

# Language across Culture and Curriculum

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**Abstract-** *Such an interesting topic “Language across Culture and Curriculum”. We have seen so many times people debating and discussing about the culture of a Nation. We talk a lot on the above mentioned topic about the beauty and diversity of the culture we are born and brought up in. We all love to share the complexities and complementariness of our culture with people living across the borders. The beauty of the spread of the bhavas of expressing one owns culture defines for who he is. Language is not only about what we speak but its extension is much more beyond that. Verbal communication is not only the communication which we uses to communicate but it’s better to say that it is one of the form of the language to express one owns feeling via different mode. Chaptering the language in curriculum form can be considered as putting barricading to the expression. It’s not possible to give periphery to the language by just framing it into a exchange of culture or giving it a curriculum. Language what we speak is now a days is completely globalized and if not being able to speak but still one can exchange and convey what he or she wants to. Language needs no barrier of borders, people standing with newly designed machine guns and not letting anyone in within their area. It is something which floats across all the man-made barriers and conveys what it has to.*

**Key Words:** Language, Culture, Globalized, Curriculum, Mankind, Community, Dialects, Humanity, Express

## **Introduction**

Since ages we have seen the exchange of culture across the borders by people travelling from one country to another. If we talk about early centuries, although it wasn’t that convenient to travel to one place to the other but still the huge movement of people carrying with them the stuffs for selling purposes and bringing back the goods of that place to their, we have witnessed in the manuscripts and from the texts we have discovered. The question here arises that is it only the exchange of goods or material from one era to era or from one generation to another or from one place to another or is it much more than what we think? Indeed...!A bigger and broader aspect of an idea needs to be executed with time and patience. Language and culture go parallel and are inseparable. One cannot fully understand a culture if not acquainted with the language of that place. When we talk about a language basically, we talk about the dialect of a particular area or particular community. So, when we interact with a culture that time actually, we are interacting with the language of the speaker of that area. Language isn’t only about exchange of dialects but it has a lot to do more with behavioural patterns and life experiences. The exchange

of food whether by barter system or by the symbol of currency exchanges much more than we believe. It is an exchange of two cultures, it is an exchange of two dialects, it is an exchange of thought processes of two different societies living parallel but in different corners, it is an exchange of the idea of living together as under one Umbrella termed as Humanity. We all share, from time to time, the aspect of sharing and contributing to strengthen the roots of humanity while speaking one language that is only and only of humanity.

Language is something which cannot be bounded under the roof of the different barriers. It can never be bounded by the periphery of the restrictions made by man for his own comforts. It is beyond that and evolving everyday and spreading its wings not only over the humans but entangling the rest of the nature also. We all are surrounded and bounded by a language which is beyond the borders of the countries and doesn't need to restrict to one place. Rather every day as we are getting more globalized, we are getting more and more close to each other in every aspect such as technical, social, ethical, financial and so on. But what common here lies is the language that connects us all beyond ages, era's and all the barriers. Language is one of the most important and needed aspect of any culture or any society. It is the only way by which people can intimate and express themselves with one another, build strong relationships, and create a sense of community where we love to live. ... As language began to develop since ages, different cultural communities put together collective understandings through sounds and expressing themselves by other mediums such as wall painting etc. Language plays a pivotal role for human-to-human connectivity. All the species living on this non eternal world have a particular language to communicate within the same fraternity. But it is humans only who have mastered the art of speaking and can express and transfer the verbal energies to another human being. We as a human have attained an ultimate goal to master the cognitive language for communication. Language always allows us to share our ideas, thoughts and feelings that are sometimes expressive and sometimes are not. Language possesses a dynamic power either to build or to destroy the complete humanity.

### **The Limitations:**

Here it would be better also to mention that at times language too becomes a hindrance between cultures that speak the language of same line that is simple because of the accents and dialects that changes every after 01 km. India is a great example of such an example, here we have seen the change in "boli" after every few kilometers. But generalizing the same may not be appropriate to do so. It may be productive here but at the same time it may not be occurring in the other corner of the world. This is one aspect, in India this type of change in language, culture, and in other aspects related to it is accepted and is working for year and decades but may not be fruitful in the other area of the states. Change in language through boundaries also work as transmit for the exchange of values of one society to another. Language isn't bounded with the boundaries but when it is crossed it blooms and flourishes in the form of humanity language. When we talk about language across barriers it also talks about sharing and multiplying of the beliefs and systems of one country to another. Let's take this with an example, if we are in India,

we are following all the rules and regulations according to law. Same is in the case of any xyz country, if we are there we abide by all the laws adopted by that country. So, it is very much clear that exchange of cultures and curriculum not only is an exchange of language but of all the possibilities which we can think have needed in the building of humanity. When talking about exchange of language across culture and curriculum we need to know that cross of these factors also comes with some ambiguity also. As we are exchanging the thought processes and many other important factors which are the key building for the strengthening of society, we need to keep this in mind that with all these exchanges, we exchange taboos and other beliefs related with the society. Language, since it expresses and reinforces culture, influences the personal identity of those living within the culture and creates boundaries of behaviour. Those boundaries can include censorship. Language is a crucial means for communication and interaction. Language not only reflects and expresses facts and observations; it also influences attitudes and behaviour. It thus constitutes a vital component of the cultural prerequisites underlying societal development. It'll also provide a great opportunity to meet fellow students from other cultures and discuss your differences. In fact, human language is considered to be a culture's most needed and complex feature since language existence cannot be defined by human culture and same is the case with language, they both complement each other... Anthropologists must have skills in linguistics so they can learn the languages and cultures of the people they study.

### **The Possibilities:**

If we understand culture it allows us to give the right meaning to each word, in the larger context, because we'll be able to think in the other language and be able to correspond as well. ... We can very well understand the cultural differences while we learn a language, one will find the way and explore new ideas and things to explore the language across culture. Culture is eventually essential and important when studying languages are especially across the lands. Language is learned and respected while we understand the complexities related to it, which means it can be culturally transmitted with all its flaws, taboos and other belief system. Understanding culture and curriculum of a country's subjects allows one to give the right meaning to each word, viewing the same in the larger context, the language is learned and acquired when we fully understand the concept and content and curriculum of any culture. By understanding cultural differences while learning a language, one will find new ways to express these things. Culture is essential when studying languages. By acquiring cross-cultural communication skills, one will be able to express oneself with confidence and understand how to be patient with other people who aren't from a similar background. Again coming to same point, culture and curriculum are run by the language which is parallel to create a picture designed for the betterment of the society. Rather we can say that they complement each other in true sense and it's impossible to isolate all the three. One will affect the other whether with some complexities or would simply complete the other without any hindrance. But this completely depends upon how these three are taken by the mankind and are put into execution. Ultimately the culture has to be in aligned with the language so that one globalized and possessing holistic approach attitude for the upliftment of the whole mankind can be achieved. According to

Condon (1973), culture can be defined as a way of life. No matter where people live, their behaviour and thoughts follow and are generally based on their own cultures. Cultures has many different dimensions. It includes ideas, customs, skills, arts and tools that characterize a group of people in a given time frame. It is to believe that values and material object that create a way of life. Culture establishes a context of cognitive and affective behaviour for each person. It influences individual estimation and attitudes, and can also have an effort on practical aspects of life such as hobbies.

Culture is also a matter of habit, and it is habit that becomes tradition and tradition that gives rise to culture and curriculum. Local people begin with habitual actions and go on to create common stereotypes. Condon further explained that stereotypes assign group characteristics to individual purely on the basis of their cultural membership. The cultural stereotypes affect how people think, speak, react and take actions and are inseparable but also helps to determine how people encode messages, the meanings they have for messages, and the conditions and circumstances under which various messages may or may not be sent, noticed, or interpreted. In a word, culture is the foundation of communication.

Without the alignment of the bothwe cannot understand the lives and motivation of others and connect with their concerns and interest. Culture is inherent in our being and a powerful human tool to develop our society, add to our knowledge, and establish the relationships between people. However, culture is fragile. The traits of culture are constantly changing and easily lost. If we do not value it, we will lose it eventually. It is the foundational discipline in the sense that it bridges the social sciences, the natural sciences, and the humanities. Language is a system of symbols and rules that is used for meaningful communication. In many ways the structure of language reflects the structure of how our minds process the world. According to Douglas (2000), there are four different dimensions of language, i.e. competence, performance, comprehension, production. Understanding a language should be the first step in the way of pattern of sound. All languages have definite pattern in the sounds we speak. Culture can be define as learned system of values, beliefs, and norms among a group of people. Broader definition of culture includes ethnic background, nationality, gender, disability, race, sexual orientation and religion. Cultural knowledge is crucial in achieving linguistic efficiency, and the proficiency. Language should be conceptualized an integrated as a part of a society and its culture.

### **Conclusion:**

It's extremely difficult to conclude the complexity of the language across culture and curriculum but still there are possibilities which can way them to build a lead for the concluding part. We have seen above that language from time to time, the aspect of sharing to contribute to strengthen the roots of humanity while speaking is only and only forus to convey the feelings. It was clear through the theories after reading them that it is not easy to bypass the culture and curriculum through a particular language but they are so much entangled within each other that they contribute in creating and broadening the area of understanding. We can see that in the above

written article culture and curriculum are not opposite to each other but they complement each other and grows when the one is growing. The inseparability of the two implement structural strategies for teaching to enhance person's linguistic comprehension.

Language is also a social institution; both shaping and being shaped by society. This means that language is not an independent construct but social institution within which we live and function. Certainly, language cannot exist in a vacuum and there is an inevitable kind of "transfusion" at work between language and culture. It follows, then, that learning a new language will also involve in relation to language.

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