



E-ISSN: 2706-8927  
P-ISSN: 2706-8919  
[www.allstudyjournal.com](http://www.allstudyjournal.com)  
IJAAS 2021; 3(2): 83-87  
Received: 08-01-2021  
Accepted: 11-02-2021

**Sayed Aqa Musafar**  
Assistant Professor, Dari  
Language and Literature  
Department, Languages and  
Literature Faculty,  
Nangarhar University,  
Jalalabad, Afghanistan

## Link between language and culture

**Sayed Aqa Musafar**

### Abstract

Language and culture are two inseparable components in the formation of the infrastructure of human societies in the field of individual and social relations.

In this article, I try to examine the relationship between the two categories of language and culture, given that culture has a complex and controversial meaning and contemporary anthropologists and culture specialists have not agreed on this issue. Therefore, before addressing the issue of the connection between language and culture, I begin with a knowledge of language and culture.

**Keywords:** Language, culture, art, thought, society, human, civilization, relationship, heritage

### Introductions

The language of a nation is the key that can be used to know the culture of that nation and knowing the culture is a way to find a national culture. According to culture specialists, language is a very important window of the human mind and world thought. The language traces and expresses the cultural and spiritual changes, the evolution of human thought and great thinkers and how the emergence of single ideas in different cultures. Without the language of cultural relations and without social and cultural relations, language itself does not exist. Because without language it is difficult to express and understand cultural realities. Culture is a complex phenomenon of customs, traditions, thought, art and human way of life that is formed during the historical experience of nations and can be transmitted to future generations, or culture is a collection of individual knowledge about art. Literature, science, politics and the like that a person learns for his intellectual and educational advancement.

### Objectives

This article was written to achieve the following objectives:

- Understand the nature and nature of language.
- Realize the importance of language and its cultural context.
- Understanding the nature of culture and its importance.
- Understand how language and culture relate.

### Significance

The significance of understanding the relationship between language and culture lies in the fact that it helps us to understand the nature of the language and culture of a nation, and knowing culture is a way to national culture.

### Research Methodology

My methodology of writing this article is scientific and research based, which I have referred to twenty-three authoritative sources to understand how language and culture are connected, and I have completed this article.

### Background research

Regarding language and culture, linguists and researchers of culture and literature of their works such as:

1. Linguistics and Persian language, by Parviz Natel Khanlari.
2. Basics of linguistics, by Ahmad Samiei.
3. Farhang letter, from Ali Afkhami.
4. Language and culture, from chlorine cream.
5. Gold in copper, by Reza Braheni.

**Corresponding Author:**  
**Sayed Aqa Musafar**  
Assistant Professor, Dari  
Language and Literature  
Department, Languages and  
Literature Faculty,  
Nangarhar University,  
Jalalabad, Afghanistan

6. General Persian has been narrated by Mahmoud Fotouhi and other scholars and each of them has looked at the nature of language and culture from their own point of view and based on their beliefs and findings, they have done research in this field, but about the work of language and culture, which work or The research paper was not written independently. I have written this article in order to understand how language and culture are connected and to meet the needs of professors, students and other language and culture enthusiasts.

### **What is language**

As we know and know that one of the outstanding works of mankind in ancient times, is to put words and names, combine words and pay attention to phrases and sentences that pave the way for education and transmission of culture, civilization and art to generation The next builds smoothly. If it were not for this human invention, culture, civilization and art could not have reached these high stages. (Yamin, 2011: 13) Those who study and study language from a cultural and literary point of view emphasize the position of language and its function They consider language to be very broad and consider it as a part of human personality, destiny, his cultural house, and the source of his knowledge and worldview. (Samiei, 2008: 13) <sup>[11]</sup>

Language is a social and cultural institution that people in a society use in order to be aware of each other's intentions and goals, to communicate with each other and transfer material and spiritual resources as a factor in the organization of society (Yamin, 2012: 4). That is, language is a social phenomenon, without the language of community and without community, language does not exist. In all human societies, language has been the means of understanding and understanding among the members of society, through which the thoughts, ideas, theories, experiences, emotions, feelings and all other possessions of their culture, which are among the cultural products of the linguistic community. The language is transmitted to others. In addition to being an individual talent, language is also the result of the collective life of human beings, which includes all aspects of human life, including religion, belief, economy, family, literature, and so on. (Moein, 2009: 153)

### **The importance of language and its cultural context**

The importance of language in understanding culture is so great that they have said: the language of a nation is the key that can be used to know the culture of that nation and knowing culture is a way to national culture. It is a vital tool that can represent the most complex system of classification of experiences. According to cultural researchers, language is a very important window of the human mind and world's thoughts and for this reason it is of special interest to cognitive scientists. (Afkhami, ? : 61) It is information and it has also been said that language is the support of thought and human beings think in the form of language and thinking itself is a kind of speaking. (Kamyar, 2004: 3).

The collection of words that has existed and been used in the language of a nation throughout history is a list of events, way of life, culture, civilization, thoughts and aspirations of that nation. By studying these linguistic combinations, one can go through the material and spiritual history of each He became aware of human societies. (Khanlari, 2007: 97) <sup>[6]</sup>

The language is a tree that always grows out of yellow

leaves and keeps only the green and lush leaves of culture and literature, and the words of a language are the key to discovering the darkness and the alphabet of the secret of all puzzles. (Braheni, 1968: 21) <sup>[5]</sup> Language is a powerful cultural tool that can change the world by changing human perceptions, behaviors, beliefs and thoughts. (Ryan, 2013 : 253) <sup>[8]</sup>.

Language never grows old because man never grows old, the older a person is on earth, the younger his language becomes. Language also has all the characteristics of a human being and, like him, always tends towards youth and greatness., 1968: 21, 22) The language of cultural and spiritual evolution, the evolution of human thought and great thinkers, how they affect each other, how the emergence of single ideas in different cultures traces and expresses. (Arlato, 1994: 307) <sup>[1]</sup>

Regarding the importance of language, Martin Heidegger said: We live in language and our existence is our language, the language of the house of existence and the person living in this house. Philosophers, poets and writers are the guardians of this house. (Shamisa, 2009: 30) In addition to lexical and syntactic elements, each language has rich cultural and national backgrounds, such as: allegories, allusions, myths, proverbs and proverbs, national and religious allusions, historical and national anecdotes and stories, poetic traditions. In literature, the use of cultural and linguistic information adds to the rhetoric of speech and provides a cultural context for impact on the audience. These elements are intensive treasures of experience, behind every proverb and proverb lies the social experience.

Writing that relies on cultural backing is more popular because it relies on people's familiar and long-standing beliefs and experiences. In order for our words to be adorned with these treasures, it is necessary to study divans of poetry, books of stories, anecdotes, proverbs, and sentences, and to write down and memorize the pure and audible points. (Fotouhi, 2007: 271, 272 In conclusion, it should be said that without language, cultural relations and without social relations, language itself cannot exist, because without language it is difficult to express and understand cultural realities. (Nazari, 2011: 151, 153)

### **What is culture?**

Culture in the word means intellect, etiquette and the measure of unity to keep everything. (Mohammad, 1996: 643) It also means science, knowledge, literature, knowledge, education, scientific, literary and cultural works of a nation or a nation. (Anvari, 1390: 1652) In certain culture means a collection of customs and traditions, a collection of sciences and knowledge and arts of a people has been said. (Moein, 2009: 1745)

And in the term of culture, it is a collection of knowledge, works and effective (good signs and good deeds), especially the historical heritage of each nation, including knowledge, words of language, literature, religion and beliefs, industry, style of architecture and urban planning, folklore, Rituals, customs and manners, way of education and way of life, style of music and paintings and other arts as well as characteristics of mood and type of clothing and food and all the manifestations of his life. (Ensafpour, 2015: 783) <sup>[3]</sup>.

In other words, culture is a complex general phenomenon of customs, traditions, thought, art and way of life that is formed during the historical experience of nations and can be transmitted to future generations. Or a collection of

individual knowledge about art, literature, science, politics and the like, which one learns for the purpose of intellectual and educational promotion. (Anvari, 2011: 1652) <sup>[4]</sup>

### **What is the nature of culture from the perspective of researchers?**

Experts have dealt with different aspects in the definition of culture and have proposed different areas for different levels of culture. According to them, culture evolves through the transition from social layers to the feeling of national culture, which is the highest level of culture.

Sociologists consider culture as an emotion that an individual achieves in society and then, by relying on the commonalities or differences he has with other groups, he comes to understand the feeling of independent culture. (Ghamari, 2010: 156) In this definition, individuals and communities are distinguished from other individuals and communities in their social relationships. As mentioned, scientists and researchers have offered various theories about the nature of culture, including:

- Culture is the knowledge that is learned in society and means the knowledge of all things to know. From scientific to theoretical knowledge, for example, knowing how to eat or how to apologize to someone in a situation. In short, culture is a knowledge based on public consciousness and at the same time the specialized knowledge of scientists is also a part of culture. (Afkhami,?: 61)
- Culture is the only realm of images and ideas that acts independently of the physical and natural world and cultural images affect our behavior (Ryan, 2013 : 225) <sup>[8]</sup>.
- Culture is an all-encompassing whole, including religion, art, law, ethics, customs, and any abilities and habits that a person acquires as a member of society.
- Culture is a structure that expresses all the beliefs, behaviors, knowledge, values and goals that determine the way of life of each nation.
- Culture is what is left over from the past of human beings and the current generation acts on it and shapes their future. (Rahimi, 1992 : 104) <sup>[9]</sup>
- Culture is composed of rituals, customs, styles and types that we adopt and adapt to as we grow. (Ryan, 2013 : 241) <sup>[8]</sup>
- Culture is a set of things that one must know or believe in order to be able to behave in an acceptable way, and in the most general sense, culture is the same as knowledge. (Afkhami,?: 61)
- Culture is the product of human thought and intends to persuade and persuade, not the will to impose and dominate (Rahimi, 1992 : 96) <sup>[9]</sup>
- Culture is the flow of ideas and let's build a porcelain wall against it in the brain and prevent its spread. (Brahani, 1968 : 22) <sup>[5]</sup>
- The culture of a society includes what a person needs to know in order to act in a way that is acceptable to the members of that society.
- Culture is what people should learn apart from their biological heritage.
- Culture is not just a material phenomenon, culture does not include objects, people, behaviors or emotions, but the organization and structure of all these things.
- Culture is what people have in mind, that is, the model that is necessary to understand and relate and interpret.

(Afkhami,?: 63)

- Cultural values make it possible to interpret the past, organize the present, and predict the future. And finally, everything that a nation has, what it does and what it thinks is called culture. (Rahimi, 1992) <sup>[9]</sup>

### **The importance of culture**

We are immersed in culture and culture in us, language is a cultural thing, but culture goes far beyond popular tastes, dialects and entertainments. Culture encompasses the intellectual world in which we live. do. The world of norms, values, ideals, roles and other such things that shape us from the first day of our existence. In this sense, culture gives life to our lives and provides us with tools that help us survive.

We learn from culture what is "appropriate" to wear, how to behave according to norms, how to speak and even how to think in order to have a successful life.

In the midst of these predetermined norms and patterns, we form ourselves and find a way to live life according to that identity. (Ryan, 2013: 215) <sup>[8]</sup>

The importance of culture is obvious because culture provides us with the language of thinking about the world in which we live. Culture is useful for the development of the minds of people in society and plays a decisive role in how it functions. For example, television dramas about unconventional and immoral matters cause people in society to take a more stubborn approach to punishing criminals.

Culture inspires society, organizes it, directs it, and determines its beliefs, because our cultural life comes from our own thoughts about it. And culture is the realm in which human beings are most creative. If values and norms can be dictated by culture, then cultural work can also question them and change them. (Michael, 2013 : 219) <sup>[8]</sup>

### **Link between language and culture**

The question of culture and language, and how the two interact, as two components of the infrastructure of human societies, it is important that some sociologists and social science analysts believe that nations are not born of the new age, but should consider them as the result of the reconstruction of the cultures of the older land, which are influenced by traditions, history, language, religion, environmental and geographical factors, and especially myths. (Ghamari, 2010 : 155)

Language is the basic tool by which we carry out our social life. When language is used in communication contexts, it is culturally dependent in many complex ways. The words that people say refer to shared experiences. Express words, facts, ideas or events that are transferable. This is because words refer to a treasure trove of language knowledge that other people share. Words, in addition to the ideas and beliefs of their authors, reflect their views and ideas of others. In both cases, the language expresses the cultural reality. (Karamesh, 2011 : 21)

Language in the most general sense is a reflection of scientific and literary products and the evolution of human ideas and great thinkers. It reflects how they affect each other, how the emergence of single ideas in different cultures. (Arlato, 1994 : 307) <sup>[11]</sup> The language and culture of any human society is constantly evolving and changing. As society and individuals of society evolve, the language and culture of society also evolve, and the evolution of culture needs new and new linguistic words and combinations to name new things and things. (Khanlari, 2007: 108) <sup>[6]</sup>

Culture is transmitted through language and other symbols. When language, in addition to being spoken, also becomes written, new possibilities for the accumulation of culture appear and cultural growth accelerates. (Khoshnoodi, 2004: 160) <sup>[7]</sup> Perhaps one of the most obvious ways to obtain historical data related to various cultural aspects is to study and evaluate borrowed elements in a particular language. (Arlato, 1994: 309) <sup>[1]</sup>

When a nation imitates another nation, it often uses the same words and expressions. Adapted. And most of the words that go from one language to another are words and expressions related to civilization and culture, that is, related to customs and beliefs and culture, that is, human constructions.

From here, it can be known from which nation of civilization a nation has learned its history in different periods, and what things it has adapted from others and has been influenced by the social and cultural factors of Khalaraji. (Khanlari, 2007: 113) <sup>[6]</sup>

According to Gunaf, the language of a society is a manifestation of the culture of that society. So, getting to know a culture is like getting to know a language. Because both of them are mental realities and as a result the description of a language is the description of a culture. (Afkhami,?: 63).

In general, when one wants to deal with the human events of the past, one first goes to the archaeologist. River. The archaeologist excavates the material and spiritual remains of human cultures in the form of utensils, tools, jewelry and various artifacts. Examines the construction and location of houses, temples, and human life. Using what has been obtained, reconstruct and describe the culture of the people who made and used these objects through language.

And the linguist can use archaeological material to say things about the transmission of cultural items, such as where they were made and in what directions they were spread. In this way, the waves of cultural expansion can be drawn through language. According to some scientists, the existence of a common language means the existence of a common culture and civilization. This means that all people who speak a particular language share certain material and immaterial elements as part of their culture. Of course, the existence of a common culture does not mean a common language, but the speakers of a language have shared in a relatively similar culture that we approach that culture by extracting information from that language. (Arlato, 1994 : 310-312) <sup>[1]</sup>

For Hagel, culture means the construction or formation of matter or thought. Here, language plays the role of a means of human socialization and is punished by culture. And it categorizes the language of the natural and cultural world in a positive way. Because language is a rich system of classification, and at the same time, through this system, important clues are obtained for the study of ideas and cultures. In this case, it should be said that culture is knowledge that is learned through language and in society, and there is this dependence and connection between language and culture. (Afkhami,?: 63)

### Cultural knowledge

If we consider culture as knowledge according to the definition of "gunaf", this knowledge is transmitted from one generation to the next through linguistic communication and in the form of interaction. It is clear that in language

learning, nature and culture interact in different ways to provide the reasons for the uniqueness of human languages. (Afkhami,?: 62)

We said that culture is knowledge that is received through society. In this case, culture is a part of memory, leading to that part of memory that is acquired in a social way. Thus, propositions can be divided into two categories:

The first is those statements that one finds true through one's own experience. The second is the proposition he has learned from other people, for example, "The proposition that 'salt is salt' is a non-cultural knowledge, while the proposition 'salutation' is a sign of politeness and a cultural knowledge. So here Three types of cultural knowledge can be proposed.

1. Common cultural knowledge, which has been learned from other people, such as: "Visiting a sick person is right".
2. Common non-cultural knowledge, which is common to all human beings, but no one has learned it from another, such as: "Sugar is sweet."
3. Non-shared non-cultural knowledge, which is specific to each person, such as: "fingerprint" of each person that is specific to that person.

An important conclusion to be drawn from this division of language and culture is that some aspects of language are shared cultural knowledge, as they need to be learned from others, while other parts are shared non-cultural knowledge. Is.

In view of the above, we return to Gonaf's view that the language of a society is part of that society's culture. And the relationship between the two is a partial relationship. Of course, the degree of overlap between language and culture includes all parts of language that are socially acquired. (Afkhami,?: 64, 65)

### Reasons for passing on the culture of the past to the new generation

Language is the most important and best factor of cultural transmission in human society. Language is the factor of culture transfer from one generation to another. Therefore, language is the most important means of communication between people and the greatest factor shaping communities, civilization, science, art and culture. (Nazari, 2011 : 153)

Therefore, it should be said that the main and important factor of transmitting the past culture to the new generation is the major part of the stories we tell each other. These stories are instructive, preserve the wisdom of the past and pass it on to the future. . In fact, they are like a textbook with a bit of fun (Ryan, 2013 : 226) <sup>[8]</sup>

Storytelling is one of the main means of transmitting culture. The elders of the tribe, the parents, and the members of the city and the ten villages and the school teachers have also played a significant role in transmitting short and wise cultural narrations.

Therefore, it should be said that the main and important factor of transmitting the past culture to the new generation is the major part of the stories we tell each other. These stories are instructive, preserve the wisdom of the past and pass it on to the future. In fact, they are like a textbook with a bit of fun (Ryan, 2013 : 226) <sup>[8]</sup>

Storytelling is one of the main means of transmitting culture. The elders of the tribe, the parents, and the members

of the city and the ten villages and the school teachers have also played a significant role in transmitting short and wise cultural narrations.

### **National culture and national language**

It is important to have a sense of culture and the main challenge is to find culture in youth. If this feeling is not strongly realized, there will be interference in the person's role and a feeling of uncultured, aimless and anti-social behavior will arise in him. Due to the strong sense of culture in human beings, it is necessary to know the factors affecting culture, including language. (Qamari, 2010 : 175) Therefore, the culture that includes a nation is called national culture and each nation is a single language. It is called in the national language. National culture is the highest level of human culture.

National culture and national language influence each other. On the one hand, national culture is formed more on the basis of national language, and on the other hand, national language is influenced by national culture. National culture continues through history through narration, then becomes a collective memory and then is established. Traditions, history, language, religion, political and economic institutions, environmental and geographical factors, and especially myth Gives meaning to national culture. And people are encouraged to accept the superior culture based on their needs in the national language. (Ghamari, 2010: 159)

Culture is inextricably linked with language. A Pakistani sociologist named Rahman says the official view in the country is that Pakistan is a nation with numerous Islamic sects linked by religion and the Urdu language. Basically, "preservation of culture necessarily" requires cultural and linguistic unity, because language is the greatest cultural asset and the most important factor in the preservation, continuity, independence and protection of culture. (Ghamari, 2005: 98)

### **References**

1. Arlato Anthony. Introduction to Historical Linguistics, translated by Yahya Modarresi, first edition Tehran: Publications of the Institute of Humanities and Cultural Studies 1994.
2. Afkhami Ali. (?) Letter of Culture, Article, Language and Culture, No. Tehran 34.
3. Insafpour, Gholam Reza. Complete Persian Culture, first edition. Kabul: Sarvar Saadat Publications 2015.
4. Anvari Hassan. Intensive Culture of Speech, Twelfth Edition. Tehran: Scientific Publications 2011, 2
5. Braheni Reza. Gold Dermes, second edition. Tehran: Kavian Printing House - Zaman Book Publishing 1968.
6. Khanlari, Parviznatel. Linguistics and language, seventh edition. Tehran: Toos Publications 2007.
7. Khoshnoodi, Mina. Journal (Research and Thought) Article: The Impact of Public Relations on Creating Understanding and Discussion, First Year. Tehran. 2004, 2.
8. Ryan, Michael. An Introduction to Literary Criticism, translated by Sarakazemi Manesh, first edition. Tehran: Avand Danesh Publications 2013.
9. Rahimi, Mustafa. Steps and ideals, first edition. Tehran: Speech Publishing 1992.
10. Zareenkok Abdul Husain. From the Literary Past of Iran, First Edition. Tehran: Al-Huda Publications 1996.

11. Samiei, Ahmad. Basics of Linguistics, first edition. Tehran: Madrasa Publications 2008.