

LANGUAGE AND CULTURE IN CLASSROOMS: GREETING, WAYS OF EXPRESSING POLITENESS

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Annotation: Language and culture Teaching language functions such as apologizing, greeting, respecting, and thanking where the polite verbal and non-verbal expressions are used.

Key words: greeting, non-verbal expressions, polite , verbal , respecting culture, cultural communication , misunderstanding , indirectly , behave .

LINGUAGE POLITENESS IN DIFFERENCE CULTUREE very culture has different norms including language norms. Concerning with the language norms, every language may have different politeness principle. In verbal cross cultural communication people have to learn politeness principle in the languages of the other cultures in order to avoid misunderstanding. Everyone need to communicate or interact to each other. In doing communication or interaction, they use language as a means of communication. Misunderstanding is likely to happen if people do not pay attention to the communication rules in each other language. One of the ways to avoid misunderstanding is by knowing how to behave politely according to the norm of each other language. Each language has different way to show politeness.Each language may have certain formula to show politeness.For example, in English requests are made indirectly as a question such as “could you possibly pass me the salt?”or a statement like “I think that is the salt beside your plate”, or by adding formula like ‘Please’ and “if you would be so kind”.Hello, Bonjour, Hola, Guten Tag, Здравствуйте!There are several different greetings around the world, each of them unique to language and location.“Hello” is generally the first word you learn in any new language. However, if you want to really develop your English language skills and sound like a native speaker, there are a ton of more colorful ways to say “hello

A language is a system of verbal and in many cases, written symbols, with standardized meanings. Language is the outward manifestation of the spirit of people: their language is their spirit, and their spirit is their language; it is difficult to imagine any two things more identical. It enables people to store meanings and experiences and to pass this heritage on to new generations. Through words, we are able to learn about and from the experiences of others. In addition, language enables us to transcend the here and now, preserving the past and imaging the future; to communicate with others and formulate complex plans; to integrate different kinds of experiences; and to develop abstract ideas. However, it is impossible to overestimate the importance of language in the development, elaboration, and transmission of culture.

The Relationship between Culture and Language

It is generally accepted that language and culture are related to each other. Language is not only for communication between people who have their own cultural norms, but as a mirror to reflect the world and people’s view of the world. Because of the need of international communication for economic technological development among various countries, English is more and more used in different countries and cultures for exchanging information.

Culture and language are related to each other, which is strongly advocated by Byram, who has contended that cultural learning and language learning cannot take place independent of each other (Byram, 1994). Culture is a complex concept that includes language. Many theorists have expressed this point of view from various perspectives. For example, Kramersch has made the point that the purpose for learning a foreign language is “a way of making cultural statement” as well as learning “a new way of making communication” (Kramersch, 1993) while other theorists have attached great importance to culture for language understanding. For instance, Byram has argued that only when the cultural context is understood can the language rooted in the context be thoroughly comprehensible (Byram 1994). This point has found an echo with Brown:

Misunderstandings are likely to occur between members of different cultures; differences are real and we must learn to deal with them in any situation in which two cultures come into contact.

Language is an important part of culture as well. Byram has elaborated this idea in one of his books: “Cultural studies in foreign language education as language preeminently embodies the values and meanings of a culture, refers to cultural artifacts and signal people’s cultural identity.” (Byram, 1989) Other theorists have defined culture in such a way that language is put at the center of an account of a particular culture. Brown has provided another such definition in which he describes language as the most visible and available expression of a particular culture. (Brown, 1987).

Literature:

1. Utley, D. (2004) Intercultural Resource Pack: Intercultural communication resources for language teachers p12-15.
2. <https://www.academypublication.com/ojs/index.php>