

Aktobe Regional University named after K. Zhubanov

The connection between language and culture

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The paper covers approaches to the matter of interaction between language and culture. It shows that language is one in all the foremost vital components of the culture of any nation, that it's a crucial consideration the preservation of ethnic identity. The indissoluble unity of the national language and national culture takes multiple incarnations in people's lives. Linguistic facts and cultural phenomena cannot be strictly differentiated, as a result of cultural changes are mirrored within the language. Language evolutions, in turn, stimulate cultural processes. Approaches to culture via language were mentioned access by questioning meanings, access via grammar and access via the linguistic realization of communicative intentions (communication styles).

Finally, the approach by questioning meanings was presented in detail using the example of the meaning of "home".

In this second part, the second of the three approaches is to be discussed using the example of culture-contrastive grammar.

Keywords: national, culture, language, intercultural competence, culture-contrastive grammar.

Language isn't solely takes the most role in forming the thoughts of young generation, however conjointly it's necessary in finding out the culture.

We know the information of the foreign language alone isn't enough to effectively communicate with representatives of alternative cultures. As we know, one in all the foremost vital functions of the language is that the additive operate, which suggests that the language could be a link connecting generations; it's the storage and a way of transmittal the extra-linguistic collective expertise, because the language not solely reflects the up to date culture, however preserves all its previous stages.

Foreign languages open doors - doors to foreign folks, foreign countries and foreign cultures. Anyone World Health Organization speaks one or a lot of foreign languages can communicate and exchange ideas across borders. Skills of this sort are valuable, particularly in career. Could be a foreign language alone extremely enough to make intercultural bridges?

Anyone World Health Organization desires to make skilled bridges between 2 cultures not solely has got to be firmly within the saddle lingually, however conjointly skills to behave on alternative levels. The technical term for this can be intercultural ability.

A person with cultural ability is aware of precisely a way to behave towards sure folks and the way to act with them. Respect, empathy, understanding and differentiated points of view are simply a number of of the numerous beginning points that are necessary once deemed intercultural ability. additionally, it's necessary to grasp the foreign culture that one is coping with basically and a lot of deeply and to actively modify it.

In 2010, Berlin outlined intercultural ability within the Participation and Integration Act as follows:

"Intercultural ability could be a style of skilled and social ability supported information of culturally formed rules, norms, price retention and symbols."

The integration law of North Rhine-Westphalia conjointly states:

"Intercultural ability at intervals the that means of this law includes one. the flexibility to act with success and to mutual satisfaction, particularly in skilled things with folks with and while not a migration background. The flexibility to modify comes, measures, programs etc. the assorted effects on folks and to be ready to choose and act consequently while not a migration background

and three. the flexibility to acknowledge and overcome the results that hinder integration caused by discrimination and exclusion. "

Intercultural ability is turning into a lot of and a lot of necessary thanks to the increasing globalisation. it's not even necessary to try and do business abroad. Even at intervals one's own national borders there ar invariably (professional) things within which one comes into contact with foreign cultures.

Unfortunately, not all corporations and staff have recognized this. If you're trying to find candidates World Health Organization not solely have glorious foreign language skills, however conjointly intercultural ability, you've got to own perseverance and patience. as luck would have it, a lot of and a lot of staff ar recognizing the importance of language skills and intercultural ability and ar more and more that specialize in these skills.

In general, the a lot of the foreign culture differs from your own, the a lot of necessary it's to own the acceptable intercultural ability. This plays a job in many alternative areas. These embody, for example:

Communication (on knowledgeable level, however conjointly within the purportedly harmless tiny talk) Greetings and farewell formulas social behavior to eat and drink Etiquette

Intercultural ability while not applicable foreign language skills works in only a few cases. that's why each elements - language and ability - ar more and more joined and schooled in seminars, advanced coaching courses and courses. The foreign language learned forms the indispensable basis on that all more steps ar designed.

Communication supported intercultural ability is additionally known as intercultural communication. It's clearly completely different from what you learned in class. the rationale for this can be primarily the very sensible reference and actual contact with native speakers World Health Organization have linguistic peculiarities and convey communication into a cultural context. However, globalisation and digitisation ar more and more creating the boundaries blurred.

What does that mean for me as a student?

Quite simply: foreign language skills are good, foreign language skills in combination with intercultural competence are better! Of course, it is an important first step if potential employees have a language and can accordingly exchange ideas with foreign business partners, customers, etc. However, this exchange is supposed to be on a deeper, more profitable basis

This text is the continuation of the text "Perspectives on language - on the connection between language and culture ". It first described what is meant by "culture". Subsequently, approaches to culture via language were mentioned

access by questioning meanings;

access via grammar and

access via the linguistic realization of communicative intentions (communication styles).

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Culture-contrastive grammar

In 2008 Salifou Traoré published his book "Intercultural Grammar. Conceptual considerations on a grammar from one's own perspective and that of others in German as a foreign language "(Traoré: 2008).

Traoré sees “cultures as communities of interpretation in which the world is interpreted in almost the same way against the background of shared knowledge. ... For our topic this means that grammatical structures are culture-specific patterns of interpretation whose commonalities from an interlingual perspective are largely communicative-functional. ... Within the framework of an intercultural grammar, 'culture' and 'culture-specific' can be derived from the difference in the relationship between signifiant and signifié in the individual languages ”(Traoré 2008: 73), i.e. from the difference in the relationship between the shape of the sign and the idea, the conception of the world associated with this sign.

In an interculturally oriented grammar, according to Traoré, “the main thing is to become aware of the way in which grammatical means are communicatively and functionally shaped in the foreign language learning process, in the present case in the process of acquiring German as a foreign language, and despite that These different perspectives should make it possible to understand the interrelationship between the foreign and the own in language ... and thus initiate familiarity as the basis for processes of understanding and communication ”(Traoré 2008: 74).

He is based on an expanded grammar concept that “goes beyond morphology and syntax in a textual environment, not only emphasizing the assignment of form, meaning and function, but also integrating aspects of language action” (Traoré 2008: 76).

These are communicative categories that are present in every culture, but are weighted and interpreted in a culture-specific manner (cf. Traoré 2008: 77-78).

In addition to means of verbalization, non-linguistic aspects must also be taken into account, e.g. when greeting (cf. Traoré 2008: 79).

How close do you get?

What physical contacts are there?

Do men kiss, do they hug?

How do role relationships show up?

How long does the greeting take? etc.

The investigation of grammatical categories in the broader sense of the term is also a research field for intercultural grammar.

Conclusions

The study reached the following conclusions:

1-Culture has a vital and important role in the process of learning English as a foreign language as language and culture are inseparable .

2- Cultural differences normally exist when learners are exposed to a foreign language.

3-As far as foreign language is used, cultural factors will be considered as well as language forms and structures