



Interrelation between Literature, Culture and Language: A Study

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Abstract: The incorporation of literary works into language classrooms has been shown to increase students' comprehension of the culture of the target community as well as their proficiency in the target language. Literature cannot be taught or understood in isolation from its cultural setting. Culture offers sufficient and genuine resources, as well as fascinating, hands-on learning opportunities. Literature is a powerful tool for infusing a communicative method to teaching a foreign language with society values, beliefs, cultural factors, and attitudes. This research was conducted to better understand the connections between literature, culture, and language, as well as to provide a forum for discussing those connections. Both primary and secondary sources were used to compile this study. The data comes from several sources, including books, periodicals, newspapers, and academic journals.

Keywords: *Language, Culture, Literary Works, Increase Students', Society Values, Attitudes.*

Introduction: Literature is an art of writing by means of words. It is a sensitive record of what the authors have seen, experienced, thought and felt in life. Literature is a slice of life; it holds a mirror to life.

Literature introduces the world the true ideals of a particular civilization, culture and sensibility of a particular nation. The passion for knowledge, the desire to know and understand life and culture of man contribute to the growth of creative literature. Literature has had a major impact on the development of society. It has shaped civilizations, changed political systems and exposed injustice.

Language, literature, the performing arts, people's words and deeds, and so on are all manifestations of culture. We are all representatives of the cultures to which we belong. In its widest definition, culture is the social behaviour and standards that characterize societies of human beings. That which is passed down from one generation to the next and is commonly accepted as characteristic of a certain people is that people's culture.

There are several connections between the phenomena of language and culture. Considering that replicators were responsible for the development of both language and culture, it stands to reason that the former heavily influences the latter. Therefore, it's safe to say that language and culture are intertwined in some kind.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Shiny K.P.(2018) Literature, culture, and language are inextricably intertwined. Language cannot be taught in isolation from the literature and culture of the civilization being studied. Literature acts as a catalyst for the growth and refinement of the English language. To be an effective language instructor, one has to be sensitive to their pupils' backgrounds and values, as well as knowledgeable about cultural

differences. English language instructors include literature into their lessons for a number of reasons, including but not limited to: increasing students' exposure to and appreciation for a wide range of literature; improving students' general cultural awareness; and stimulating students' creative and literary imaginations.

Cruz. J. H. R (2010) English as a Second Language (ELT) is enriched by literature because it contains aspects such as real-world context, idiomatic expression, and artistic depiction of the language being taught. This last component is what allows literature to provide a window into and exploration of the culture(s) of the language's speakers. At the undergraduate level, literature and culture serve as a conduit between the students and the heart of the English language. They bring students into closer contact with English-speaking countries by depicting the world in a contextualized situation and introducing the idea that grammar has a complex and immanent relationship with a humanistic interactive field that mutates constantly due to the needs of its speakers and the context in which it is used.

Patil Z. N.(2016) Culture, language, and literature all have inextricable ties to one another. Culture manifests itself in everything from linguistics to the literary canon to the performing arts to people's actual words and actions. We are not only ambassadors for our heritages; we are those heritages. Cultures can have vastly different norms when it comes to things like clock-time, concepts, conveniences, calendars, currencies, contracts, contacts, queues, quietness, courting, questions, crossing, consumerism, collaboration and competition, collectivism, and crafts. The present paper focuses primarily on 'codes' (language and literature), and only indirectly on 'conversations' or 'communication' (norms of polite conversation, observance and violation of the cooperative principle, and speech acts) and 'curiosities' or 'questions' (norms of acceptable and appropriate questions). The paper concludes by arguing that training in intercultural communication is necessary due to the diversity of cultures and the variety of norms for verbal and nonverbal behaviour, and that literature can be used as a valuable resource to cultivate the ability to communicate effectively in culturally unfamiliar contexts.

Statement of the Problem:

Literature reflects the cultural norms and values, beliefs, attitudes. The contemporary processes of class struggle and conflict and it also reflects the diversity amidst different types of social experiences and facts. Literature reflects the spirit of the age. It is considered to be a product of its time. With the help of literature, culture of particular society or nation can be studied. Therefore the problem stated in this study is “**Interrelation between Literature, Culture and Language: A Study**”

Significance of the Study:

Literary works provide a wealth of linguistic information, including examples of grammatical structures and new vocabulary, and may be used to practise all four language skills (listening, speaking, reading, and writing) with students. Humans create culture, and that culture is defined, disseminated, and maintained via words and stories. What this means is that language serves as a vehicle for the full expression of cultural norms and values. Since literature and culture provide real-world contexts and resources for language instruction, they should be included into classroom curricula. This research is substantial enough to warrant further investigation.

Objectives of the Study:

The main objectives of the present study are as follows-

- To investigate the interplay between literary works and cultural traditions
- To investigate how language and literature interact
- To analyze how the culture influences the language

The Relationship between Literature and Culture:

Literature and culture have an evident mutual effect on one another. Like a dance and its performer, its connection cannot be broken. Because culture is made up of ideas, sentiments, and emotions as well as societal fashions and individual practises, literature may sneak into discussions of culture without ever being noticed. Literature serves a variety of purposes in cultural education. Cultural assumptions and implications abound in works of literature. When researching and communicating about cultural issues, literature may either serve as an example or a jumping-off point. By studying the literary works, one may get an appreciation for the social, historical, linguistic, and other cultural elements that make up a particular foreign civilization.

There are connections between the beginning of History and the present day, which are revealed and transmitted via literature. This isn't exclusive to any one area. This mutual influence and activity is clearly seen all across the globe. In reality, a society's culture is made up of the beliefs and customs of its members, and literature reveals these components via the many works it produces. This means that books have an effect on society.

Culture's engagement in shared ideas, beliefs, and worldviews across areas explains why literature plays such a pivotal role in fostering cultural exchange. Some aspects of the culture work in tandem to form shared worldviews and norms. Literature may be a fertile ground for the development of such factors. Since culture is the product of a society, its components originate with the ideas of all its members. The connection between literature and culture is crucial to both fields' success.

The Relationship between Culture and Language:

There are two basic facets to the connection between culture and language. To begin, the relationship between language and culture is analogous to that between a super ordinate lexical item and a hyponym. In a similar vein, language and culture are inseparable from one another in the same way that dance and its practitioner are. Because of this inseparability, instructors of English as a second language may expose their students to a wider range of cultures and the lexical, idiomatic, grammatical, and pragmatic aspects of a wider range of English dialects. Teachers teaching English as a second or foreign language have unique pedagogical obstacles because of the coexistence of several cultures and languages. The purpose of this paper is to draw attention to these difficulties, which are exacerbated when a teacher attempts to teach English to students from vastly different cultural backgrounds. These students may hail from Universalist or particularist cultures; collectivist or individualist cultures; or other-centered or self-centered cultures; or competitive or cooperative; or assertive or reticent; or prolix or precise societies.

Culture shapes people's ways of thinking, feeling, and doing, and language is the conductor of that symphony. These recurring structures are encoded in the form of propositional, expressive, presupposed, and evoked meanings. Learning a second or foreign language seems like an echo when set against this complexity. The echo's resonance or dissonance will be affected by the degree to which the learner's native language is similar to or different from the target language. An individual's acquisition of the target language is analogous to a duet in which the two voices (those of the mother tongue and the other tongue) often sing in discord and only rarely sing in sync. A culturally diverse classroom is analogous to a choral song in which the voices of different languages stand out so much that they destroy the harmony of the whole.

Language and Literature:

Literature has its origins in language, and literature breathes life into words. Thus, there exists a tight relationship between literature and language. Literature is a stimulating stimulus for language learning; students love it and their communication skills develop as a result, hence it should be employed in the classroom, as stated by Lazar (1993). Literature offers inspiring elements for language instruction and is a handy content source for a foreign language course. Literature, according to both Carter and Long (1991), is a respectable and useful tool for language instructors. According to Valdes (1986), it's a given that

literature can be a valuable part of second language programmes when taught at the right level, and that one of literature's primary purposes is to serve as a vehicle for transmitting the culture of the people who speak the language in which it was written. That's why it's important for language teachers to include reading and writing literature into their curricula; it prepares students to communicate effectively in a wide range of scenarios.

Literature as A Resource For Language Teaching:

Literature may be a useful tool for teachers of foreign languages. Literature, according to McKay (2001), offers three main benefits to language students:

1. It exemplifies the significance of writers' formal decisions in serving their intended expressive purposes,
2. It's a great tool for bringing together the four main areas of learning: reading, writing, listening, and talking.
3. It's a great way to learn about other cultures.

Conclusion: Literature and culture cannot exist apart. This is a two-way street; on the one hand, culture creates an environment in which writers and poets can thrive, and on the other, literature introduces readers to new ways of thinking about the world, both of which contribute to the evolution of a culture. The literature of a community communicates the ideas and ideals of that society via a variety of literary forms. Therefore, it ultimately leads to a culture's triumph and success.

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Citation: Hazra, S, (2024) "Interrelation between Literature, Culture and Language: A Study" *Bharati International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research & Development (BIJMIRD)*, Vol-2, Issue-1 Feb-2024.