

## RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN LANGUAGE AND SUCH ASPECTS OF OUR LIFE AS CULTURE AND COMMUNICATION

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Man is a social being. He lives in society and communicates with other members of society.

So, words connect people, unite them through communication. Without communication there is no society, no social, cultural, and educated people. Words put together into language single out man from the animal world.

No science and no specialty can manage without words. They need to form knowledge and experience, save it and pass to the next generation [1, p. 12.].

Language is the development of the basic form of communication between human beings and a society. And just as it is the basic form, it is also the most developed. We cannot communicate in any real sense without language, other than through gestures; we do communicate through some non-verbal forms like the visual arts – painting and sculpture – and through dance, but the culmination of true, articulate, communication is through language. It could take a number of forms, of course. It could be unvarnished, workaday prose, it could be poetry, it could be drama; but all of these are forms of language, written, spoken and read.

Language is the verbal expression of culture. Culture is the idea, custom and beliefs of a community with a distinct language containing semantics – everything speakers can think about and every way of their thinking is a medium of communication. For example, the Latin language has no word for the female friend of a man (the feminine form of *amicus* is *amica*, which means mistress, not friend) because

the Roman culture could not imagine a male and a female being equals, which they considered necessary for friendship.

Language and culture are NOT fundamentally inseparable. At the most basic levels, language is a method of expressing ideas. That is, language is communication; while usually verbal, language can also be visual (via signs and symbols), or semiotics (via hand or body gestures). Culture, on the other hand, is a specific set of ideas, practices, customs and beliefs which make up a functioning society as distinct.

Culture must have at least one language, which it uses as a distinct medium of communication to convey its defining ideas, customs, beliefs, etc., from one member of the culture to another. Cultures can develop multiple languages, or "borrow" languages from other cultures to use; not all such languages are co-equal in the culture. One of the major defining characteristics of a culture is which language(s) is the primary means of communication in that culture; sociologists and anthropologists draw lines between similar cultures heavily based on the prevalent language usage.

Language is heavily influenced by culture – as cultures come up with new ideas, they develop language components to express those ideas. The reverse is also true: the limits of a language can define what is expressible in a culture (that is, the limits of a language can prevent certain concepts from being part of a culture).

Finally, languages are not solely defined by their developing culture(s) – most modern languages are mixtures of other prior and current languages. That is, most languages borrow words and phrases ("loan words") from other existing languages to describe new ideas and concept [3, p. 1.].

Language and communication are so closely related that they are almost the same. If we used a thesaurus to find alternative words for language, the top alternative is 'verbal communication', 'words', 'speech' and 'talking'.

Spoken language gives us the ability to communicate in an effective manner and express the direct meaning we intend. We have more flexibility in our range of communication and while it is possible to communicate via facial expressions and gestures, we have evolved into complex beings that have the ability to vocally express ourselves.

Language is not only a verbal way to communicate but we can also communicate through our body language and facial expressions; which is a whole language of its own. Body language can be used to a much more subtle effect and is very often a subconscious revelation of our feelings.

We can communicate in the written form which gives us the opportunity to contemplate our language and thus makes sure it is used as effectively as possible. Writing gives us the chance to think of creative, interesting and heartfelt language that can have much more impact than spoken language.

With modern technology there are now many more ways of communicating with people. We communicate via text messages, emails, social media, voicemails and instant messaging. It gives us the opportunity to communicate with people all around the globe and remain in contact with people [2, p. 1.].

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### **Literature references**

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