideserve.com/1704650/slide4-l.jpg%22%20%5Co%20%22slide4%22%20%5Ct%20%22https%3A//www.slideserve.com/varick/_blank)** practice, beliefs or customs, which can be mostly found in folk culture, enterprise culture or food culture, etc.

**[There are generally two types of culture: material and](https://image1.slideserve.com/1704650/slide5-l.jpg%22%20%5Co%20%22slide5%22%20%5Ct%20%22https%3A//www.slideserve.com/varick/_blank)** spiritual. • The former refers to something concrete, substantial and observable, for example, the forbidden city, the great pyramid, etc. • The latter can either be tangible as works of philosophy, literature, or intangible as ideologies, beliefs, values etc.

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.

## **Slide 7--**The Relationship Between Language And Culture****

**Slide 8--**The relationship between language and culture is a complex one. The two are intertwined. A particular language usually points out to a specific group of people. When you interact with another language, it means that you are also interacting with the culture that speaks the language. You cannot understand one’s culture without accessing its language directly.

When you learn a new language, it not only involves learning its alphabet, the word arrangement and the rules of grammar, but also learning about the specific society’s customs and behavior. When learning or teaching a language, it is important that the culture where the language belongs be referenced, because language is very much ingrained in the culture.

Language is the primary means by which a culture transmits its beliefs, values, and norms. It gives people a means of interacting with other members of the culture and a means of thinking. • The relation of language to culture is that of part to whole.

## **Slide 9--**

Language can be defined broadly to include all forms of speech, signing, writing, song, drumming, horn calling, gesturing, and so forth. In the case of signed languages, properties of a visual language modality include not only the manual sign system. Facial expression also conveys important grammatical, affective, and other information. Non-manual expressions such as head movement and eye movement convey important meanings. Some signers in the U.S. also use the mouth in certain conventionalized ways, including in some cases to form the shape of English words together with American Sign Language (ASL) as another resource for adding meaning. Although grammatical structures are often privileged in the formal study of language, intonation is a crucial feature in spoken languages influencing how people communicate emotion or affect and other meanings, such as enthusiasm or boredom. Intonation is a complex combination of rhythm, volume, and pitch overlaying

## **Slide 10--**Paralanguage****

Complex is one term that you can use to describe human communication since paralanguage is used to transmit messages. Paralanguage is specific to a 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. These specific communication techniques of one culture are learned mostly by imitating and observing people, initially from parents and immediate relatives and later from friends and people outside the close family circle.

Body language, which is also known as kinesics, is the most obvious type of paralanguage. These are the postures, expressions, and gestures used as non-verbal language. However, it is likewise possible to alter the meaning of various words by changing the character or tone of the voice.

Paralanguage 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 paralanguage](https://medium.com/%40beyondexclamation/what-is-the-relationship-between-language-and-culture-9d43ad83aeea%22%20%5Ct%20%22https%3A//thelanguagedoctors.org/what-is-the-language-and-culture-relationship/_blank) will be different. We pick up on those behaviors, expressions, and intonations from the people around us.

Body language that conveys conflict in one country sometimes views as supportive in another. This is why, while talking, paralanguage can trigger miscommunication between ethnic groups.

Pitch, intonation, speech rate, facial expressions, and hesitation noises are examples of paralanguage. It has a significant influence on the language you use.

[If you’re bilingual](https://thelanguagedoctors.org/being-bilingual-can-benefit-your-career/%22%20%5Cl%20%221_Bilingualism_Open_It8217s_Door_Across_The_Border%22%20%5Ct%20%22https%3A//thelanguagedoctors.org/what-is-the-language-and-culture-relationship/_blank), you’ve noticed how your voice “shifts” when you speak many languages. You can also note that your gestures or even attitudes change as a result of this.

## **Slide 11--**Homologous Relationship Between Language And Culture****

The phrase, language is culture and culture is language is often mentioned when language and culture are discussed. It’s because the two have a homologous although complex relationship. Language and culture developed together and influenced each other as they evolved. Using this context, Alfred L. Krober, a cultural anthropologist from the United States said that culture started when speech was available, and from that beginning, the enrichment of either one led the other to develop further.

If culture is a consequence of the interactions of humans, the acts of communication are their cultural manifestations within a specific community. Ferruccio Rossi-Landi, a philosopher from Italy whose work focused on philosophy, semiotics and linguistics said that a speech community is made up of all the messages that were exchanged with one another using a given language, which is understood by the entire society. Rossi-Landi further added that young children learn their language and culture from the society they were born in. In the process of learning, they develop their cognitive abilities as well.

### **Slide 7-- **How Language And Culture Are Interlinked?****

Language changes often represent a culture’s changing values. Language and culture are inextricably related. And you can’t learn one without first knowing the other.Language is related to all features of human life in society. And comprehension of the surrounding culture is key to learning a language. The language also allows for the development and evolution of cultural values.

[Ken Hale, a well-known linguist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kenneth_L._Hale%22%20%5Ct%20%22https%3A//thelanguagedoctors.org/what-is-the-language-and-culture-relationship/_blank), discusses the relationship between culture and language. He claims that when a language loses. A piece of culture is also lost as culture has a strong influence on the language.

Our fundamental traditions, ideals, and interpersonal interactions are all influenced by culture. Language, on the other hand, makes these exchanges quick.Language promotes social connections. At the same time, culture aids our learning of how to connect with others.

Do you know what language and culture have in common? Both are constantly developing!

For example, the English we use today is very different from the English of the past. Similarly, there are many variations between old and modern western cultures.

There’s no language without culture.

Over time, both language and culture undergo significant changes. You can’t expect a 10-year-old Chilean and a 70-year-old man to share the same culture or speak the same language. Even though they live in the same town.

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.

Furthermore, both culture and language allow us to look backward in history. Also, it helps shape our thoughts.

As previously mentioned, language and culture, as well as our personalities, continue to evolve. We learn and discover further when we encounter people from various cultures. And our interactions with them can affect our characters.